GROUP AREAS NATAL

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VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE ROODEKRANS, VERULAM, DISTRIK INANDA, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebiede omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, gebiede is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Oubos, op hede die Vyftiende dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

(1) Vanaf die suidwestelike baken van Onderverdeling Thorndale van D van B van die plaas Roode Krans 828, algemeen oos met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Thorndale, Onderverdelings E2, F2, 1 van OO, 213, QQ, JJ, HH, GG, FF, Z, Y, Onderverdelings 1, 2 en 3 van X, X, 224 van 1 van H, A van G, Onderverdelings 255, 254, 253, 254 en 255, almal van F en J, almal van die plaas Roode Krans 828, tot by die oostelikste baken van genoemde Onderverdeling J op die suidoostelike grens van die plaas Roode Krans 828; dan suidwes met die grens van 'n gedeelte van Roode Krans langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die suidelikste baken van Onderverdeling ND van die plaas Roode Krans 828; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling ND, Onderverdelings 199, R11, R10, R8, K10, K9, K11, K5, K7, M4, Y2, D2, C2, K2, P2, Q2 en U2, almal van die plaas Roode Krans 828, tot by eersgenoemde baken.

(2) Vanaf die noordoostelike baken van Onderverdeling N van die plaas Roode Krans 828, op die grens van Onderverdeling A van die plaas Roode Krans 828, met die grense van genoemde Onderverdeling A langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, en die grense van Onderverdeling A van 5, Blok A van Cotton Lands 1575, sodat 'n gedeelte daarvan by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die kruising van die suidwestelike grens van laasgenoemde met die reguit lyn getrek vanaf die suidelikste baken

DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT ROODEKRANS, VERULAM, DISTRICT OF INANDA, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the areas defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be areas for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Oubos this Fifteenth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

(1) From the south-western beacon of Subdivision Thorndale of D of B of the farm Roode Krans 828, generally eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Thorndale, Subdivisions E2, F2, 1 of OO, 213, QQ, JJ, HH, GG, FF, Z, Y, Subdivisions 1, 2 and 3 of X, X, 224 of 1 of H, A of G, Subdivisions 255, 254, 253, 254, and 255, all of F, and J, all of the farm Roode Krans 828, to the easternmost beacon of the said Subdivision J on the south-eastern boundary of the farm Roode Krans 828; thence south-westwards along the boundary of a portion of Roode Krans, so as to include it in this area, to the southernmost beacon of Subdivision ND of the farm Roode Krans 828; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Subdivision ND, Subdivisions 199, R11, R10, R8, K10, K9, K11, K5, K7, M4, Y2, D2, C2, K2, P2, Q2 and U2, all of the farm Roode Krans 828, to the beacon first mentioned.

(2) From the north-eastern beacon of Subdivision N of the farm Roode Krans 828, on the boundary of Subdivision A of the farm Roode Krans 828, along the boundaries of the said Subdivision A, so as to include it in this area, and the boundaries of Subdivision A of 5, Block A of Cotton Lands 1575, so as to include a portion of it in this area, to the intersection of the south-western boundary of the last-mentioned with the straight line drawn from the southernmost

van Onderverdeling F van Oakford van die plaas Roode Krans 828, tot by die suidoostelike baken van Onderverdeling XIII Blok I van New Glasgow van Cotton Lands 1575; dan noordoos met genoemde lyn langs, tot by die kruising daarvan met die noordoostelike grens van Onderverdeling D van 1, Blok A van Cotton Lands 1575; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat gedeeltes daarvan by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling D, Onderverdelings C en 2 van A, almal van 1, Blok A van Cotton Lands 1575, tot by die suidelikste baken van laasgenoemde; dan met 'n reguit lyn langs na die noordwestelike baken van Onderverdeling 1 van A van 9 van Blok A van Cotton Lands 1575, tot by 'n punt waar hierdie lyn gekruis word deur die suidweswaartse verlenging van die noordwestelike grens van Onderverdeling 3 van 54, Blok B van Cotton Lands 1575; dan in 'n reguit lyn tot by die suidelikste baken van Onderverdeling C van 13, Blok A van Cotton Lands 1575; dan met die grense van genoemde Onderverdeling C en Onderverdeling 1 van A, albei van 13, Blok A van Cotton Lands 1575 langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die middel van die Umhlotirivier; dan algemeen suidoos met die middel van die Umhlotirivier langs, tot by die kruising daarvan met die suidoostelike grens van Onderverdeling 25, Blok A van Cotton Lands 1575; dan noordoos met die grens van genoemde Onderverdeling 25 langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die noordelikste baken daarvan; dan noordoos in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken 6270 op Meetstuk 1218/1977 (geliaseer in die kantoor van die Landmeter-generaal, Pietermaritzburg); dan met 'n reeks reguit lyne deur Bakens 6266, 6259 en 6263, almal op genoemde Meetstukke 1218/1977 langs, tot by die oostelikste baken van Onderverdeling D van die plaas Roode Krans 828; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling D, Onderverdelings 191 van C, C, 191 van C, en D, almal van die plaas Roode Krans 828, tot by die oostelikste baken van Onderverdeling A4 van die plaas Roode Krans 828; dan algemeen wes met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat dit van hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling A4 en Onderverdelings P en N almal van die plaas Roode Krans 828, tot by eersgenoemde baken.

No. 6, 1979

TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN GEBIEDE TE ROODEKRANS, VERULAM, DISTRIK INANDA, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23 en 29 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, van toepassing is in die gebiede omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Sëel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Oubos, op hede die Drie-en-twintigste dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

W. A. CRUYWAGEN.

beacon of Subdivision F of Oakford of the farm Roode Krans 828, to the south-eastern beacon of Subdivision XIII Block I of New Glasgow of Cotton Lands 1575; thence north-eastwards along the said line to its intersection with the north-eastern boundary of Subdivision D of 1, Block A of Cotton Lands 1575; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include portions of them in this area: The said Subdivision D, Subdivisions C and 2 of A, all of 1, Block A of Cotton Lands 1575, to the southernmost beacon of the last-mentioned; thence in a straight line drawn to the north-western beacon of Subdivision 1 of A of 9, Block A of Cotton Lands 1575, to a point along this line where it is intersected by the prolongation south-westwards of the north-western boundary of Subdivision 3 of 54, Block B of Cotton Lands 1575; thence in a straight line to the southernmost beacon of Subdivision C of 13, Block A of Cotton Lands 1575; thence along the boundaries of the said Subdivision C and Subdivision 1 of A, both of 13, Block A of Cotton Lands 1575, so as to exclude them from this area, to the middle of the Umhloti River; thence generally south-eastwards along the middle of the Umhloti River, to its intersection with the south-eastern boundary of Subdivision 25, Block A of Cotton Lands 1575; thence north-eastwards along the boundary of the said Subdivision 25, so as to exclude it from this area, to its northernmost beacon; thence north-eastwards in a straight line to Beacon 6270 on Survey Records 1218/1977 (filed in the Office of the Surveyor General, Pietermaritzburg); thence in a series of straight lines through Beacons 6266, 6259 and 6263, all on the said Survey Records 1218/1977, to the easternmost beacon of Subdivision D of the farm Roode Krans 828; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Subdivision D, Subdivisions 191 of C, C, 191 of C, and D, all of the farm Roode Krans 828, to the easternmost beacon of Subdivision A4 of the farm Roode Krans 828; thence generally westwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to exclude them from this area: The said Subdivision A4 and Subdivisions P and N, all of the farm Roode Krans 828, to the beacon first mentioned.

No. 6, 1979

APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AREAS AT ROODEKRANS, VERULAM, DISTRICT OF INANDA, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive and 29 to 37 inclusive, of the said Act shall as from the date of publication hereof, apply in the areas defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Oubos this Twenty-third day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

W. A. CRUYWAGEN.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

(1) Vanaf die suidwestelike baken van Onderverdeling Thorndale van D van B van die plaas Roode Krans 828, algemeen oos met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Thorndale, Onderverdelings E2, F2, 1 van OO, 213, QQ, JJ, HH, GG, FF, Z, Y, Onderverdelings 1, 2 en 3 van X, X, 224 van 1 van H, A van G, Onderverdelings 255, 254, 253, 254 en 255, almal van F en J, almal van die plaas Roode Krans 828, tot by die oostelikste baken van genoemde Onderverdeling J op die suidoostelike grens van die plaas Roode Krans 828; dan suidwes met die grens van 'n gedeelte van Roode Krans langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die suidelikste baken van Onderverdeling ND van die plaas Roode Krans 828; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling ND, Onderverdelings 199, R11, R10, R8, K10, K9, K11, K5, K7, M4, Y2, D2, C2, K2, P2, Q2 en U2, almal van die plaas Roode Krans 828, tot by eersgenoemde baken.

(2) Vanaf die noordoostelike baken van Onderverdeling N van die plaas Roode Krans 828, op die grens van Onderverdeling A van die plaas Roode Krans 828, met die grense van genoemde Onderverdeling A langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, en die grense van Onderverdeling A van 5, Blok A van Cotton Lands 1575, sodat 'n gedeelte daarvan by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die kruising van die suidwestelike grens van laasgenoemde met die reguit lyn getrek vanaf die suidelikste baken van Onderverdeling F van Oakford van die plaas Roode Krans 828, tot by die suidoostelike baken van Onderverdeling XIII Blok I van van New Glasgow van Cotton Lands 1575; dan noordoos met genoemde lyn langs, tot by die kruising daarvan met die noordoostelike grens van Onderverdeling D van 1, Blok A van Cotton Lands 1575; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat gedeeltes daarvan by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling D, Onderverdelings C en 2 van A, almal van 1, Blok A van Cotton Lands 1575, tot by die suidelikste baken van laasgenoemde; dan met 'n reguit lyn langs na die noordwestelike baken van Onderverdeling 1 van A van 9 van Blok A van Cotton Lands 1575, tot by 'n punt waar hierdie lyn gekruis word deur die suidweswaartse verlenging van die noordwestelike grens van Onderverdeling 3 van 54, Blok B van Cotton Lands 1575; dan in 'n reguit lyn tot by die suidelikste baken van Onderverdeling C van 13, Blok A van Cotton Lands 1575; dan met die grense van genoemde Onderverdeling C en Onderverdeling 1 van A, albei van 13, Blok A van Cotton Lands 1575 langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die middel van die Umhlotirivier; dan algemeen suidoos met die middel van die Umhlotirivier langs, tot by die kruising daarvan met die suidoostelike grens van Onderverdeling 25, Blok A van Cotton Lands 1575; dan noordoos met die grens van genoemde Onderverdeling 25 langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die noordelikste baken daarvan; dan noordoos in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken 6270 op Meetstuk 1218/1977 (geliasseer in die kantoor van die Landmeter-generaal, Pietermaritzburg); dan met 'n reeks reguit lyne deur Bakens 6266, 6259 en 6263, almal op genoemde Meetstukke 1218/1977 langs, tot by die oostelikste baken van Onderverdeling D van die plaas Roode Krans 828; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling D, Onderverdelings 191 van C, C, 191

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

(1) From the south-western beacon of Subdivision Thorndale of D of B of the farm Roode Krans 828, generally eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Thorndale, Subdivisions E2, F2, 1 of OO, 213, QQ, JJ, HH, GG, FF, Z, Y, Subdivisions 1, 2 and 3 of X, X, 224 of 1 of H, A of G, Subdivisions 255, 254, 253, 254 and 255, all of F and J, all of the farm Roode Krans 828, to the easternmost beacon of the said Subdivision J on the south-eastern boundary of the farm Roode Krans 828; thence south-westwards along the boundary of a portion of Roode Krans, so as to include it in this area, to the southernmost beacon of Subdivision ND of the farm Roode Krans 828; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Subdivision ND, Subdivisions 199, R11, R10, R8, K10, K9, K11, K5, K7, M4, Y2, D2, C2, K2, P2, Q2 and U2, all of the farm Roode Krans 828, to the beacon first mentioned.

(2) From the north-eastern beacon of Subdivision N of the farm Roode Krans 828, on the boundary of Subdivision A of the farm Roode Krans 828, along the boundaries of the said Subdivision A, so as to include it in this area, and the boundaries of Subdivision A of 5, Block A of Cotton Lands 1575, so as to include a portion of it in this area, to the intersection of the south-western boundary of the last-mentioned with the straight line drawn from the southernmost beacon of Subdivision F of Oakford of the farm Roode Krans 828, to the south-eastern beacon of Subdivision XIII Block I of New Glasgow of Cotton Lands 1575; thence north-eastwards along the said line to its intersection with the north-eastern boundary of Subdivision D of 1, Block A of Cotton Lands 1575; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include portions of them in this area: The said Subdivision D, Subdivisions C and 2 of A, all of 1, Block A of Cotton Lands 1575, to the southernmost beacon of the last-mentioned; thence in a straight line drawn to the north-western beacon of Subdivision 1 of A of 9, Block A of Cotton Lands 1575, to a point along this line where it is intersected by the prolongation south-westwards of the north-western boundary of Subdivision 3 of 54, Block B of Cotton Lands 1575; thence in a straight line to the southernmost beacon of Subdivision C of 13, Block A of Cotton Lands 1575; thence along the boundaries of the said Subdivision C and Subdivision 1 of A, both of 13, Block A of Cotton Lands 1575, so as to exclude them from this area, to the middle of the Umhloti River; thence generally south-eastwards along the middle of the Umhloti River, to its intersection with the south-eastern boundary of Subdivision 25, Block A of Cotton Lands 1575; thence north-eastwards along the boundary of the said Subdivision 25, so as to exclude it from this area, to its northernmost beacon; thence north-eastwards in a straight line to Beacon 6270 on Survey Records 1218/1977 (filed in the office of the Surveyor General, Pietermaritzburg); thence in a series of straight lines through Beacons 6266, 6259 and 6263, all on the said Survey Records 1218/1977, to the easternmost beacon of Subdivision D of the farm Roode Krans 828; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Subdivision D, Subdivisions 191 of C, C, 191 of C and D, all of the

van C en D, almal van die plaas Roode Krans 828, tot by die oostelikste baken van Onderverdeling A4 van die plaas Roode Krans 828; dan algemeen wes met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat dit van hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling A4 en Onderverdelings P en N almal van die plaas Roode Krans 828, tot by eersgenoemde baken.

No. 7, 1979

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 241 VAN 1963 EN VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE DURBAN, DISTRIK DURBAN, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), en by artikel 51 (3) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 241 van 1963 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (21) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan; en

B. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Oubos, op hede die Vyftiende dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

Vanaf die kruising van die middel van die Umhlatuzanarivier met die noordoostelike grens van Onderverdeling 181 van 1 en 3–9 van X van die plaas Bellair 823, noordoos met die grens van genoemde Onderverdeling 181 langs tot by sy kruising met die grens van Onderverdeling SAS 3 van 1 en 3–9 van X van die plaas Bellair 823; dan suidoos met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling SAS 3, Onderverdelings A van 181, SAS 3, B van 181 en SAS 5, almal van 1 en 3–9 van X van die plaas Bellair 823, tot by die noordoostelike grens van Onderverdeling 1 van 11 van B van 1 en 3–9 van X van die plaas Bellair 823; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling 1, Onderverdelings 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13 en 12, almal van 11 van B van 1 en 3–9 van X, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, L, J en K, almal van 78 van O van X, 1, 2, Pad, 11 en 12, almal van V van H, almal van die plaas Bellair 823, tot by die middel van die Umhlatuzanarivier; dan algemeen wes met die middel van genoemde Umhlatuzanarivier langs tot by eersgenoemde kruising.

farm Roode Krans 828, to the easternmost beacon of Subdivision A4 of the farm Roode Krans 828; thence generally westwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to exclude them from this area: The said Subdivision A4 and Subdivisions P and N, all of the farm Roode Krans 828, to the beacon first mentioned.

No. 7, 1979

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 241 OF 1963 AND DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966 AT DURBAN, DISTRICT OF DURBAN, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), and by section 51 (3) of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 241 of 1963 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (21) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto; and

B. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Oubos this Fifteenth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

From the intersection of the middle of the Umhlatuzana River with the north-eastern boundary of Subdivision 181 of 1 and 3–9 of X of the farm Bellair 823, north-eastwards along the boundary of the said Subdivision 181, to its intersection with the boundary of Subdivision SAR 3 of 1 and 3–9 of X of the farm Bellair 823; thence south-eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to exclude them from this area: The said Subdivision SAR 3, Subdivision A of 181, SAR 3, B of 181 and SAR 5, all of 1 and 3–9 of X of the farm Bellair 823, to the north-eastern boundary of Subdivision 1 of 11 of B of 1 and 3–9 of X of the farm Bellair 823; thence along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to include them in this area: The said Subdivision 1, Subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13 and 12, all of 11 of B of 1 and 3–9 of X, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, L, J and K, all of 78 of O of X, 1, 2, Road, 11 and 12, all of V of H, all of the farm Bellair 823, to the middle of the Umhlatuzana River; thence generally westwards along the middle of the said Umhlatuzana River to the intersection first named.

No. 8, 1979

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 241 VAN 1963 INSAKE DIE TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP DIE ONTWIKKELING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1955, IN 'N GEBIED GELEE TE HEATHCOTEWEG (MOUNT VERNON), DISTRIK DURBAN, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 241 van 1963 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan en verklaar ek verder dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23 en 29 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, van toepassing is in die gebied in die Bylae hiervan omskryf.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Oubos, op hede die Drie-en-twintigste dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

Vanaf die kruising van die middel van die Umhlatuzanarivier met die noordoostelike grens van Onderverdeling 181 van 1 en 3–9 van X van die plaas Bellair 823, noordoos met die grens van genoemde Onderverdeling 181 langs tot by sy kruising met die grens van Onderverdeling SAS 3 van 1 en 3–9 van X van die plaas Bellair 823; dan suidoos met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling SAS 3, Onderverdelings A van 181, SAS 3, B van 181 en SAS 5, almal van 1 en 3–9 van X van die plaas Bellair 823, tot by die noordoostelike grens van Onderverdeling 1 van 11 van B van 1 en 3–9 van X van die plaas Bellair 823; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling 1, Onderverdelings 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13 en 12, almal van 11 van B van 1 en 3–9 van X, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, L, J en K, almal van 78 van O van X, 1, 2, Pad, 11 en 12, almal van V van H, almal van die plaas Bellair 823, tot by die middel van die Umhlatuzanarivier; dan algemeen wes met die middel van genoemde Umhlatuzanarivier langs tot by eersgenoemde kruising.

No. 8, 1979

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 241 OF 1963 IN REGARD TO THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE GROUP AREAS DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1955, IN AN AREA AT HEATHCOTE ROAD (MOUNT VERNON), DURBAN, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 241 of 1963 by the exclusion from the area defined in the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto and furthermore declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive and 29 to 37 inclusive of the said Act shall, as from the date of publication hereof, apply to the area defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Oubos this Twenty-third day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

From the intersection of the middle of the Umhlatuzana River with the north-eastern boundary of Subdivision 181 of 1 and 3–9 of X of the farm Bellair 823, north-eastwards along the boundary of the said Subdivision 181, to its intersection with the boundary of Subdivision SAR 3 of 1 and 3–9 of X of the farm Bellair 823; thence south-eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to exclude them from this area: The said Subdivision SAR 3, Subdivision A of 181, SAR 3, B of 181 and SAR 5, all of 1 and 3–9 of X of the farm Bellair 823, to the north-eastern boundary of Subdivision 1 of 11 of B of 1 and 3–9 of X of the farm Bellair 823; thence along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to include them in this area: The said Subdivision 1, Subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13 and 12, all of 11 of B of 1 and 3–9 of X, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, L, J and K, all of 78 of O of X, 1, 2, Road, 11 and 12, all of V of H, all of the farm Bellair 823, to the middle of the Umhlatuzana River; thence generally westwards along the middle of the said Umhlatuzana River to the intersection first named.

No. 9, 1979

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 323 VAN 1970 EN VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE UMZINTO, DISTRIK UMZINTO, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek Proklamasie 323 van 1970 deur—

(1) die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan;

(2) die intrekking van paragraaf (B) daarvan;

(3) die intrekking van paragraaf (c) van die Bylae daarvan; en

No. 9, 1979

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 323 OF 1970 AND DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT UMZINTO, DISTRICT OF UMZINTO, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 323 of 1970 by—

(1) the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto;

(2) the withdrawal of paragraph (B) thereof;

(3) the withdrawal of paragraph (c) of the Schedule thereto; and

B. artikel 23 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby dat die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (a) en (b) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, gebiede is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Een-en-twintigste dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

(a) Vanaf die noordwestelike hoek van Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 191, in die dorp Umzinto, met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle in die gebied ingesluit word. Genoemde Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 191, Perseel 191, Perseel 190, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 190, Persele 172, 171, 170, Onderverdeling 11 van Perseel 162, Perseel 162, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 162 en Perseel 169, almal van die dorp Umzinto tot by die punt waar die westelike grens van genoemde Perseel 169 die noordekant van die nasionale pad tussen Park Rynie en High Flats kruis; dan suidwes met die noordekant van genoemde nasionale pad langs, tot by die suidwestelike hoek van Onderverdeling 6 van Perseel 162; dan noordoos met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling 6 van Perseel 162, Onderverdelings 5, 4 en 3 van Perseel 162, Persele 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 188, 189 en Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 191, almal van die dorp Umzinto, tot by eersgenoemde hoek.

(b) Perseel 192, die dorp Umzinto, in sy geheel.

No. 10, 1979

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 324 VAN 1970 INSAKE DIE TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN GEBIEDE GELEE IN UMZINTO, DISTRIK UMZINTO, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 324 van 1970 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (a) en (c) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Oubos, op hede die Drie-en-twintigste dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEPSGEBIED

(a) Vanaf die noordwestelike hoek van Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 191, in die dorp Umzinto, met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle in die gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling

B. section 23 of the said Act, I hereby declare that the areas defined in paragraphs (a) and (b) of of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be areas for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-first day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

(a) From the north-western corner of Subdivision 1 of Lot 191, Umzinto Township, along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Subdivision 1 of Lot 191, Lot 191, Lot 190, Subdivision 1 of Lot 190, Lots 172, 171, 170, Subdivision 11 of Lot 162, Lot 162, Subdivision 1 of Lot 162, and Lot 169, all of Umzinto Township, to the point where the western boundary of the said Lot 169 intersects the northern side of the National Road between Park Rynie and High Flats; thence south-westwards along the northern side of the said National Road to the south-western corner of Subdivision 6 of Lot 162; thence north-eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Subdivision 6 of Lot 162, Subdivisions 5, 4 and 3 of Lot 162, Lots 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 188, and 189, and Subdivision 1 of Lot 191, all of Umzinto Township, to the corner first mentioned.

(b) Lot 192, Umzinto Township, in its entirety.

No. 10, 1979

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 324 OF 1970 IN REGARD TO THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AREAS AT UMZINTO, DISTRICT OF UMZINTO, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 324 of 1970 by the exclusion from the areas defined in paragraphs (a) and (c) in the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Oubos this Twenty-third day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

(a) From the north-western corner of Subdivision 1 of Lot 191, Umzinto Township, along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Subdivision 1 of Lot 191, Lot 191,

1 van Perseel 191, Perseel 191, Perseel 190, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 190, Persele 172, 171, 170, Onderverdeling 11 van Perseel 162, Perseel 162, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 162 en Perseel 169, almal van die dorp Umzinto tot by die punt waar die westelike grens van genoemde Perseel 169 die noordekant van die nasionale pad tussen Park Rynie en High Flats kruis; dan suidwes met die noordekant van genoemde nasionale pad langs, tot by die suidwestelike hoek van Onderverdeling 6 van Perseel 162; dan noordoos met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling 6 van Perseel 162, Onderverdelings 5, 4 en 3 van Perseel 162, Persele 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 188, 189 en Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 191, almal van die dorp Umzinto, tot by eersgenoemde hoek.

(b) Perseel 192, die dorp Umzinto, in sy geheel.

No. 11, 1979

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 81 VAN 1960 EN VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE PIETERMARITZBURG, DISTRIK PIETERMARITZBURG, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek Proklamasie 81 van 1960 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) (i) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan; en

B. artikel 23 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Veertiende dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

Onderverdeling 1 van B en die restant van Perseel 45, Langmarkstraat, Pietermaritzburg, in hulle geheel.

No. 12, 1979

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 82 VAN 1960 EN DIE INTREKKING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP ONTWIKKELING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1955 (NOU DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966), TE PIETERMARITZBURG, DISTRIK PIETERMARITZBURG, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 82 van 1960 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) (i) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan vanaf datum van publikasie hiervan.

Lot 190, Subdivision 1 of Lot 190, Lots 172, 171, 170, Subdivision 11 of Lot 162, Lot 162, Subdivision 1 of Lot 162 and Lot 169, all of Umzinto Township, to the point where the western boundary of the said Lot 169 intersects the northern side of the national road between Park Rynie and High Flats; thence south-westwards along the northern side of the said national road to the south-western corner of Subdivision 6 of Lot 162; thence north-eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Subdivision 6 of Lot 162, Subdivisions 5, 4 and 3 of Lot 162, Lots 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 188 and 189, and Subdivision 1 of Lot 191, all of Umzinto Township, to the corner first mentioned.

(b) Lot 192, Umzinto Township, in its entirety.

No. 11, 1979

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 81 OF 1960 AND DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT PIETERMARITZBURG, DISTRICT OF PIETERMARITZBURG, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 81 of 1960 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (a) (i) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto; and

B. section 23 of the said Act, I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Fourteenth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

Subdivision 1 of B and the remainder of Lot 45, Longmarket Street, Pietermaritzburg, in their entirety.

No. 12, 1979

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 82 OF 1960 AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE GROUP AREAS DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1955 (NOW THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966), IN THE AREA AT PIETERMARITZBURG, DISTRICT OF PIETERMARITZBURG, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 82 of 1960 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (a) (i) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto as from the date of publication hereof.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Oubos, op hede die Drie-en-twintigste dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

Onderverdeling 1 van B en die restant van Perseel 45, Langmarkstraat, Pietermaritzburg, in hulle geheel.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Oubos this Twenty-third day of December One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

Subdivision 1 of B and the remainder of Lot 45, Longmarket Street, Pietermaritzburg, in their entirety.

No. 13, 1979

TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN GEBIEDE TE SANDTON, DISTRIK JOHANNESBURG, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23 en 29 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, van toepassing is in die gebiede omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Port Elizabeth, op hede die Vyfde dag van Januarie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

(a) Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Lot 243, die dorp Marlboro (Algemene Plan LG A4612/03), noordoos reguit tot by die noordwestelike baken van Lot 255 in genoemde dorp Marlboro; dan suidoos reguit tot by die noordwestelike baken van Lot 588 in genoemde dorp Marlboro; dan suidwes reguit tot by die noordwestelike baken van Lot 576 in genoemde dorp Marlboro; dan noordwes reguit tot by eersgenoemde baken.

(b) Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Lot 547, die dorp Marlboro (Algemene Plan LG A4612/03), noordoos reguit tot by die noordwestelike baken van Lot 564 in genoemde dorp Marlboro; dan suidoos reguit tot by die suidwestelike baken van Lot 721 in genoemde dorp Marlboro; dan suidwes reguit tot by die suidwestelike baken van Lot 698 in genoemde dorp Marlboro; dan noord reguit tot by eersgenoemde baken.

No. 13, 1979

APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AREAS AT SANDTON, DISTRICT OF JOHANNESBURG, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive and 29 to 37 inclusive, of the said Act, shall, as from the date of publication hereof, apply in the areas defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Port Elizabeth this Fifth day of January, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

(a) From the north-western beacon of Lot 243, Marlboro Township (General Plan SG A4612/03), north-eastwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Lot 255, in the said Marlboro Township; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Lot 588, in the said Marlboro Township; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Lot 576, in the said Marlboro Township; thence north-westwards in a straight line to the beacon first mentioned.

(b) From the north-western beacon of Lot 547, Marlboro Township (General Plan SG A4612/03), north-eastwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Lot 564, in the said Marlboro Township; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the south-western beacon of Lot 721, in the said Marlboro Township; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the south-western beacon of Lot 698, in the said Marlboro Township; thence northwards in a straight line to the beacon first mentioned.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BUITELANDSE SAKE

No. 50 12 Januarie 1979

TOEKENNING VAN ORDE VAN GOEIE HOOP

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat Die Orde van Goeie Hoop in die Eerste Klas: Grootkruis, op 18 Oktober 1978 aan dr. Freydoon Sotoudeh, Konsul-generaal van Iran, toegeken is.

[113/35/4 (32)]

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No. 50 12 January 1979

AWARD OF ORDER OF GOOD HOPE

It is hereby notified that The Order of Good Hope in the First Class: Grand Cross, was awarded to Dr Freydoon Sotoudeh, Consul-General of Iran, on 18 October 1978.

[113/35/4 (32)]

African Police and has therefore not been included in my Department's five-year building programme which is a prerequisite for commencement of planning.

Reproclamation of land in Cato Manor

Hansard 1 (3) 7/2/79

*2. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Environmental Planning and Energy:

Whether any progress has been made in regard to the reproclamation of land in Cato Manor for the housing of (a) Indians and (b) Coloureds; if so, what progress; if not, why not.

82

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ENERGY:

(a) An inspection in loco was held at Cato Manor by the Minister and myself on 14 December 1978. The report of the Group Areas Board on the desirability of converting the advertised area at Cato Manor from a White to an Indian Group area, is at present under consideration.

(b) The decision in regard to (a) will influence further action concerning a possible additional area for Coloureds.

ON FEMINISM - THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT REPLY

As a group of U.C.T. Feminists we are appalled by the naivety of the S.S.D. editors' in including the pretentious study entitled "A Critique of Bourgeois Feminism" in their latest newsletter. We would like to point out some of the combined illogicalities, misconceptions and muddled thinking that appear in their article.

The description of what a Women's Movement should be confines itself to stating the obvious; "A Women's Movement is a political movement", "It must, therefore, identify the women's position within the structures of society". To assume that factors such as the "pass-laws, the reserves, squatter-camps and the role of women in these" have not been explored, even theoretically, by the U.C.T. Women's Movement indicates that the writer of this article has no direct knowledge of discussions and projects currently in progress among Women's Movement members. A notable difference being that members of the Movement are perhaps more aware of the discrepancy between "examining the institutions that continually produce and reproduce the structural position of women in South Africa" and developing what the writer idealistically refers to as "adequate political practice" from within the context of such an undeniably bourgeois establishment as a white university. To theorize around the projected "integrated struggle for liberation of all men and women" is mere utopianism, organisation must concern itself with specific oppression. Separatism in no way excludes the awareness of other oppressed groups.

In correlating such diverse statements as the "fundamental contradiction that exists between men and women" (wh ... mined in detail) and saying that "the contradictions t ... assumes secondary importance (if at all)" t ... moves from stating a basic feminist tenet to ... radical feminism (not to be confused with f ... eminism) which is only one of the numerous ... e 'umbrella' organization of the movem ... pt to stereotype the U.C.T. Women's Moveme ... oup and attack its policies accordingly

By a process of flawed i ... ons are deduced, the most erroneous of wh ... feminist position in any Women's ... consciousness-raising" as an involveme ... , despite the tedious catalogue of fun ... iate the basic fact that "women's probl ... not personal and private problems and tha ... transition in awareness from the perso ... political consciousness there can ... actical example of this is the "speaking ... s of Chinese peasant women, which pla

The cultural conditions ... economic basis of their oppression in ... t "the very real contradictions that exi ... their oppression as discrimination and w ... opression as essentially exploitatio ... e 'bourgeois' psycho-sexual forms of ... material forms on the other substituti ... for a more profound understanding ... pend upon and reinforce each other.

The mock-warning that "... "Women's liberation is not achie ... men..." shows no cognisance of the h ... olution this century have women, by ... r achieving equality, simultaneous

Homeless Indian teachers living in classrooms

(82)

12/2/77

A number of Natal Indian teachers posted to Transvaal schools are sleeping in classrooms because they cannot find accommodation. Educational committees are blaming the Department of Indian Education for this situation.

The vice-principal and two teachers at the Klerksdorp Indian High School have been living in the school since last June.

The vice-principal lives with his wife and child in a classroom that has been converted into a bedroom, lounge and kitchen. They get water from a tap outside the classroom.

Two teachers at the same school are using the stockroom as their bedroom and kitchen.

Another teacher at a Klerksdorp school was forced to move into a coloured township for accommodation after he got married. He lives in one room.

A Lenasia teacher lives in a mosque.

And it is not only teachers from other provinces posted to Transvaal schools who are desperately in need of proper accommodation. Local teachers in Lenasia, Actonville (Benoni), Roshnee (Vereeniging) and Azaadville (Roodepoort-Krugersdorp) are also crying out for homes.

Dissatisfied teachers who took their complaints to a school inspector were told to notify the director of education in Durban about their plight.

Spokesmen for Transvaal education committees said the Department of Indian Affairs handling Indian education was responsible for their teachers being properly accommodated.

But it was apparent that the department showed no concern whether their teachers had accommodation or not, they said.

Spokesmen for the department could not be reached for comment.

...ntinues/...

Many Indians overjoyed at appeal results

82

6/3/79

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — Many Ladysmith Indians were overjoyed to learn this week that their appeals against land valuations had been successful and that they had been granted reductions of 25 percent and more by the Ladysmith Valuations Appeal Board, after objections during November.

This the third year in succession that Indians have won appeals on land valuations. Mr. E. M. Vawda, the secretary of the Ladysmith Indian Ratepayers' Committee, said his body had scored another major victory.

It had won all appeals on behalf of ratepayers and had succeeded in obtaining substantial reductions in land valuations, which would give relief to objectors.

Mr. Cassim Moola, chairman of the ratepayers' committee, said the rigid interpretation of the ordinance, without consideration of other factors generated by the Group Areas Act, led to injustices.

At the time of the hearing Mr. Moola told the board that the Act had resulted in oppressive prices paid by the "land-hungry" person.

Indians were unfairly oppressed and burdened by conditions created by the Group Areas Act and the belated developement of residential sites, he said.

The one white face in the Indian school

Ann in class ... "My teachers and fellow pupils have been wonderful, though originally they seemed a little surprised to see a white face in the classroom."

Ann and a friend walking to school ... "My object was to meet and communicate with as many people as I could."

I'm just another pupil, says Ann

BY GEORGE MAHALEER

Eighteeen-year-old Ann Mueller is the first white in South Africa to attend an Indian school. She is living with an Indian family.

Ann, an American Rotary exchange student from Hudson, Wisconsin, has been studying for matric at the Isipingo State Indian High School near Durban since January.

"My teachers and fellow pupils have been wonderful, though originally they seemed a little surprised to see a white face in the classroom," she said this week.

"I don't think they could believe that I was a student.

"I got second looks, but was soon accepted.

"Now I'm just another pupil.

"It's a little bit different to my school back home, but I enjoy my lessons very much.

"I have found the experience very rewarding and am happy to have made a small contribution to bridge the race gap."

Ann, who is staying with her "foster" parents, Mr and Mrs C K Naidoo, at Isipingo, shares a bedroom with the Naidoos' eldest daughter, Lingesh, 18.

"We have become firm friends. We get on amazingly well together.

"I'm going to miss the family when I have to leave."

She has learnt to say "a few" Indian words, and she is trying to master the art of Indian cooking.

"I don't think I'll ever be able to cook as well as Mrs Naidoo, but I'll try my best.

"At the moment I'm learning how to make roti (pancake-like bread)."

At the end of the school term she will move to Amanzimtoti, where she will stay with a white family and attend a white school.

Ann, who arrived in South Africa last July on a Rotary Student Exchange programme, has been a guest of the Rotary Club of Amanzimtoti.

Mr Naidoo, a member of the club, decided it would be a good idea if she were able to spend some time with the Indian community.

"I wanted Ann to benefit from the experience of attending an Indian school and to give her the opportunity of meeting people within the community," said Mr Naidoo.

"I found the principal of the school, Mr Jogie Naidoo, and the chief inspector, Mr R G Pillay, very co-operative.

"There were no problems in having Ann enrolled."

Ann said: "I was anxious to get to know the other side of South African society.

"When I arrived in the country, my object was to meet and communicate with as many people as I could.

"I feel I am doing this."

Since her arrival at Isipingo, Ann has been regularly invited by her classmates to their homes and has spent much of her spare time at the Indian swimming baths.

"There have never been any problems. Other bathers just accept me."

KENNISGEWING 170 VAN 1979

KENNISGEWING VAN ONDERSOEK NA EN BEPALING VAN EIENDOMS-, OKKUPASIE- EN BESITREG OP OPGEMETE GROND, DISTRIK BERGVILLE

Nademaal ek, Leslie Dean Thompson, kragtens artikel 8 (1) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), behoorlik deur die Staatspresident aangestel is as Kommissaris ten opsigte van Grond in die Bylae hiervan genoem;

En nademaal ek ingevolge artikel 8 (6) van genoemde Wet ondersoek na die eiendomsreg op genoemde grond moet instel;

En nademaal ek ingevolge artikel 8 (1) gelees met artikel 8 (7) van genoemde Wet die besitreg of eiendomsreg van ander persone dan Blankes of Asiate moet ondersoek en bepaal of moet bepaal wie die persoon is wat daarop geregtig is om geregistreer te word as die eienaar van sodanige van genoemde grond as wat geokkupeer of besit word deur 'n Swarte wat nie die geregistreerde eienaar daarvan is nie;

So is dit dat ek, ingevolge regulasie 3 van die regulasies in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2062 van 1968 afgekondig, hierby kennis gee dat om 10h00 op die datum en plek in die Bylae hiervan gespesifiseer—

(a) elke geregistreerde eienaar in die Bylae hiervan genoem die titelbewys aan my moet voorlê waarkragtens die grond teenoor sy naam beskryf, deur hom besit word, tesame met bewys van sy identiteit en ras;

(b) elke persoon ander dan 'n Blanke of Asiaat, wat grond wat in die Bylae hiervan beskryf word en wat nie op sy naam geregistreer is nie, okkupeer of besit en wat aanspraak maak op eiendomsregte op sodanige grond, sy eis by my moet indien en die titelbewys van sodanige grond, indien dit beskikbaar is, aan my moet voorlê tesame met bewys van sy eis, identiteit en ras;

(c) enige ander persoon wat op regte aanspraak maak ten opsigte van die grond in die Bylae hiervan beskryf, by my sy eis moet indien.

Gedateer te Ladysmith op hede die 5de dag van Februarie 1979.

L. D. THOMPSON, Kommissaris, Ladysmith.

NOTICE 170 OF 1979

(82)

NOTICE OF INVESTIGATION AND DETERMINATION OF RIGHTS OF OWNERSHIP, OCCUPATION AND POSSESSION OF SURVEYED LAND, DISTRICT OF BERGVILLE

Whereas, in terms of section 8 (1) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), I, Leslie Dean Thompson, having been duly appointed by the State President a Commissioner in respect of the land referred to in the Schedule hereto;

And whereas in terms of section 8 (6) of the said Act, I am required to inquire into the ownership of all the said land;

And whereas in terms of section 8 (1) read with section 8 (7) of the said Act, I am required to investigate and determine the rights of occupation and ownership of persons other than Europeans or Asiatics claiming to own the said land or to determine who is the person entitled to be registered as the owner of such of the said land as is occupied or possessed by a Black who is not the registered owner thereof;

Now, therefore, in terms of regulation 3 of the regulations published in Government Notice R. 2062 of 1968, I hereby give notice that at 10h00 on the date and the place specified in the Schedule hereto—

(a) every registered owner named in the Schedule hereto is required to produce to me the title deed in terms of which the land described opposite his name is held by him, together with proof of his identity and race;

(b) every person other than a European or Asiatic who occupies or possesses land described in the Schedule hereto and which is not registered in his name, and who claim rights of ownership in such land is required to lodge his claim with and produce to me the title deed of such land, if it is available, together with proof of his claim, identity and race;

(c) any other person claiming rights in respect of the land described in the Schedule hereto is required to lodge his claim with me.

Dated at Ladysmith this 5th day of February 1979.

L. D. THOMPSON, Commissioner, Ladysmith.

GG 6331

BYLAE

Datum.—Begin op 20 Maart 1979.

Plek.—Landdroskantoor te Bergville.

SCHEDULE

Date.—Commencing on 20 March 1979.

Venue.—Magistrate's office, Bergville.

GREEN POINT No. 12596

Sub. Dip., sub. 45, 4 acres, 29873 SF., TD. No. 532, dated 20/2/36.
577/5400 Est. Ntengo Kumalo.
641/21600 Makosini Hlongwane.
647/5400 Mtolo Mazibuko.
877/10800 Hlebi Ndaba.
449/54000 Magwazindoda Kambule.
377/21600 Jeremiah Pakati.
169/10800 Thomas Madimane.
359/21600 Mqune Sitole.
4061/54000 Titosi Ndaba.
1289/12600 Jeremiah Ndaba.
1103/12600 Jonah Labase.
19/432 Mabamba Smelana.
257/12600 Jacob Mndaweni.
367/10800 Njobonde Msibi.
283/10800 Gudu Mazibuko.
127/10800 Noko Sitole.
403/10800 Matunzini Mpila.
697/10800 Est. Elijah Kumalo.
139/10800 Beshu Kumalo.
293/21600 Luke Kubheka.
187/10800 Est. Jantje Msibi.
427/10800 Dudana Msibi.
157/10800 Est. Julie Mndele.
173/21600 Est. Josiah Msibi.
1/200 Est. Kosi Ndaba.
403/10800 Elias Ndebele.
2292 dd. 23/3/54 119/10800 Richard Twala *.
Sub. school, sub. 46, 3 acres, 22020 SF., TD. No. 532, dated 20/2/36.
(Same as above from * to *.)

GREEN POINT No. 12596

Old Lot No.	New Lot No.	Extent	TD.	Date	Name
Sub 1.....	Sub 1.....	7.Ac.28438(SF)...	3686	12/8/38	Absolom Ndaba
Sub 2.....	Sub 2.....	39.Ac.40257(SF)..	4047	13/10/36	Jonah Labase
Sub 3.....	Sub 3.....	29.Ac.13935(SF)..	307	17/1/52	Peter S. Nadaba 1927
Sub 4.....	Sub 4.....	60.Ac.22405(SF)..	4059	13/10/36	Dudana Msibi 1910
Sub 5.....	Sub 5.....	16.Ac.20163(SF)..	10917	31/8/66	Est. Late Paulos Ndaba
Sub 6.....	Sub 6.....	25.Ac.28402(SF)..	4050	13/10/36	Njobonde Mbibi
Sub 7.....	Sub 7.....	22.Ac.10889(SF)..	1045	24/1/69	Theophilus Clementzithulele Bhengu 1928
Sub 8.....	Sub 8.....	18.Ac.9182(SF)...	15080	11/10/68	1. Phieere Sydney Mndaweni 1931 2. Sibusiso Henry Mndaweni
Sub 9.....	Rem. 9.....	45.1658Ac.....	770	6/2/53	Paulos Ndebele
37 of 9.....	37 of 9.....	16.8557Ac.....	2292	23/3/54	Richard Twala
10.....	10.....	98.Ac.33921(SF)..	4054	13/10/36	Est. Elijah Kumalo
11.....	11.....	57Ac.4940(SF)....	4063	13/10/36	Elias Ndebele
12.....	12.....	26 Ac.3113(SF)...	4042	13/10/36	Jeremiah Phakate
13.....	13.....	51,9773 ha.....	11816	24/8/77	Afrika Gebezi Lumalo
33 of 13.....	33 of 13.....	6,0073 ha.....	252	6/1/72	Eric Thalani 1927
13.....	34 of 13.....	10.1521 Ac.....	6480	12/9/61	Richard Ndlovu 1918
35 of 13.....	35 of 13.....	11.1101 Ac.....	6479	12/9/61	David Meshack Gambu
14.....	14.....	45 Ac.18354(SF)..	919	18/1/68	Simon Ganunu Hlongwane
15.....	15.....	107 Ac. 35977(SF)	10917	31/8/66	Est. Paulos Ndaba
16.....	16.....	23 Ac.41401(SF)..	4043	13/10/36	Thomas Madinane
17.....	Rem.16.....	15.4612 Ac.....	5652	10/8/61	Emanuel Mfiki Madinane
38 of 17.....	38 of 17.....	11.0407 Ac.....	4704	10/4/67	Macaleni Zebulon Kubheka 1924
18.....	18.....	57 Ac.4940(SF)...	3297	1/4/64	Edwin Boneni Mpila
19.....	19.....	12 Ac.31656(SF)..	10572	11/8/65	Wilkweni Kambule
20.....	20.....	20 Ac.33204(SF)..	3512	8/5/51	Samson Mgade
21.....	21.....	19 Ac.30427(SF)..	4055	13/10/36	Est. Beshu Kumalo
22.....	22.....	25 Ac.19086(SF)..	4044	13/10/36	Mguni Sithole
23.....	23.....	12 Ac.11254(SF)..	7663	28/9/53	1. Justin P. T. Ncala 2. Green L. T. Ndlovu
24.....	Rem.24.....	37.2362 Ac.....	17801	22/12/65	Caleb Simelane
39 of 24.....	39 of 24.....	2.1019 ha.....	14707	26/8/71	Leanord Kumalo
40 of 24.....	40 of 24.....	5.1489 Ac.....	17802	22/12/65	Fanis Mabesela
25.....	25.....	26 Ac.15164(SF)..	4050	13/10/36	Njobonde Msibi
26.....	26.....	38 Ac.10221(SF)..	4047	13/10/36	Jonah Labase
27.....	27.....	25,0981 ha.....	758	21/1/77	Absolom Ndaba
28.....	28.....	115 Ac.4589(SF)..	669	14/1/70	Solomon Jabulani Ndaba
29.....	29.....	17 Ac.43474(SF)..	923	1/2/56	Boy Ndawo Sithole
Sub 30.....	Sub 30.....	40 Ac.4669(SF)...	10281	30/9/58	Batomu Kumalo
Sub 31.....	Sub 31.....	183 Ac.16805(SF).	11142	18/12/56	Shedrick Majibuko
Sub 32.....	Sub 32.....	19 Ac.32111(SF)..	17801	21/12/65	Celeb Smelane 1889

NOOITGEDACHT No. 1041 (ACTON HOMES)

Old No.	New No.	Extent	DT.	Date	Name
Lot 1 of C.....	Sub 3 (of 2).....	26-126.....	1613	23/2/56	Troop James Kubheka 1909
Lot 2 of C.....	Sub 4 (of 2).....	15-213.....	2791	7/4/60	1/3 Sampson Madinane 1906 1/6 Albert Madinane 1900 1/2 Titus Madinane 1923
Lot 3 of C.....	Sub 5 (of 2).....	7,2439 ha.....	5125	16/3/71	Alpheus Mdubane Mthenjwa
Lot 4 of C.....	Sub 6 (of 2).....	5,0247 ha.....	586	22/4/70	217411/247411 Bernard Mahte
Lot 5 of C.....	Sub 7 (of 2).....	34 acres.....	3774	22/9/26	Thomas Madinane
Lot 6 of C.....	Sub 8 (of 2).....	7,8968 ac.....	4	4/1/56	James Ngubeni 1921
Lot 7 of C.....	Sub 9 (of 2).....	Rem.22,6602 ac..	3772	22/9/56	Samuel J. Msibi
Lot 8 of C.....	Sub 10 (of 2).....	Rem.21,8812 ac..	3634	3/5/60	Absolom Pakati 1901
Lot 9 of C.....	Sub 11 (of 2)....	Rem.16-0-39.....	3384	7/12/33	Johannes Simelane
Lot 10 of C.....	Sub 12 (of 2).....	Rem.45-3-35.....	3769	22/9/26	Daniel Hlongwane
Lot 11 of C.....	Sub 13 (of 2).....	Rem.8,8900 ha...	12803	28/7/71	Phineas Mtetwa 1930
Lot 12 of C.....	Sub 14 (of 2).....	5,0657 ac.....	6416	6/8/58	Wilfred Nkosi 1915
Lot 13 of C.....	Sub 15 (of 2).....	48-0-15.....	5693	11/8/61	1. Embrose Billiyana Ndaba 3. Zeresh Oripah Mkwanazi 2. Japhta Lawrence Ndaba 1911 4. Attarah Gibea Phiwe Maley
Lot 14 of C.....	Sub 16 (of 2).....	36.2384 ac.....	3635	3/6/50	Philemon Mbuli 1895
Lot 15 of C.....	Sub 17 (of 2).....	65-1-12.....	3765	27/9/26	Albert Kuluse
Lot 16 of C.....	Sub 18 (of 2).....	7.7640 ac.....	6439	19/9/45	Joel Mlangeni 1873
Lot 17 of C.....	Sub 19 (of 2).....	42.0130 ac.....	2791	7/4/60	1/3 Sampson Madinane 1906 1/6 Albert Madinane 1900 1/2 Titus Madinane 1923
Lot 18 of C.....	Sub 20 (of 2).....	13.5644 ha.....	5125	16/3/71	Alpheus Mdubane Mthenjwa
Lot 19 of C.....	Sub 21 (of 2).....	28-3-19.....	9813	28/6/67	Patrick Sikakane 1926
Lot 20 of C.....	Sub 22 (of 2).....	44-1-3.75.....	13817	7/9/67	Prince Musa Msibi 1927
Lot 21 of C.....	Sub 23 (of 2).....	56-3-7.....	3780	22/9/26	Joseph Hlongwane
Lot 22 of C.....	Sub 24 (of 2).....	2-3-16 Rem.....	4933	3/12/29	Petros Mlangeni
Lot 23 of C.....	Sub 25 (of 2).....	28,4408 ac.....	12282	11/8/75	Elijah Kumalo 1904 Achmas Kumalo 1914
Lot 24 of C.....	Sub 26 (of 2).....	32-3-14.....	7761	23/9/58	Regina Macu
Lot 25 of C.....	Sub 27 (of 2).....	33-1-36.....	1251	23/3/37	Abe Sitole
Lot 26 of C.....	Sub 28 (of 2).....	0-2-25.7.....	3471	4/9/26	Nooitgedacht Cemetery and Dipping Tank Trust
Lot 27 of C.....	Sub 29 (of 2).....	1 acre.....	3471	4/9/26	do.
Sub A of 16 of C..	Sub 30 of 18.....	12-1-33.3.....	1894	11/12/68	1/2 Shre Pauline Njoko
Sub A of 20 of C..	Sub 31 of 22.....	3.8476 ha.....	5149	16/3/71	Mathafeni David Njoko
Sub A of 10 of C..	Sub 33 of 12.....	12 ac.....	4960	10/7/62	Remember Nkunjulwa 1913
Sub A of 8 of C...	Sub 34 of 10.....	2 ac.....	12351	28/9/66	Bhavu Msibi 1900
Sub A of 9 of C...	Sub 35 of 11.....	10 ac.....	3384	7/12/33	Josiah Manyosi
Sub A of 23 of C..	36 of 25.....	26.0652 ac.....	2796	12/9/34	Solomon Kumalo
Sub B of 25 of C..	37 of 25.....	13.0908 ac.....	2797	12/9/34	Elias Kumalo
Sub C of 23 of C..	38 of 25.....	15 ac.....	14140	2/11/66	Amon Kumalo 1915
Sub D of 23 of C..	39 of 25.....	14.2817 ac.....	2795	12/9/34	Moses Tshabalala
Sub E of 23 of C..	40 of 25.....	11.0738 ac.....	7267	8/9/52	Mceku D. Tshabalala 1911
Sub F of 23 of C..	41 of 25.....	2,0325 ha.....	12714	13/9/77	Robert Macu 1923
Sub A of 17 of C..	42 of 19.....	12.4933 ac.....	5531	24/9/43	Joseph Kumalo 1904
44 of 4 of C.....	44 of 6.....	6.0673 ha.....	6364	26/5/78	Bernard Mathebula 1930
45 of 12 of C.....	45 of 14.....	9.9383 ac.....	4960	10/7/63	Remember Njungulwa
46 of 7 of C.....	46 of 9.....	7.9586 ac.....	622	28/1/58	Pigiti Kumalo 1899
47 of 16 of C.....	47 of 18.....	7.6839 ac.....	2963	8/4/49	Lesipha Mbele 1905
50 of 12 of C.....	50 of 14.....	2,3735 ha.....	3190	6/3/72	Vika Samuel Kubeka
51 of 12 of C.....	51 of 14.....	2,3973 ha.....	10906	3/8/72	David Tshabalala 1912
52 of 12 of C.....	52 of 14.....	11.6414 ac.....	1719	27/2/56	Lymon Mkwanazi 1905
53 of 12 of C.....	53 of 14.....	2,1056 ha.....	3190	6/3/72	Vika Samuel Kubeka 1918
60 of 11 of C.....	60 of 13.....	4,9277 ha.....	12803	28/7/71	Phineas Mthetwa 1930
61 of 11 of C.....	61 of 13.....	6.1805 ac.....	5168	18/6/57	Albert Cebekulu 1916
62 of 14 of C.....	62 of 16.....	5.0666 ac.....	3634	3/6/50	Absolon Pakati 1901
65 of 6 of C.....	65 of B.....	8.4595 ac.....	10299	19/12/51	Raycliffe Zondo 1907
A of 22 of C.....	32 of 24.....	6.2195 ha.....	5150	16/3/71	Mathafeni David Mjoko Clement Mjoko 1937

MOLOTTOS KRAAL No. 1194

Shares 108000.
TD. No. 5714, dated 14/12/20, extent 1035 Ac. 3 rd.

Share	*Name*
3205.....	Makosini Hlongwane
4870.....	Ezra Matatana Twala
12940.....	Tom Mazibuko
8770.....	Nhlebi Ndaba
898.....	Magwazindoda Kambule
1885.....	Jeremiah Pakati
1690.....	Thomas Madinane
1795.....	Mguni Sithole
8122.....	Matshana Ndaba
6445.....	Jeremiah Ndaba
5515.....	Jonah Labase
4750.....	Mabama Smelana
1285.....	Jacob Mndaweni
3670.....	Njabande Msibi
2830.....	Yabande Mazibuko
1270.....	Tyikiza Sithole
4030.....	Mathunzini Mpila
6970.....	Elijah Kumalo
1390.....	Beshu Kumalo

Share	*Name*
6670	Ntengo Kumalo
1465	Luke Kubeka
4390	Mgododelwa Ndetbele
1870	Janji Msibi
4270	Dudana Msibi
1570	Julie Mndebele
865	Josiah Msibi
540	Kosi Ndaba
4030	Elias Ndebele

MOLOTTOS KRAAL No.-1194

Old No.	New No.	Extent	TD. No.	Date	Name
Sub A	Sub 1				
Sub 2 of A	Sub 3 of 1	69-1-7	2525	21/3/56	Paulina Mokoena 1922
Sub 3 of A	Sub 4 of 1	29,7141 ha	17234	4/10/71	Elliot Kimbili Mabizela
Sub 4	Sub 5 of 1	27-3-27.8	3319	27/8/26	Siqaqa Ndaba
Sub 5 of A	Sub 6 of 1	89-3-36	919	18/1/68	Simon Ganunu 1903
Sub 6 of A	Rem.7 of 1	22.3699 Ac	7444	12/9/51	Alpheus Mdakane 1905
22 of 6	22 of 7	21.1265 Ac	6702	18/8/51	Zwelonke Mazibuko 1927
23 of 6	23 of 7	20.4225 Ac	6703	18/8/51	David Mdakane
24 of 6	24 of 7	30.4907 Ac	10525	18/10/48	Mvimlezeli Kumalo 1907
25 of 6	25 of 7	20.6291 Ac	5557	15/6/48	Frank Dhladhla
26 of 6	Rem. 26 of 7	10.2400 Ac	6588	27/7/56	Daniel Mazibuko
32 of 26 of 6	32 of 26	10.2400 Ac	6587	27/7/56	Mtakati J. Mazibuko 1909
7 of A	8 of 1	22 Ac.—3rds	2842	20/7/27	Church of England
Sub 8	9 of 1	46-2-4	834	30/1/56	Esau Nkala 1908
9	10 of 1	64-0-19	4999	22/9/42	Vincent L. Mokowe
10 of A	Rem.11 of 1	9,7910 ha	19560	18/11/71	1. Job Mazibuko 1909 2. Solomon Mazibuko 1914 3. Nelson Mazibuko 1929 4. Daniel Mazibuko 1906
20 of 10 of A	20 of 11	8.2900 Ac	4375	24/5/57	Richard Radebe 1902
21 of 10 of A	21 of 11	10 Ac	12615	4/10/66	Mlandu Sithole 1896
27 of 10	27 of 11	10.2660 Ac	4375	24/5/57	Richard Radebe
11 of A	12 of 1	13.4437 Ac	6892	24/8/51	Josiah Ndaba
19 of 11	19 of 12	13.4438 Ac	6891	24/8/51	Lukas Nkala
12 of A	13 of 1	7.9636 Ac	6586	27/7/56	Mtakati Job Mazibuko 1909
A of 12	17 of 13	34.0872 Ac	5574	19/11/40	Mbeta Sithole
B of 12	1.B. of 13	8.0233 Ac	9487	15/7/68	Kwapuna Hlatshwayo
28 of 12	28 of 13	5.0832 Ac	6582	27/7/56	Mzamo Nelson Mazibuko
29 of 12	29 of 13	5.0615 Ac	6583	27/7/56	Daniel Mazibuko 1906
30 of 12	30 of 13	5.0508 Ac	6584	27/7/56	Bantu Mazibuko 1914
31 of 12	31 of 13	5.0554 Ac	6585	27/7/56	1. Zwelonke Mazibuko 2. Ndabakho Mazibuko
13 of A	14 of 1	40-1-13	702	16/2/42	Esau Nkala 1908
14 of A	15 of 1	2 Ac	3016	6/8/26	Letika Meloye
15 of A	16 of 1	2 Rds	3016	6/8/26	Letika Meloye

OPPERMANSKRAAL No. 1257

Old No.	New No.	DT.	Date	Extent	Name
1 of Rooihoek of c	10 (of 3)	2682	31/3/49	22,8405	Jacob S. Ndebele 1897
37 of Rooihoek of c	37 (of 1)	3661	8/4/64	5.8620 Ac	Est. Obete Butelezi
2 of Rooihoek of c	11 (of 3)	7501	14/9/51	21.1335 Ac	Jacob Mdakane 1896
Sub 38 of sub 2 of Rooihoek of C	38 (of 2)	5512	13/5/64	9,7547 Ac	Ndabankulu Mdakane
3 of Rooihoek of C	12 (of 3)	2684	31/3/49	21.0947 Ac	Est. Isaiah Mazibuko
4 of Rooihoek of C	13 (of 3)	9622	24/11/52	81.1106 Ac	Robinson Mndaweni
5 of Rooihoek of C	14 (of 3)	5389	30/6/58	29.7382 Ac	Makanini Dubazana
6 of Rooihoek of C	15 (of 3)	6655	30/7/56	40.8189 Ac	Jonah Labase 1906
7 of Rooihoek of C	16 (of 3)	6662	1/8/57	51.5823 Ac	Harry Zwelonke Hlatshwayo
8 of Rooihoek of C	17 (of 3)	8882	25/7/66	54.0808 Ac	Wilson Dhladhla
9 of Rooihoek of C	18 (of 3)	2690	31/3/49	13.3463 Ac	Est. Namatye Gama
10 of Rooihoek of C	19 (of 3)	6853	2/5/74	69,6830 ha	Albert Cebekulu
42 of 10 of Rooihoek of C	42 (of 19)	17813	24/11/75	2,4282 ha	Wilson Mbutu Hlongwane
11 of Rooihoek of C	20 (of 3)	2514	8/4/53	24,8294 Ac	Richard Madinane
40 of 11 of Rooihoek of C	40 (of 20)	4921	13/4/77	2,4078 ha	Jobele Petrus Radebe
12 of Rooihoek of C	21 (of 3)	4584	18/6/53	179,7421 Ac	Hugo M. P. S. Nyembezi
13 of Rooihoek of C	22 (of 3)	2594	29/3/59	47.5974 Ac	Nellie Mdakane
14 of Rooihoek of C	23 (of 3)	9337	14/10/55	38.0990 Ac	Matilda Nonkabi Kubheka 1897
15 of Rooihoek of C	24 (of 3)	21259	14/12/73	12,6536 ha	1. Norah Radebe 1908 2. Mary Ndebele 3. Lillian Hlongwani 4. Zafrika Kubheka
16A of Rooihoek of C	25 (of 3)	3258	27/4/51	37,1336 Ac	Mbeta Sitole 1884
16B of Rooihoek of C	26 (of 3)	2372	25/3/54	20,2500 Ac	Daniel Sitole 1914
17 of Rooihoek of C Rem.	27 (of 3)	2371	25/3/54	6,3609 Ac	Shadrack Mdakane
41(of 17) of Rooihoek of C	41 (of 3)	18804	13/12/67	11,3603 Ac	Daniel Sitole 1914
18 of Rooihoek of C	28 (of 3)	7708	9/9/54	31,3943 Ac	Hezekiah Bongani-Sabela Mazibuko 1913
19 of Rooihoek of C	29 (of 3)	2700	31/3/49	17,4155 Ac	Est. Sigama Nkonde
20 of Rooihoek of C	30 (of 3)	2701	31/3/49	1,7229 Ac	Est. Samson Mdakane
21 of Rooihoek of C	31 (of 3)	2702	31/3/49	31,3626 Ac	Est. Andrew Ngcobo
22 of Rooihoek of C	32 (of 3)	2703	31/3/49	49,7374 Ac	Est. Andrew Ngcobo
24 of Rooihoek of C	34 (of 3)	2681	31/3/49	5,7107 Ac	Trustees Rooihoek Syndicate

(9 Maart 1979)/(9 March 1979)

FRANÇAIS I

Cours de Langue

Faites accorder les participes passés placés entre parenthèses.

1. La petite fille que j'ai (vu) pleurer, (perdu) dans la foule, cherchait ses parents. Je ne sais si elle les a (retrouvé).
2. Si vos amis avaient (voulu) venir, nous les aurions (reçu) avec plaisir et nous aurions (pu) facilement les loger.
3. Les matelots, (rassemblé) sur le quai, ont (em avons (vu) partir.
4. Les reproches (mérité) que lui a (valu) sa con même profondément (touché).
5. Des compliments, il en a (reçu) de nombreux, c il en a (mérité).
6. Il avait déjà (abandonné) la barque quand elle oncer.
7. J'aime les spectacles sans prétention; ces dan beaucoup (plu).
8. Des versions, je lui en ai (fait) faire pendan
9. Trente mille francs, voilà ce qu'a (coûté) cet quarante-cinq ans; depuis, sa valeur a bien (a
10. Les arguments que vous lui avez (présenté) ont r sa décision.

Même exercice.

1. Je voulais des aventures, j'en ai (eu) !
2. La tempête faisait rage; nous les avons (vu) so sauvetage et partir sur la mer(démonté). Ils e (sauvé) quatre.
3. Les cr même (
4. Je le ce so
5. Soyez
6. Vos ta l'aut (arri
7. Je n'c pendar danger heurc
8. Commer ne leu

Delegation seeks cash for housing

DUNDEE — A delegation appointed by Dundee Town Council consisting of the mayor, Councillor P. Kay, the town clerk, Mr. J. Adams, and a member of the Dundee Coloured People's Liaison Committee, Mr. D. Paul, will meet the Minister of Community Development, Mr. Marais Steyn, in Cape Town tomorrow.

The delegation's mission is to discuss financial aspects of an urgently needed housing scheme for Coloureds in the town.

A memorandum has already been submitted to the minister through the local MP, Dr. Paul Viljoen.

Mr. Adams said the council had already started planning a Coloured housing scheme at Dundee but the council could not go ahead until satisfactory financial assurances had been given by the minister.

Once they were obtained, the council would be able to call for tenders for the scheme.

Mr. Adams said a survey had been conducted to assess the number of houses required and the planned scheme would incorporate those requirements as well as providing for future extensions.

The survey showed many Coloureds were in desperate need of housing.

Mercury Reporter 27/3/79

(1) 82 (2) 72

R. 78.55

FRANÇAIS I

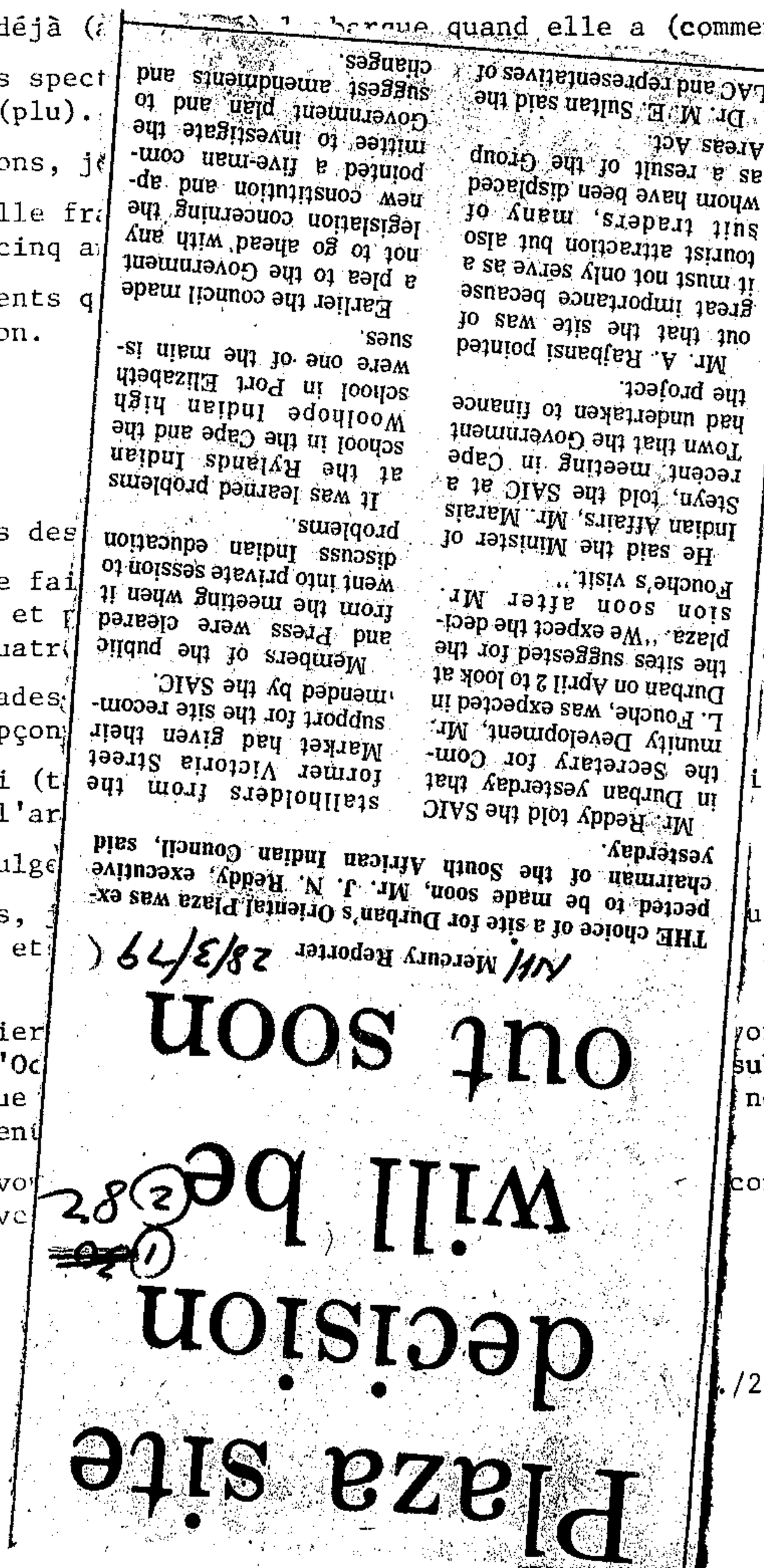
Cours de Langue

Faites accorder les participes passés placés entre parenthèses.

1. La petite fille que j'ai (vu) pleurer, (perdu) dans la foule, cherchait ses parents. Je ne sais si elle les a (retrouvè).
2. Si vos amis avaient (voulu) venir, nous les aurions (reçu) avec plaisir et nous aurions (pu) facilement les loger.
3. Les matelots, (rassemblé) sur le quai, ont (embarqué) et nous les avons (vu) partir.
4. Les reproches (mérité) que lui a (valu) sa conduite l'ont tout de même profondément (touché).
5. Des compliments, il en a (reçu) de nombreux, certainement plus qu'il en a (mérité).
6. Il avait déjà (a[illegible] l'embarque quand elle a (commencé) à s'enfoncer.
7. J'aime les spect[illegible]lage m'ont beaucoup (plu).
8. Des versions, je[illegible]
9. Trente mille fr[illegible] il y a quarante-cinq a[illegible]
10. Les arguments q[illegible]t (pesé) sur sa décision.

Même exercice.

1. Je voulais des[illegible]
2. La tempête fai[illegible] canot de sauvetage et [illegible]araît-il, (sauvé) quatr[illegible]
3. Les croisades[illegible] (prévu) ni même (soupçon[illegible]
4. Je leur ai (t[illegible]it (livré), ce soir, l'ar[illegible]
5. Soyez indulge[illegible] il en a (eu).
6. Vos tantes, [illegible]u) prendre l'autobus et [illegible] pas encore (arrivé).
7. Je n'oublier[illegible]ons (vécu) pendant l'Oc[illegible]subi), les dangers que [illegible] nous avons heureusemen[illegible]
8. Comment, vo[illegible]connu) et vous ne leur avc[illegible]



Mercury Reporter 28/3/79

Plaza site decision will be out soon

THE choice of a site for Durban's Oriental Plaza was expected to be made soon, Mr. J. N. Reddy, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, said yesterday.

Mr. Reddy told the SAIC in Durban yesterday that the Secretary for Community Development, Mr. L. Fouche, was expected in Durban on April 2 to look at the sites suggested for the plaza. "We expect the decision soon after Mr. Fouche's visit."

He said the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr. Marais Steyn, told the SAIC at a recent meeting in Cape Town that the Government had undertaken to finance the project.

Mr. A. Rajbansi pointed out that the site was of great importance because it must not only serve as a tourist attraction but also suit traders, many of whom have been displaced as a result of the Group Areas Act.

Dr. M. E. Sultan said the LAC and representatives of stallholders from the former Victoria Street Market had given their support for the site recommended by the SAIC.

Members of the public and Press were cleared from the meeting when it went into private session to discuss Indian education problems.

It was learned problems at the Rylands Indian school in the Cape and the Woolhope Indian high school in Port Elizabeth were one of the main issues.

Earlier the council made a plea to the Government not to go ahead with any legislation concerning the new constitution and appointed a five-man committee to investigate the Government plan and to suggest amendments and changes.

Durban: Indian Market/Plaza

Senate Hansard 6(27) 29/3/79

21. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Community Development:

(82)

Whether any progress has been made in regard to the establishment of a new Indian Market or Plaza in Durban; if so, (a) what progress and (b) where will it be sited.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) Following a request from the South African Indian Council, it was decided in principle to erect a shopping complex or Oriental Plaza adjacent to the central business area of Durban. The identification of a suitable site is receiving attention, but the matter is being delayed at present due to a difference of opinion as to the suitability of certain sites for this purpose.

(b) Falls away.

FRANÇAIS I

Cours de Langue

Faites accorder les participes passés placés entre parenthèses.

1. La petite fille que j'ai (vu) pleurer, (perdu) dans la foule, cherchait ses parents. Je ne sais si elle les a (retrouvè).
2. Si vos amis avaient (voulu) venir, nous les aurions (reçu) avec plaisir et nous aurions (pu) facilement les loger.
3. Les matelots, (rassemblé) sur le quai, ont (embarqué) et nous les avons (vu) partir.
4. Les reproches (mérité) que lui a (valu) sa conduite l'ont tout de même profondément (touché).
5. Des compliments, il en a (reçu) de nombreux, certainement plus qu'il en a (mérité).
6. Il avait déjà (abandonné) la barque quand elle a (commencé) à s'enfoncer.
7. J'aime les spectacles sans prétention; ces danses de village m'ont beaucoup (plu).
8. Des versions, je lui en ai (fait) faire pendant six mois.
9. Trente mille francs, voilà ce qu'a (coûté) cette maison, il y a quarante-cinq ans; depuis, sa valeur a bien (augmenté).
10. Les arguments que vous lui avez (présenté) ont lourdement (pesé) sur sa décision.

Même exercice.

1. Je voulais des aventures, j'en ai (eu) !
2. La tempête faisait rage; nous les avons (vu) sortir le canot de sauvetage et partir sur la mer (démonté). Ils en ont, paraît-il, (sauvé) quatre.
3. Les croisades eurent des conséquences qu'on n'avait ni (prévu) ni même (sc
4. Je leur ce soir,
5. Soyez ir
6. Vos tant l'autobu (arrivé)
7. Je n'oub pendant dangers heureuse
8. Comment, ne leur

Mercury Reporter

Indians want to be on the City Council

K. McKaskey 27/3/79

(82)

DIRECT representation for Indians on the Durban City Council, and not autonomy for Chatsworth or any other Indian area, would satisfy the community's civic aspirations, Mr. P. I. Devan, a member of the Southern Durban Local Affairs Committee, said yesterday.

Commenting on an "essay" prepared by the Slatter Committee on the Southern Durban LAC area, including the vast Chatsworth complex, Mr. Devan said the community hoped the committee would recommend against autonomy.

The essay suggests that the area should continue to be administered by the Durban Corporation as a "separate component" from the point of view of planning and financial administration.

The status of the LAC should be elevated and its powers and responsibilities should be greatly expanded, the essay says. It adds that autonomy could be reconsidered when the area has been fully developed and has reached an acceptable level of viability.

The committee, with Mr. L. Slatter, a former Natal Provincial Secretary as chairman, was appointed by the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr. Marais Steyn, to investigate autonomy for various Indian townships, including Chatsworth, Shallcross, Dassenhoek and Forderville in Natal, and Laudium in the Transvaal.

Its final report is expected in May.

(Report by Nagoor Bissetty, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

KENNISGEWING 236 VAN 1979

KENNISGEWING VAN ONDERSOEK NA EN BEPALING VAN EIENDOMS-, OKKUPASIE- EN BESITREG OP OPGEMETE GROND, DISTRIK BERGVILLE

Nademaal ek, Leslie Dean Thompson, kragtens artikel 8 (1) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), behoorlik deur die Staatspresident aangestel is as Kommissaris ten opsigte van grond in die Bylae hiervan genoem;

NOTICE 236 OF 1979

NOTICE OF INVESTIGATION AND DETERMINATION OF RIGHTS OF OWNERSHIP, OCCUPATION AND POSSESSION OF SURVEYED LAND, DISTRICT OF BERGVILLE

Whereas, in terms of section 8 (1) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), I, Leslie Dean Thompson, having been duly appointed by the State President as Commissioner in respect of the land referred to in the Schedule hereto;

BG 6378

En nademaal ek ingevolge artikel 8 (6) van genoemde Wet ondersoek na die eiendomsreg op genoemde grond moet instel;

En nademaal ek ingevolge artikel 8 (1) gelees met artikel 8 (7) van genoemde Wet die besitreg of eiendomsreg van ander persone dan Blankes of Asiate moet ondersoek en bepaal of moet bepaal wie die persoon is wat daarop geregtig is om geregistreer te word as die eienaar van sodanige van genoemde grond as wat geokkupeer of besit word deur 'n Swarte wat nie die geregistreerde eienaar daarvan is nie;

So is dit dat ek, ingevolge regulasie 3 van die regulasies in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2062 van 1968 afgekondig, hierby kennis gee dat om 10h00 op die datum en plek in die Bylae hiervan gespesifiseer—

(a) elke geregistreerde eienaar in die Bylae hiervan genoem die titelbewys aan my moet voorlê waarkragtens die grond teenoor sy naam beskryf, deur hom besit word, tesame met bewys van sy identiteit en ras;

(b) elke persoon ander dan 'n Blanke of Asiaat, wat grond wat in die Bylae hiervan beskryf word en wat nie op sy naam geregistreer is nie, okkupeer of besit en wat aanspraak maak op eiendomsregte op sodanige grond, sy eis by my moet indien en die titelbewys van sodanige grond, indien dit beskikbaar is, aan my moet voorlê tesame met bewys van sy eis, identiteit en ras;

(c) enige ander persoon wat op regte aanspraak maak ten opsigte van die grond in die Bylae hiervan beskryf, sy eis by my moet indien.

Gedateer te Ladysmith op hede die 3de dag van Maart 1979.

L. D. THOMPSON, Kommissaris, Ladysmith.

BYLAE

Datum.—Dinsdag, 24 April 1979.

Plek.—Kommissariskantoor, Bergville.

And whereas in terms of section 8 (6) of the said Act, I am required into the ownership of all the said land;

And whereas in terms of section 8 (1) read with section 8 (7) of the said Act, I am required to investigate and determine the rights of occupation and ownership of persons other than Europeans or Asiatics claiming to own the said land or to determine who is the person entitled to be registered as the owner of such of the said land as is occupied or possessed by a Black who is not the registered owner thereof;

Now, therefore, in terms of regulation 3 of the regulations published in Government Notice R. 2062 of 1968, I hereby give notice that at 10h00 on the date and the place specified in the Schedule hereto—

(a) every registered owner named in the Schedule hereto is required to produce to me the title deed in terms of which the land described opposite his name is held by him, together with proof of his identity and race;

(b) every person other than a European or Asiatic who occupies or possesses land described in the Schedule hereto and which is not registered in his name, and who claim rights of ownership in such land is required to lodge his claim with and produce to me the title deed to such land, if it is available, together with proof of his claim, identity and race;

(c) any other person claiming rights in respect of the land described in the Schedule hereto is required to lodge his claim with me.

Dated at Ladysmith this 3rd day of March 1979.

L. D. THOMPSON, Commissioner, Ladysmith.

SCHEDULE

Date.—Tuesday, 24 April 1979.

Venue.—Commissioner's Office, Bergville.

INGULA 7991

Title Deed	Date	Description	Extent	Name
			ha	
2410/1946....	3/4/46	Rem. Ingula A.....	78,433 1.....	Maloyi Makubu (1901).
9/1927.....	4/1/27	Sub. 1, Ingula A.....	68,761 1.....	Joseph Joshua Mbele.
770/1943.....	18/2/43	Sub. 2, Ingula A.....	83,097 1.....	Johannes G. Shembe.

REIBOK SPRUIT 9214

Title Deed	Date	Description	Extent	Name
			ha	
9/1927.....	4/1/27	Lot 1.....	166,161 5.....	Joseph Joshua Mbele.

HOWE 5453

Title Deed	Date	Description	Extent	Name
1118.....	9/8/10	1/9 share.....	366,081 3 ha.....	Zephania Dudana Msibi, P. Ndaba, J. Hlongwani, T. Madidane and M. Simelane.
732.....	8/2/44	74/180 9 share.....	—	Madinda Sigubundu (1891).
669.....	14/1/70	1/9 share.....	451 m².....	Solomon Jabulane Ndaba.
17108.....	22/10/70	187/3015.....	—	Sera Molife.
1718.....	25/1/74	67/1809.....	—	Petrus Ngubeni.
11816.....	24/8/77	1/9 share.....	—	Africa Gabazi Kumalo.

Redy rapped for Cato Manor bid

(82)

Mercury Reporter 30/3/79

SOUTH African Indian Council executive chairman Mr. J. N. Reddy's uncompromising stand over Cato Mano did not augur well for sound race relations, Mr. Aboo Ebrahim, a member of the Reform Party in the SAIC, warned yesterday.

He said in a council debate yesterday that apart from Indians, Whites, Coloureds and Africans had also occupied Cato Manor previously, and it was not fair to demand that the entire area should be given back to Indians only.

Warning against council members becoming "over zealous" in their desire to get it back, he said that it was wrong for Mr. Reddy to tell the Government that unless Cato Manor was given back to Indians he would quit the SAIC.

Only the timely ruling by the council chairman, Dr. Amod Mooll a, had prevented a clash between Mr. Redy and Mr. Ebrahim. Dr. Moolla said Cato Manor was a delicate issue and the council would give Mr. Redy and his executive full support in their negotiations with the Government.

The meeting recorded the assurances given by the Minister of Environmental Planning and Energy, Mr. Chris Heunis, that the Government stood by its previous undertaking that a part of Cato Manor would be proclaimed for Indians.

Study

The council also appointed an eight-man committee, comprising Dr. Mooll a, Mr. Redy, Mr. J. B. Patel, Dr. M. E. Sultan, Mr. Y. S. Chinsamy, Mr. J. Rajbansi, Mr. J. Carrim and Mr. Gopi Munsook, to study and evaluate the constitutional proposals envisaged by the Government and to make recommendations to the council and to suggest alterations and amendments. Accepted to the Indian community.

A member of the executive committee, Mr. Ismail Mayet, was taken to Shifa Hospital after suffering a heart attack during the session.

Mr. Mayet, a Transvaal representative, was attended to by another council member, Dr. Ismail Kajee, who arranged for him to be taken to hospital.

Dr. Kajee said afterwards that Mr. Mayet had improved and was resting.

FRANÇAIS I

Cours de Langue

er les participes passés placés entre parenthèses.

tite fille que j'ai (vu) pleurer, (perdu) dans la foule, cherchait arents. Je ne sais si elle les a (retrouvè).

s amis avaient (voulu) venir, nous les aurions (reçu) avec plaisir us aurions (pu) facilement les loger.

atelots, (rassemblé) sur le quai, ont (embarqué) et nous les avons partir.

eproches (mérité) que lui a (valu) sa conduite l'ont tout de même ndément (touché).

ompliments, il en a (reçu) de nombreux, certainement plus qu'il (mérité).

ait déjà (abandonné) la barque quand elle a (commencé) à s'enfoncer.

e les spectacles sans prétention; ces danses de village m'ont oup (plu).

ersions, je lui en ai (fait) faire pendant six mois.

e mille francs, voilà ce qu'a (coûté) cette maison, il y a nte-cinq ans; depuis, sa valeur a bien (augmenté).

rguments que vous lui avez (présenté) ont lourdement (pesé) sur cision.

oulais des aventures, j'en ai (eu) !

empête faisait rage; nous les avons (vu) sortir le canot de etage et partir sur la mer (démonté). Ils en ont, paraît-il, é) quatre.

roisades eurent des conséquences qu'on n'avait ni (prévu) ni (soupçonné).

ils m'ont (répondu) que serait (livré), leur ai (fait) faire.

, car des peines, des soucis, il en a (eu).

perçu) à la gare, je les ai (vu) prendre (surpris) qu'elles ne soient pas encore

jours difficiles que nous avons (vécu) privations que nous avons (subi), les ouru) et les périls auxquels nous avons

Ntl Mercury 30/3/79 (2) ~~264~~ 280 (1)

Indians, Coloureds to get 'limited' vote

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — Indian and Coloured ratepayers may be included on municipal voters rolls and elect members of their group to positions on selected town councils in terms of a draft ordinance which appears in the latest Provincial Gazette.

The ordinance, which amends certain sections of the Local Authorities Ordinance of 1974, enables the Administrator of Natal to direct that Indian and Coloured areas be incorporated into larger White boroughs if it is impracticable for a local authority or local affairs committee to be established.

Also, whenever there is a lack of sufficiently qualified persons to represent wards populated by Coloureds or Indians, the Administrator can, in terms of the new ordinance, arrange for their names to be added to the names of White voters for other already established wards.

Both steps may only be taken after consultations have been held with affected local authorities about the proposed changes.

In terms of the new legislation members of the two race groups who are over the age of 18 may vote representatives on to the local bodies so formed.

FR. 78.55

FRANÇAIS I

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Même exercice.

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2. La tempête faisait rage; nous les avons (vu) sortir le canot de sauvetage et partir sur la mer (démonté). Ils en ont, paraît-il, (sauvé) quatre.
3. Les croisades eurent des conséquences qu'on n'avait ni (prévu) ni même (soupçonné).
4. Je ... ce ...),
5. So ... (eu).
6. Vo ... e ... l ... re
7. Je ...)
8. C... n ... vous

pp 1-20, 55, 95, 96, 214, 216

(82)

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 165] PRETORIA, 30 MAART / MARCH 1979 [No. 6378

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 54, 1979

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 411 VAN 1960 EN VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE WESTVILLE, DISTRIK PINETOWN, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 411 van 1960 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (b) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan; en

B. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Oubos, op hede die Vyftiende dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

Vanaf die kruising van die suidwestelike grens van Onderverdeling 8 van Perseel 1175, die dorp Westville, met die middel van die Palmietrivier, noordoos en suidoos met die middel van genoemde rivier langs tot by sy kruising met die noordooswaartse verlenging van die suidoostelike grens van Onderverdeling 19 van Perseel 2972, die dorp Westville; dan suidwes met genoemde verlenging en die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Onderverdelings 19, 18, 17, 16, 15 en 14, almal van Perseel 2972, die dorp Westville, en genoemde Onderverdeling 8 van Perseel 1175, die dorp Westville, tot by eersgenoemde kruising.

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 54, 1979

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 411 OF 1960 AND DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT WESTVILLE, DISTRICT OF PINETOWN, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I herby amend Proclamation 411 of 1960 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (b) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto; and

B. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Oubos this Fifteenth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

From the intersection of the south-western boundary of Subdivision 8 of Lot 1175, Westville Township, with the middle of the Palmiet River, north-eastwards and south-eastwards along the middle of the said river to its intersection with the prolongation north-eastwards of the south-eastern boundary of Subdivision 19 of Lot 2972, Westville Township; thence south-westwards along the said prolongation and boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: Subdivisions 19, 18, 17, 16, 15 and 14, all of Lot 2972, Westville Township, and the said Subdivision 8 of Lot 1175, Westville Township, to the intersection first named.

No. 55, 1979

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 412 VAN 1960 INSAKE DIE TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP DIE ONTWIKKELING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1955 IN 'N GEBIED GELEE TE WESTVILLE, DISTRIK PINETOWN, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966) wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 412 van 1960 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Veertiende dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:
S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

Vanaf die kruising van die suidwestelike grens van Onderverdeling 8 van Perseel 1175, die dorp Westville, met die middel van die Palmietrivier, noordoos en suidoos met die middel van genoemde rivier langs tot by sy kruising met die noordooswaartse verlenging van die suidoostelike grens van Onderverdeling 19 van Perseel 2972, die dorp Westville; dan suidwes met genoemde verlenging en die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Onderverdelings 19, 18, 17, 16, 15 en 14, almal van Perseel 2972, die dorp Westville, en genoemde Onderverdeling 8 van Perseel 1175, die dorp Westville, tot by eersgenoemde kruising.

No. 55, 1979

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 412 OF 1960 IN REGARD TO THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE GROUP AREAS DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1955 IN AN AREA AT WESTVILLE, DISTRICT OF PINETOWN, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 412 of 1960 by the exclusion from the area defined in the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town on this Fourteenth day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:
S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

From the intersection of the south-western boundary of Subdivision 8 of Lot 1175, Westville Township, with the middle of the Palmiet River, north-eastwards and south-eastwards along the middle of the said river to its intersection with the prolongation north-eastwards of the south-eastern boundary of Subdivision 19 of Lot 2972, Westville Township; thence south-westwards along the said prolongation and boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: Subdivisions 19, 18, 17, 16, 15 and 14, all of Lot 2972, Westville Township, and the said Subdivision 8 of Lot 1175, Westville Township, to the intersection first named.

No. 56, 1979

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 209 VAN 1970 EN VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE WESTVILLE, DISTRIK PINETOWN, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 209 van 1970 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan; en

B. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Blanke groep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Een-en-twintigste dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:
S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

BYLAE

BLANKE GROEP

Onderverdeling 2 van Lot 1171, die dorp Westville (Kaart LG 3994/1973).

No. 56, 1979

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 209 OF 1970 AND DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT WESTVILLE, DISTRICT OF PINETOWN, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 209 of 1970 by the exclusion from the area defined in the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto; and

B. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the White group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-first day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:
S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

SCHEDULE

WHITE GROUP

Subdivision 2 of Lot 1171, Westville Township (Diagram SG 3994/1973).

FRANÇAIS I

Cours de Langue

Faites accorder les participes passés placés entre parenthèses.

1. La petite fille que j'ai (vu) pleurer, (perdu) dans la foule, cherchait ses parents. Je ne sais si elle les a (retrouvè).
2. Si vos amis avaient (voulu) venir, nous les aurions (reçu) avec plaisir et nous aurions (pu) facilement les loger.
3. Les matelots, (rassemblé) sur le quai, ont (embarqué) et nous les avons (vu) partir.
4. Les reproches (mérité) que lui a (valu) sa conduite l'ont tout de même profondément (touché).
5. Des compliments, il en a (reçu) de nombreux, cert en a (mérité).
6. Il avait déjà (abandonné) la barque quand elle a cer.
7. J'aime les spectacles sans prétention; ces danses beaucoup (plu).
8. Des versions, je lui en ai (fait) faire pendant s
9. Trente mille francs, voilà ce qu'a (coûté) cette quarante-cinq ans; depuis, sa valeur a bien (augm
10. Les arguments que vous lui avez (présenté) ont lo sa décision.

Même exercice.

1. Je voulais des aventures, j'en ai (eu) !
2. La tempête faisait rage; nous les avons (vu) sorti sauvetage et partir sur la mer (démonté). Ils en c (sauvé) quatre.
3. Les croisades eurent des conséquences qu'on n'avai même (soupçonné).
4. Je leur ai (téléphoné) et ils m'ont (répondu) que ce soir, l'armoire que je leur ai (fait) faire.
5. Soyez indulgents avec lui, car des peines, des sou
6. Vos tantes, je les ai (aperçu) à la gare, je les a l'autobus et je suis bien (surpris) qu'elles ne so (arrivé).
7. Je n'oublierai jamais les jours difficiles que nou pendant l'Occupation, les privations que nous avon dangers que nous avons (couru) et les périls auxque heureusement (échappé).
8. Comment, vous les avez (rencontré), vous les avez ne leur avez pas (parlé)!

The delegation consisted of the Mayor of Dundee, Councillor P. Kay, Mr. Adams and Mr. D. Pau, a member of the Coloured Peoples' Liaison Committee.

"The meeting left us with no doubt that the ministers were as anxious as the Dundee Town Council to find a solution to the housing problems of the Coloured community here," Mr. Adams said.

"Various types of schemes were discussed and Mr. Marais Steyn urged that the council carry on with their planning for the provision of housing for both the economic and sub-economic groups.

"Ways and means of solving the unemployment problems of Coloureds and the problems facing the aged will shortly be the subject of round-table discussions with officials of both these departments as well as the Department of Labour.

"The housing of these groups is the question to which the council is seeking an answer," Mr. Adams said.

He said the Town Council would go ahead with both economic and sub-economic housing schemes for Coloureds. They had approved the ownership plan and it would now be submitted for approval to other necessary authorities.

(1) 82

(2) 125

NH. Mercury Reporter 30/5/79

DUNDEE — The delegation which met the Minister of Community Development, Mr. Marais Steyn, and the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr. Hennie Smit, in Cape Town on Wednesday was "extremely well received," said Mr. J. Adams, the Town Clerk, on his return to Dundee yesterday.

FR. 78.55

(1) 269
(2) 82

Six months after Newcastle exposé...

NEWCASTLE Post Office. The town is split over attempts by the verkrampte postmaster to maintain apartheid — although the Government has ruled it should be open to all races

Discrimination is out, says Government but postmaster Van Schalkwyk does it his way

The story . . . six months ago

AMPIE STANDS FIRM ON P.O. APARTHEID

By PETER MANN

PETTY apartheid is flourishing in the Newcastle Post Office.

Postmaster Ampie van Schalkwyk is still rigidly enforcing separate facilities for whites and blacks — although the Government has decreed that post offices should be open to all races.

And Mr van Schalkwyk is persisting in his refusal to desegregate the post office in the face of instructions by the Natal regional representative, Mr Harold Fuge, that he open it.

Refused

In October last year the **Sunday Tribune** first disclosed that Mr van Schalkwyk refused to allow blacks into the so-called "white" side of the post office.

On that occasion Mr van Schalkwyk called in the Security Police in an attempt to prevent the **Sunday Tribune** reporting his refusal to comply with Government policy.

The story earned him a visit from Mr Fuge who was said to be furious about the incident.

Mr Fuge ordered Mr van Schalkwyk to desegregate the post office immediately.

But this week blacks were still being kicked out of the "white" side of the post office.

About 8.30 on Wednesday morning I asked a black man to buy me a stamp on the "white" side of the post office.

He and a **Sunday Tribune** photographer were the only people in the post office. But as he walked in a white woman at the counter pointed to the door.

The man ignored her gesture and asked her to sell him a stamp. She told him to go to the "non-European" side of the post office.

Denied

Mr van Schalkwyk denied that the man was being refused service. He said blacks were simply advised of the "alternative" facilities.

He repeatedly emphasised that he had to abide by his "instructions" which were to serve blacks but also to inform them of the alternative facilities.

Mr van Schalkwyk gave me the impression that these "instructions" came from a higher post office authority.

However, under pressure, he admitted they were his own instructions to his staff and had nothing to do with his superiors in the post office.

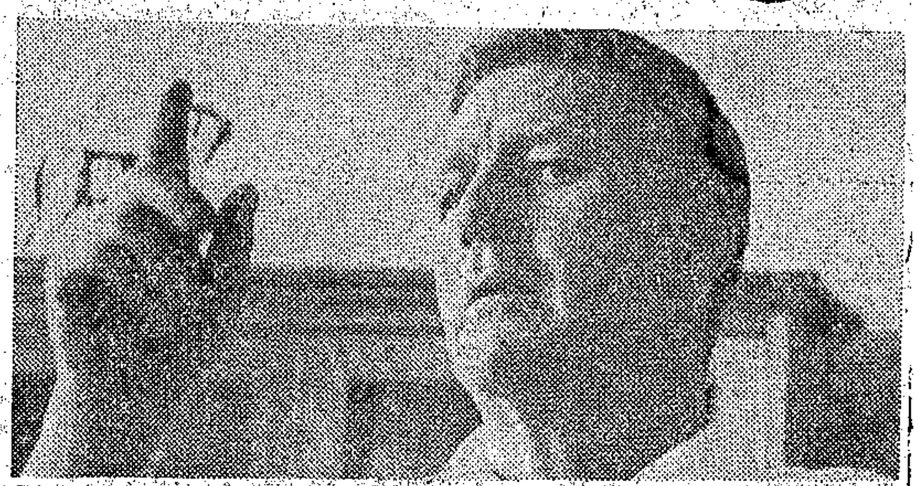
Mr Robert Wepener, area manager of the post office for Northern Natal, attended a meeting between the **Sunday Tribune** and Mr van Schalkwyk.

Entitled

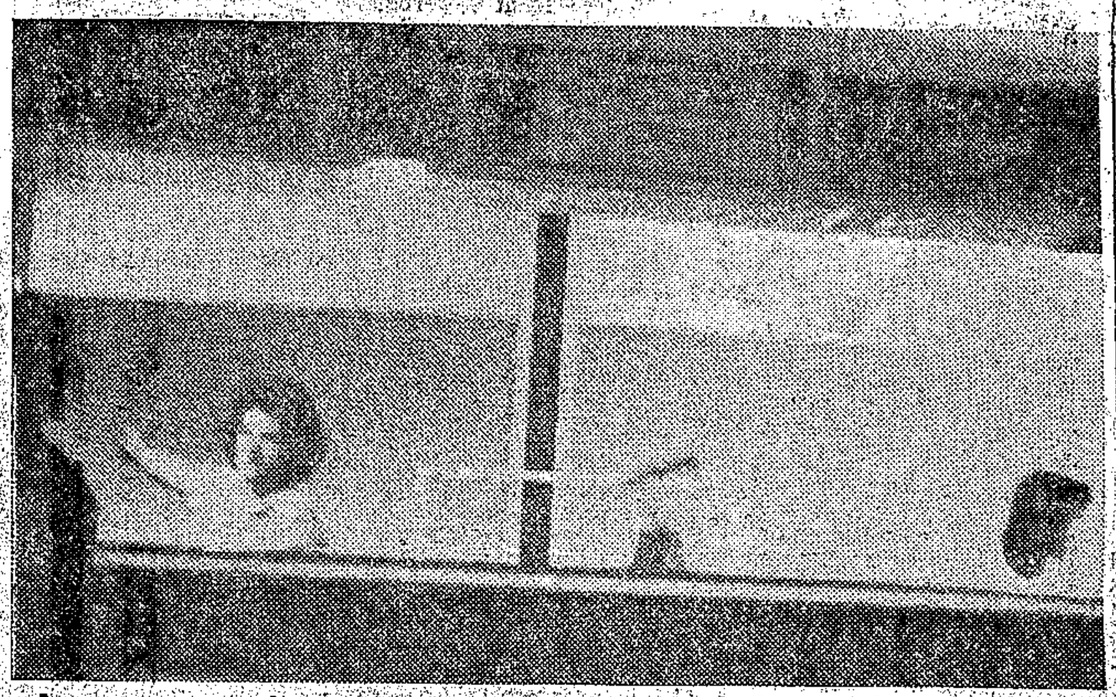
Mr Wepener emphasised that blacks were entitled to be served at any counter in the post office and said the incident should not have taken place.

Mr van Schalkwyk said he would speak to his staff to "clarify" his instruction.

The regional representative, Mr Fuge, said Mr van Schalkwyk's action was "definitely against policy". Mr Fuge said he would again take the matter up with Mr van Schalkwyk.



Postmaster Mr Ampie Van Schalkwyk: "I merely tell blacks of the alternative facilitiy."



A woman assistant in Newcastle post office orders a black man out of the "white" section

(1) ~~30~~
(2) 82

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, APRIL 1, 1979

Officials to look at roads and oriental bazaar site

STATION'S FUTURE HINGES ON AIR TRIP

Tribune Reporter

A HELICOPTER ride over Durban tomorrow could bring the old railway station building crashing to the ground.

Buzzing over the city at the invitation of Durban Corporation will be two officials from the Department of Community Development taking a bird's eye view to establish a site for an oriental bazaar.

The focus of attention for department secretary Mr Louis Fouche is to be the station and the Albert Street area, both tipped as locations for an oriental shopping precinct.

Mr Fouche said yesterday they would also be inspecting the road system for a through road to the beachfront.

Unless the Government is prepared to foot the bill — estimated at R1 million — for diverting the Commercial Road throughway around the station it will have to come down, says Durban Town Clerk Mr Gordon Haygarth.

"It was always envisaged that the new road system through the business sector of the town would mean the loss of the railway station," said Mr Haygarth this week. "The Holford Report of 1968 did not include the retention of the building and the council is not willing to contribute either to the diversion of the road or to the upkeep of the station building itself. Any proposals to keep it must include the payment of all these costs. Who is going to do that?"

The latest proposals to use the station sheds as [illegible] the oriental bazaar, suggested by the chairman of the Management Committee, Mr Joe Ash, do not include saving the building.

Problem

The National Monuments Council has been looking into the saving of the station for more than three years but has yet to come up with a suggestion on what to use the building for.

"This is one of the thorniest problems we have right now," said the chairman of the monuments council, Professor Johannes Oberholster. "We simply don't know what to do with it."

The station's value has been put at around R1 million, which includes renovations.

The Natal Architectural Heritage Committee wants the station kept as a railway station.

"We are hoping that the railways will seriously consider retaining Durban station as a commuter line from Greyville and Berea Road stations, both of which are unacceptably far away from the city centre and beachfront," said Mr John Frost, chairman of the committee.

Mr Haygarth said: "There must be an economic use for the station if the Government is to support its retention. And if the road system goes through it will be isolated between two freeways, and who would want it then?"

A group of Durban businessmen are to tell the City Engineer they want the station demolished.

FRANÇAIS I

Cours de Langue

Faites accorder les participes passés placés en

1. La petite fille que j'ai (vu) pleurer, ses parents. Je ne sais si elle les a
2. Si vos amis avaient (voulu) venir, nous et nous aurions (pu) facilement les log
3. Les matelots, (rassemblé) sur le quai, (vu) partir.
4. Les reproches (mérité) que lui a (valu) profondément (touché).
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Même exercice.

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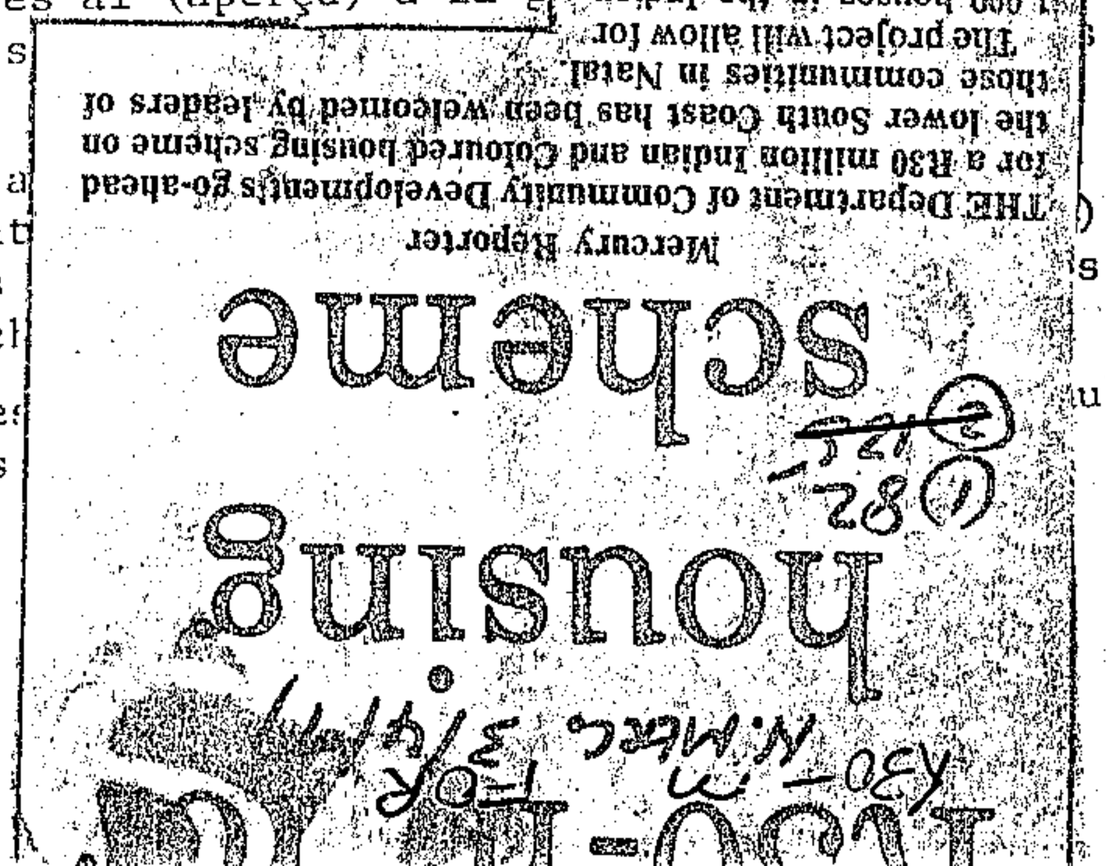

Mercury Reporter

Housing scheme

THE Department of Community Development's go-ahead for a R30 million Indian and Coloured housing scheme on the lower South Coast has been welcomed by leaders of those communities in Natal.

The project will allow for 1 000 houses in the Indian town of Marburg and 300 in the adjoining Coloured township, Merlewood.

Marburg Town Clerk, Mr. E. Hoosen said the shortage of housing in the Port Shepstone area had become a serious problem and he was overjoyed that a solution was now in sight.

"We have nearly 1 000 applications for houses on waiting lists and in the meantime these families are crowding together in most unsuitable accommodation," he said.

LONG OVERDUE

Mr. J. N. Reddy, chairman of the South African Indian Council's Executive Committee said the scheme was long overdue. "Few outsiders realise the squalor in which so many of the poorer people are living or the high rents they are being forced to pay just to have a roof over their heads."

Mr. C. A. Tiffin, chairman of the Durban Coloured Local Affairs Committee said it was "wonderful providing houses but will they provide the necessary facilities too?"

He said he hoped that part of the money had been earmarked for a school, clinic, bus service, sporting facilities and parks and gardens.

Mr. Mias van der Westhyzen, MP South Coast said the houses would be completed early next year. He said Marburg Indian Township and Merlewood were an extension of existing townships and he did not know if additional facilities would be provided.

Tenders for services such as roads and sewerage networks close on April 17. Further tenders are being called for an enlarged sewerage scheme to serve the whole

separation between the communities, and one of the main aims of the Judaizing party was the hindering, and if possible the destruction, of the work of Paul. Pauline Christianity is far more authentic, since based on a deeper apprehension of the meaning of the work of Christ; it alone had within it the promise of universality, since it alone had broken free from the swaddling-bands of the old Jewish faith. But this was actually the weaker side, since the Jewish party could glory in the great names of Peter and the other apostles.

Here we have the thesis and the antithesis. The synthesis is to follow. It was impossible that two groups, both bearing the name of Christ, should for ever remain in separation. Gradually [illegible] reconciliation [illegible]

It is hardly necessary to insist that this attempt to classify the varied literature of the New Testament according to one single principle leads Baur not infrequently to the use of methods which are neither critical, scientific, nor historical. An example is to be found in the essay from which we have just quoted. Next to the Pastoral Epistles in this field of reconciliation, says Baur, stands, as has become increasingly evident to me, the Epistle to the Philippians, in which, in addition to the reference to 'bishops' and 'deacons' in the opening sentences of the Epistle, and much else, into which this is not the place to [illegible] pupil of Peter is brought in as the first of the fellow[illegible]

opinion controlling a learned man's vagaries and acceptance [illegible] come [illegible] Lightfoot goes on to say that his own experiences of the critical literature of Germany have not been so fortunate. He adduces:

Baur's suggesting that the pivot of the Epistle, which has a conciliatory tendency, is the mention of Clement, a mythical or almost mythical person, who represents the union of the Petrine and Pauline parties in the Church; then Schwegler, carrying the theory a step further, and declaring that the two names Euodia and Syntyche [Phil. 4. 2], actually represent these two parties, while the true yokefellow is St. Peter himself; then Volkmar improving the occasion, and showing that this fact is indicated in their very names, Euodia or 'Right way', and Syntyche or 'Consort', denoting the orthodoxy of the one party, and the incorporation of the other; lastly Hitzig lamenting that interpreters of the New Testament are not thoroughly

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THURSDAY, 19 APRIL 1979

†Indicates translated version. 82

For written reply:

See also Hansard Column 32

Rezoning of Cato Manor

18. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Environmental Planning and Energy:

(1) Whether a decision has been reached on the rezoning of Cato Manor; if so, when will it be announced;

(2) what bodies gave evidence before the Group Areas Board (a) in favour of and (b) against the rezoning;

(3)(a) what bodies have lodged objections since the Board held its public hearings and (b) what was the nature of these objections.

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ENERGY:

(1) No.

(2)(a) and (b) The following bodies which were represented at the public inquiry were in favour of the proposal as advertised:

Cato Manor Indian Cemetery and Crematorium Association.

Arya Yuvuh Sabha.

Mayville Indian Ratepayers' Association.

South African Indian Council.

In addition the undermentioned bodies gave evidence or were represented before the Investigating Committee of the Group Areas Board. Representations concerned either the whole or portions of the advertised area and varied considerably, with a wide range of reservations, qualifications and suggestions as to the exclusion of certain areas and concerning boundaries, border strips and buffer zones:

Durban Municipality.

Westville Municipality.

Sherwood Action Committee.

A group of 31 landowners of Westville.

A group of 229 landowners of Randrus.

A group of 622 petitioners from Sherwood.

(3)(a) and (b) Sherwood Action Committee (objections to the conversion from a White to an Indian group area of that portion of the advertised area comprising Part Sherwood, Riding No. 15152, P1 and P2 of Brickfield No. 806, Kolandene Heights No. 14249 and Wandsbeck No. 835).

Cato Manor Co-ordinating Committee (opposition to the reproclamation of Cato Manor as an Indian group area).

picture of Christian origins.[1] The Epistle to the Hebrews represents a much earlier stage in this development:

The Epistle to the Hebrews is, perhaps, to be regarded as the first member of this group of eirenical writings, which form a separate class and belong to a specific period . . . With its own peculiar character . . . it can perhaps be regarded as a first and still somewhat ambiguous attempt to undertake the assimilation of the two parties, and the establishment of peace by means of the written word, through letters which were circulated in the name of the Apostles.[2]

[1] As Baur himself puts it, by making Paul look as Petrine as possible, and Peter as Pauline as possible.

[2] This is from an essay on the origins of the episcopate, published in 1838 in the Tübingen *Zeitschrift für Theologie*, and quoted in W. G. Kümmel, *Das neue Testament* (1958), p. 163.

Rarely can a theologian have received a more comprehensive certificate of merit than that paid to Baur by Mark Pattison, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford. In his essay on 'Theology in Germany', Pattison writes:

> The characteristic of Baur's method has been already indicated. The animation and force of his reasoning is derived from the directness and distinctness of his purpose. The vigour and inspiration, which many theorists have drawn from theological passion, is supplied to him from his confidence in his scientific method. Every fact with him tells and is referred to its place. He is no historical painter, to bring forward events because they make a good picture. He values nothing but what is significant. With the same fine tact with which Niebuhr follows the trail of a national migration, Baur tracks a dogma. Not an inflexion, however minute, escapes him; not a complication, however perplexed, that he does not unravel. The traverses and passes of dialectic, the flights and vagaries of mysticism, the solid and the frivolous, the heights and depths through which the doctrine in its passage down the stream of time has ranged, are all marshalled in their due relation to the general development of the thought.[1]

Yet the question will not be stilled, whether Baur might not equally well be the object of another brilliant piece of delineation, in which Pattison indulged at the expense of a scholar whose diligence and erudition were equal to those of Baur:

> To take his side is at the beginning, and not at the end of his intellectual process... He must start at once with a proposition, and then ransack libraries for material out of which to forge the proof of it...The more copious his citations, the more dexterous his ingenuity, the more irrefragable his logic, the more vehement his determination to make us think so, the more the reason revolts from the determination. The intellectual character exemplified by Warburton is common enough in life. But it only attracts wonder when it is coupled with powers and industry like Warburton's, and dedicated to some literary theme of widely-extended interest... A comprehensive general reading, an heroic industry in marshalling the particulars of the proof, a dialectical force of aim, which would twist a bar of iron to its purposes; and all brought to bear to prove a perverse and preposterous proposition. The mischief done by such powerful efforts of human reason is not in the diffusion of erroneous opinion on the subjects of which they treat, but in setting brilliant examples of a false method.[2]

[1] *Essays* (collected and arranged by Henry Nettleship, 1889), vol. ii, pp. 231–2.
[2] *Essays*, vol. ii, pp. 165–6.

There is Baur to the life, in so far as incautious assumptions at the start lead him into error on every principal point of New Testament criticism. Baur's industry and erudition, and the brilliance of his critical insight at certain points, cannot compensate for the fatal weakness of the foundation on which the whole structure has been erected.

Baur saw, and here his ... rfectly correct, that the starting-point of all ... the Epistles of St. Paul ich we possess; here w ... the earliest Christian c ... heir faith that we can p ... rist, and of those even ... Baur started out from a ... he was led to the cor ... ans, 1 and 2 Corinthia ... d it was on the study ... n of Christian origins.

The study of th ... s the presence of partie ... ians. There seems to ha ... elf to the name of Ceph ... ques- tioned the apostolic au ... osed itself to his teaching and set itself to destroy his work. A similar phenomenon presents itself in the Epistle to the Galatians. On this indubitable fact of tensions in the early Church arising out of different attitudes to the Law and to the faith of Israel, Baur bases his reconstruction of the history of the Church, a reconstruction which differs at almost every point from the traditional understanding. He sees the whole history in terms of bitter hostility between the Jewish and Gentile, the Petrine and the Pauline, wings of the new community. Members of the original Christian group in Jerusalem regarded themselves still as Jews; the Old Covenant retained its validity, and the one point of difference which marked them off from other Jews was the acceptance of Jesus as Messiah. Paul had set himself free from Judaism and the Law. He alone had understood the true significance of the work of Jesus; while not denying the Messiahship he does not emphasize it; for him Jesus has become the great deliverer, through faith in whose death man is reconciled to God and quickened through the presence of the Spirit. Gradually the sharp difference between these views led to a total

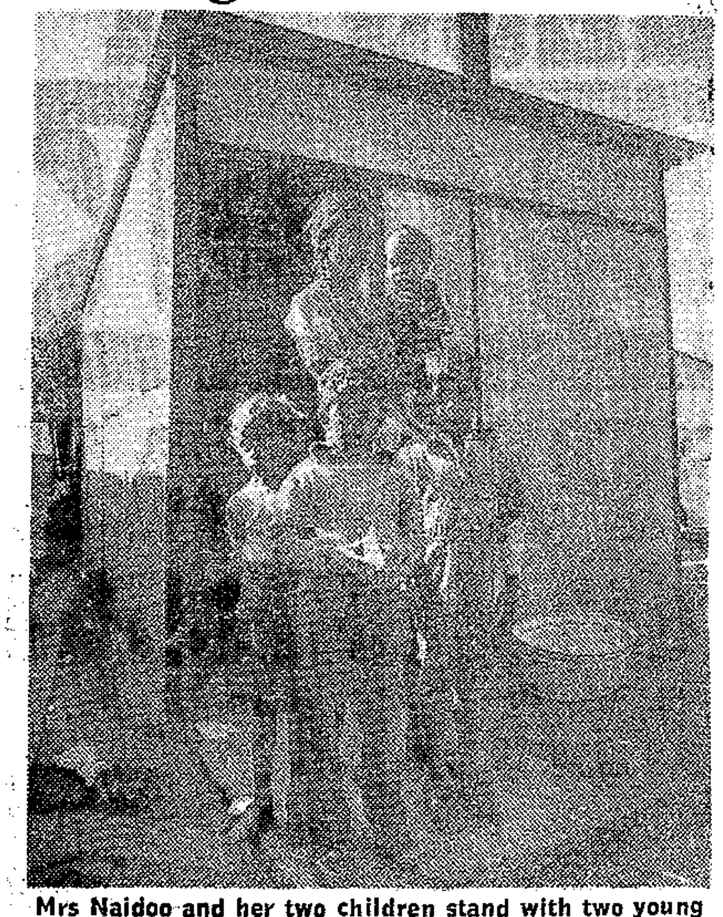
Group Areas Act: Grey Street complex
20. Senator L. E. D. WINCHESTER asked the Minister of Environmental Planning and Energy:

Whether it is his intention to extend the area of the Grey Street complex in Durban falling under section 19 of the Group Areas Act; if so, to what extent.

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ENERGY:

Representations directed to my Department for the extension of the area in question are still under consideration.

Living in a one-roomed 'playhouse,' they have nowhere to go



Mrs Naidoo and her two children stand with two young relations outside the prefabricated wendy house which has had to become their home.

Backyard family is being evicted

Star 25/4/79. (82)

An Indian family which has been forced, due to lack of housing, to live in a one-roomed prefabricated "playhouse" in a backyard, has been given until the end of August to get out.

Mr Deva Naidoo and his wife, Antoinette, previously lived with Mr Naidoo's mother in a small, sub-economic house in Thomsville, Lenasia.

The Naidoos found that, as their family grew, the house became too small. So they applied to the Department of Community Development for a home.

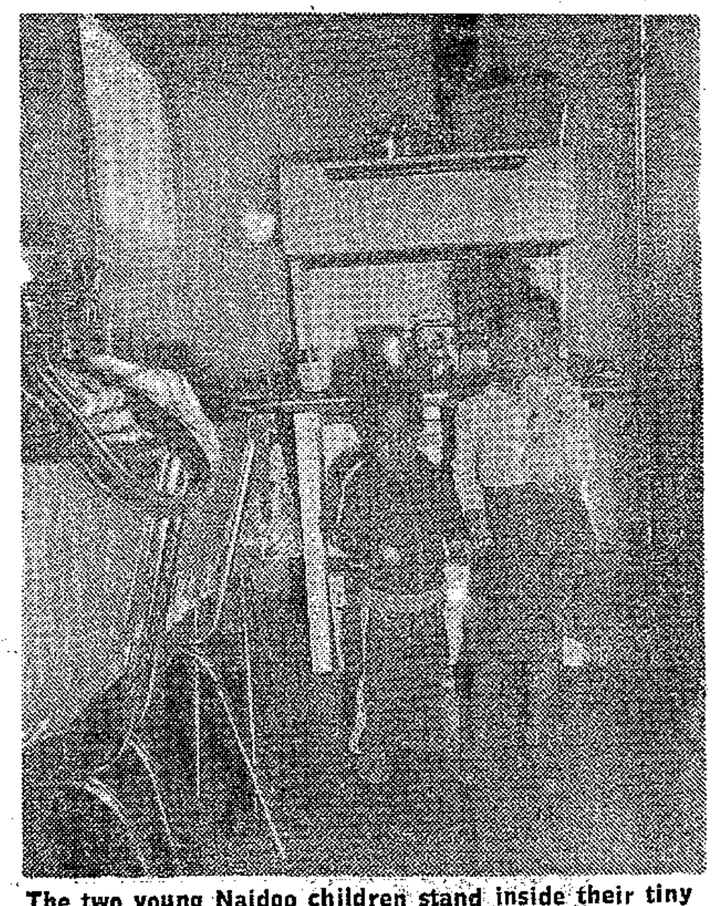
After struggling without success for two years to obtain a house, Mr Naidoo in desperation erected a prefabricated house in the backyard of his mother's property.

But the Naidoos have now been told by a Johannesburg City Council inspector that it is too small and is unhealthy.

"I told the inspector that I have nowhere else to live with my husband and children, and he told me to apply to the Department of Community Development for a home," Mrs Naidoo said. "But we have been trying to do so for the past two years without success."

"Community Development told me last year that I must wait until homes are built in Extension Seven. I went there last week for a house but I could not get one, although there are several houses standing empty."

Mrs Naidoo added that several people she knew, who had also been living in backyards, had been given homes in Extension Seven.



The two young Naidoo children stand inside their tiny prefabricated home. The width of the house can be seen in the picture.

26/4/79 (82)

Indians to get majority on town board

Mercury Reporter

THE Tongaat Town Board — Natal's only racially mixed local authority — will soon have an Indian majority through the creation of two additional seats.

The board at present consists of four White and three Indian members.

Nominations for the new seats closed yesterday with six candidates being nominated. They were: Mr. O. M. Khan; Mr. K. M. Naidoo; Mr. M. Singh; Mr. A. H. E. Jeebhay; Mr. Dorsamy; and Mr. C. Gounden.

The Town Clerk of Tongaat, Mr. V. V. Parkhouse, said last night the two members would be selected by a referendum spread over three days — May 21, 22 and 23 and the names of the two successful candidates would be referred to the Administrator of Natal for appointment.

Elections were not held in Tongaat but the 4 000 registered voters would be asked to select members in the referendum.

In the past the Administrator appointed members on the board's recommendation.

Indians to be offered 114 sites

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — A total of 114 building sites in the Northdale area are to be offered to Indian buyers by the City Council here in about six weeks time.

The sites, which average 800 square metres, are expected to sell for between R3 100 and R4 700 each.

A Municipality spokesman said the sites would be sold by private treaty after a ballot is held.

Natal Indian Congress faces a crisis

Tribune Reporter

THE Natal Indian Congress is facing a crisis of conscience which could lead to a split in its ranks.

The disclosure this week that a group of congress supporting community leaders, who have in the past criticised the Indian Council, had called a secret meeting to discuss whether they should participate in the council elections has shocked those who are still strongly opposed to the council.

The congress has always refused to have anything to do with the council which it sees as a Government ethnic creation.

Among those who attended the meeting were Mr George Sewpersadh, Mr M. J. Naidoo and Dr Farouk Meer, of the congress, attorneys Mr Ismail Meer, Yunus Mahomed and Mr Krish Govender, Mrs Shamim Marie, a social worker and Mr Pravin Gordhan, a pharmacist.

But Mr M. J. Naidoo, the vice-president of the congress, said that with one or two exceptions the congress was still totally committed to its anti-Indian Council stand.

Elections

Mr Naidoo, who said he had been invited to the discussions by Mr Mahomed, said the meeting had been called to consider the strategic advantages of opting for the council in case the State took action against those calling for a boycott of the elections and the possible emergence of non entities as recognised leaders.

Mr Naidoo said that some people were trying to use the congress as a political vehicle in the Indian Council elections scheduled for November this year.

He said the meeting was originally set for April 29 but it was suddenly called off when it became known that the congress leadership was against contesting the elections.

Leakage

"Subsequently, a late decision was made to call that meeting but only two opposition members of the congress, myself and Mr Sewpersadh, were invited. Nothing that was said at the meeting persuaded either Mr Sewpersadh or myself to contest the elections.

"And now the leakage to the Press of a private meeting, giving the impression that there is a solid movement in favour of this new thinking, smacks of tactics one would expect from one's enemies and not from one's friends.

"Personally, I am extremely hurt by these tactics and if I had known I would not have attended the meeting," said Mr Naidoo.

The fact that people within the congress and former senior members of the old congress are now seriously considering participation in the council elections could not only split the congress movement but also lead to further divisions among Indians.

No. 95, 1979

52

DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT HARDING, DISTRICT OF ALFRED, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that—

(i) the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the White group;

(ii) the area defined in paragraph (b) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group; and

No. 95, 1979

VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE IN VOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1 TE HARDING, DISTRIK ALFRED, PROVIN NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat—

(i) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie h van, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit d lede van die Blanke groep;

(ii) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (b) van Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie h van, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit d lede van die Gekleurde groep; en

GG 6448

(iii) the area defined in paragraph (c) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Oubos this Fifteenth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

SCHEDULE

WHITE GROUP

(a) From the north-western beacon of Lot 29, Harding Township, along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 29, Lot 30, across Holman Street, Lots 31 and 32, across Stafford Street, Lots 89 and 90, across Hancock Street, Lot 101, across Kirk Street, Lots 99, 98, 95, 94, 91 and 92, across Hawkins Street, all of Harding Township, to the north-western beacon of Lot 161, Harding Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to exclude them from this area: The said Lot 161, Lots 158, 157, 154, 153 and 152, all of Harding Township, to the south-eastern boundary of the last-mentioned lot; thence in a straight line to the north-eastern beacon of Lot 151, Harding Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 151, Lots 148, 147 and 144, across Musgrave Street, Lot 181, across Livingston Street, Lot 594, across Field Street, Lots 211 and 210, across Keate Street, Lots 252 and 253, across Paterson Street, Lots 291 and 290, across Moodie Street, Lots 332, 333, 334, 337, 338 and 341, across Murchison Street, Lot 342, across Ballance Street, Lots 360 and 361, across Reynolds Street, Lots 413, 414, 415, 418, 419, 422 and 421, across Reynolds Street, Lots 353 and 352, across Ballance Street, Lots 350 and 351, across Moodie Street, Lots 273, 274, 277, 278 and 281, all of Harding Township, to the north-eastern beacon of Lot 280, Harding Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to exclude them from this area: The said Lot 280, across Paterson Street, Lots 262 and 263, across Keate Street, Lots 201 and 200, across Field Street, Lots 183 and 182, across Musgrave Street, and Lot 131, all of Harding Township, to the north-eastern beacon of Lot 130, Harding Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 130, Lots 129, 126, 125 and 122, to the south-eastern beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence westwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 122, across Hawkins Street, Lots 120 and 121, across Hancock Street, Lots 62 and 61, across Stafford Street, Lots 60 and 59, across Holman Street, Lots 2 and 1, all of Harding Township, to the south-western beacon of Lot 1, Harding Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 1, General Plan 92x43, Lots 8 and 9, across Murchison Street, Lots 12, 13, 16, 17 and 20, across Livingston Street, Lots 21, 24, 25, 28 and 29, all of Harding Township, to the beacon first mentioned.

(iii) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (c) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Oubos, op hede die Vyftiende dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

BYLAE

BLANKE GROEP

(a) Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Lot 29 van die dorp Harding met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Lot 29, Lot 30, oor Holmanstraat, Lotte 31 en 32, oor Staffordstraat, Lotte 89 en 90, oor Hancockstraat, Lot 101, oor Kirkstraat, Lotte 99, 98, 95, 94, 91 en 92, oor Hawkinsstraat, almal van die dorp Harding, tot by die noordwestelike baken van Lot 161 van genoemde dorp Harding; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle van hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Genoemde Lot 161, Lotte 158, 157, 154, 153 en 152 almal van die dorp Harding, tot by die suidoostelike grens van laasgenoemde lot; dan in 'n reguit lyn tot by die noordoostelike baken van Lot 151 van die dorp Harding; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Lot 151, Lotte 148, 147, 144, oor Musgravestraat, Lot 181, oor Livingstonstraat, Lot 594, oor Fieldstraat, Lotte 211 en 210, oor Keatestraat, Lotte 252 en 253, oor Patersonstraat, Lotte 291 en 290, oor Moodiestraat, Lotte 332, 333, 334, 337, 338 en 341, oor Murchisonstraat, Lot 342, oor Ballancestraat, Lotte 360 en 361, oor Reynoldsstraat, Lotte 413, 414, 415, 418, 419, 422 en 421, oor Reynoldsstraat, Lotte 353 en 352, oor Ballancestraat, Lotte 350 en 351, oor Moodiestraat, Lotte 273, 274, 227, 278 en 281 almal van die dorp Harding tot by die noordoostelike baken van Lot 280 van die dorp Harding; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle van hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Genoemde Lot 280, oor Patersonstraat, Lotte 262 en 263, oor Keatestraat, Lotte 201 en 200, oor Fieldstraat, Lotte 183 en 182, oor Musgravestraat en Lot 131 almal van die dorp Harding, tot by die noordoostelike baken van Lot 130 van die dorp Harding; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Lot 130, Lotte 129, 126, 125 en 122, tot by die suidoostelike baken van laasgenoemde lot; dan wes met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Lot 122, oor Hawkinsstraat, Lotte 120 en 121, oor Hancockstraat, Lotte 62 en 61, oor Staffordstraat, Lotte 60 en 59, oor Holmanstraat, Lotte 2 en 1, almal van die dorp Harding, tot by die suidwestelike baken van Lot 1 van die dorp Harding; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Lot 1, Algemene Plan 92x43, Lotte 8 en 9, oor Murchisonstraat, Lotte 12, 13, 16, 17 en 20, oor Livingstonstraat, Lotte 21, 24, 25, 28 en 29 almal van die dorp Harding tot by eersgenoemde baken,

COLOURED GROUP

(b) From the north-western beacon of Lot 161, Harding Township, along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 161, Lot 160, across Musgrave Street, Lot 162, across Field Street, Lots 231 and 230, across Keate Street, Lots 232 and 233, across Paterson Street, Lots 311, 310, 309, 306, 305 and 302 all of Harding Township, to the south-eastern beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the south-western beacon of Lot 383, Harding Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 383, Lots 384, 387, 388, 391 and 390, across Reynolds Street, Lots 392 and 393, across Connor Street, Lots 462 and 461, across Phillips Street, Lots 463 and 464, across Gallwey Street, Lots 542 and 541, across Gallaway Street, Lots 543, 544, 545, 548, 549 and 552, across Kirk Street, Lots 553, 556, 557, 560 and 561, across Livingston Street, Lots 564, 565, 568, 569 and 572, across Murchison Street, Lots 573, 576, 577, 580, 581 and 582, across Gallaway Street, Lots 504 and 503, across Gallwey Street, Lots 501 and 502, across Phillips Street, Lots 424 and 423, across Connor Street, all of Harding Township, to the south-eastern beacon of Lot 422, Harding Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 422, Lots 419, 418, 415, 414 and 413, across Reynolds Street, Lots 361 and 360, across Ballance Street, Lot 342, across Murchison Street, Lots 341, 338, 337, 334, 333 and 332, across Moodie Street, Lots 290 and 291, across Paterson Street, Lots 253 and 252, across Keate Street, Lots 210 and 211, across Field Street, Lot 594, across Livingston Street, Lot 181, across Musgrave Street, Lots 144, 147, 148 and 151, across Kirk Street, all of Harding Township, to the south-eastern beacon of Lot 152, Harding Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 152, Lots 153, 154, 157, 158 and 161, all of Harding Township, to the beacon first mentioned.

INDIAN GROUP

(c) From the north-western beacon of Lot 131, Harding Township, along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 131, across Musgrave Street, Lots 182 and 183, across Field Street, Lots 200 and 201, across Keate Street, Lots 263 and 262, across Paterson Street, Lots 280, 279, 276, 275 and 272, all of Harding Township, to the south-western beacon of Lot 273, Harding Township; thence in a straight line to the south-eastern beacon of Lot 273, Harding Township; thence in a series of straight lines through Beacons MoB, Rd1, Rd2, Rd3, Golf, GuA and DiB, all on Survey Record 370/1978 (filed in the Office of the Surveyor General, Natal), to the south-western beacon of Lot 192, Harding Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 192, across Field Street, Lots 191 and 190, across Musgrave Street, Lots 123, 124, 127, 128 and 131, all of Harding Township, to the beacon first mentioned.

GEKLEURDE GROEP

(b) Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van L van die dorp Harding, met die grense van gende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by hierdie ingesluit word: Genoemde Lot 161 en L oor Musgravestraat, Lot 162, oor Fieldstraat 231 en 230, oor Keatestraat, Lotte 232 en 2 Patersonstraat, Lotte 311, 310, 309, 306, 302 almal van die dorp Harding tot by d oostelike baken van laasgenoemde lot; dan in 'n reguit lyn tot by die suidwestelike bak Lot 383 van die dorp Harding; dan met die van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat h hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde L Lotte 384, 387, 388, 391 en 390, oor Re straat, Lotte 392 en 393, oor Connorstraat 462 en 461, oor Phillipsstraat, Lotte 463 e oor Gallweystraat, Lotte 542 en 541, oor Ga straat, Lotte 543, 544, 545, 548, 549 en 55 Kirkstraat, Lotte 553, 556, 557, 560 en 56 Livingstonstraat, Lotte 564, 565, 568, 569, 57 Murchisonstraat, Lotte 573, 576, 577, 580, 58 oor Gallawaystraat, Lotte 504 en 503, oor G straat, Lotte 501, 502, oor Phillipsstraat, Lo en 423, oor Connorstraat almal van die dorp ing tot by die suidoostelike baken van L van die dorp Harding; dan met die grense volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Lot 422, 419, 418, 415, 414, 413, oor Reynoldsstraat, 361 en 360, oor Ballancestraat, Lot 342, oor chistonstraat, Lotte 341, 338, 337, 334, 33 oor Moodiestraat, Lotte 290 en 291, oor Pa straat, Lotte 253 en 252, oor Keatestraat 210 en 211, oor Fieldstraat, Lot 594, oor stonstraat, Lot 181, oor Musgrave straat, Lot 147, 148 en 151, oor Kirkstraat, almal van d Harding tot by die suidoostelike baken va 152 van die dorp Harding; dan met die van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hu hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Lo Lotte 153, 154, 157, 158 en 161 almal van d Harding tot by eersgenoemde baken.

INDIËRGROEP

(c) Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van L van die dorp Harding, met die grense van d gende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by hierdie ingesluit word: Genoemde Lot 131, oor Mus straat, Lotte 182 en 183, oor Fieldstraat, Lo en 201, oor Keatestraat, Lotte 263 en 26 Patersonstraat, Lotte 280, 279, 276, 275 e almal van die dorp Harding tot by die suidwe baken van Lot 273 van die dorp Harding; 'n reguit lyn tot by die suidoostelike bake Lot 273 van die dorp Harding: dan in 'n reguit lyne deur Bakens MoB, Rd1, Rd2, Golf, GuA en DiB, almal op Meetstuk 370 (geliasseer in die Kantoor van die Landmeter raal, Natal), tot by die suidwestelike baken va 192 van die Dorp Harding; dan met die grens die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by die gebied ingesluit word: Die genoemde Lo oor Fieldstraat, Lotte 191 en 190, oor Mus straat, Lotte 123, 124, 127, 128 en 131 alma die dorp Harding, tot by eersgenoemde baken

No. 96, 1979

APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966 IN THE AREAS AT HARDING IN THE DISTRICT OF ALFRED, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive and 29 to 37 inclusive, of the said Act shall, as from the date of publication hereof, apply in the areas defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Tenth day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

(a) From the north-western beacon of Lot 29, Harding Township, along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 29, Lot 30, across Holman Street, Lots 31 and 32, across Stafford Street, Lots 89 and 90, across Hancock Street, Lot 101, across Kirk Street, Lots 99, 98, 95, 94, 91 and 92, across Hawkins Street, all of Harding Township, to the north-western beacon of Lot 161, Harding Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to exclude them from this area: The said Lot 161, Lots 158, 157, 154, 153 and 152, all of Harding Township, to the south-eastern boundary of the last-mentioned lot; thence in a straight line to the north-eastern beacon of Lot 151, Harding Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 151, Lots 148, 147 and 144, across Musgrave Street, Lot 181, across Livingston Street, Lot 594, across Field Street, Lots 211 and 210, across Keate Street, Lots 252 and 253, across Paterson Street, Lots 291 and 290, across Moodie Street, Lots 332, 333, 334, 337, 338 and 341, across Murchison Street, Lot 342, across Ballance Street, Lots 360 and 361, across Reynolds Street, Lots 413, 414, 415, 418, 419, 422 and 421, across Reynolds Street, Lots 353 and 352, across Ballance Street, Lots 350 and 351, across Moodie Street, Lots 273, 274, 277, 278 and 281, all of Harding Township, to the north-eastern beacon of Lot 280, Harding Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to exclude them from this area: The said Lot 280, across Paterson Street, Lots 262 and 263, across Keate Street, Lots 201 and 200, across Field Street, Lots 183 and 182, across Musgrave Street, and Lot 131, all of Harding Township, to the north-eastern beacon of Lot 130, Harding Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 130, Lots 129, 126, 125 and 122, to the south-eastern beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence westwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 122, across Hawkins Street, Lots 120 and 121, across Hancock Street, Lots 62 and 61, across Stafford Street, Lots 60 and 59, across Holman Street, Lots 2 and 1, all of Harding Township, to the south-western beacon of Lot 1, Harding Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 1, General Plan 92x43, Lots 8 and 9,

No. 96, 1979

TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966 IN DIE GEBIEDE GELEË TE HARDING IN DIE DISTRIK ALFRED, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23 en 29 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, van toepassing is in die gebiede omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Tiende dag van April Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

(a) Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Lot 29 van die dorp Harding met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Lot 29, Lot 30, oor Holmanstraat, Lotte 31 en 32, oor Staffordstraat, Lotte 89 en 90, oor Hancockstraat, Lot 101, oor Kirkstraat, Lotte 99, 98, 95, 94, 91 en 92, oor Hawkinsstraat, almal van die dorp Harding, tot by die noordwestelike baken van Lot 161 van genoemde dorp Harding; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle van hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Genoemde Lot 161, Lotte 158, 157, 154, 153 en 152 almal van die dorp Harding, tot by die suidoostelike grens van laasgenoemde lot; dan in 'n reguit lyn tot by die noordoostelike baken van Lot 151 van die dorp Harding; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Lot 151, Lotte 148, 147, 144, oor Musgravestraat, Lot 181, oor Livingstonstraat, Lot 594, oor Fieldstraat, Lotte 211 en 210, oor Keatestraat, Lotte 252 en 253, oor Patersonstraat, Lotte 291 en 290, oor Moodiestraat, Lotte 332, 333, 334, 337, 338 en 341, oor Murchisonstraat, Lot 342, oor Ballancestraat, Lotte 360 en 361, oor Reynoldsstraat, Lotte 413, 414, 415, 418, 419, 422 en 421, oor Reynoldsstraat, Lotte 353 en 352, oor Ballancestraat, Lotte 350 en 351, oor Moodiestraat, Lotte 273, 274, 277, 278 en 281 almal van die dorp Harding tot by die noordoostelike baken van Lot 280 van die dorp Harding; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle van hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Genoemde Lot 280, oor Patersonstraat, Lotte 262 en 263, oor Keatestraat, Lotte 201 en 200, oor Fieldstraat, Lotte 183 en 182, oor Musgravestraat en Lot 131 almal van die dorp Harding, tot by die noordoostelike baken van Lot 130 van die dorp Harding; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Lot 130, Lotte 129, 126, 125 en 122, tot by die suidoostelike baken van laasgenoemde lot; dan wes met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Lot 122, oor Hawkinsstraat, Lotte 120 en 121, oor Hancockstraat, Lotte 62 en 61, oor Staffordstraat, Lotte 60 en 59, oor Holmanstraat, Lotte 2 en 1, almal van die dorp Harding, tot by die suidwestelike baken van Lot 1 van die dorp Harding; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Lot 1, Algemene

1

No.

Railways, D
Governmen
R. 993 F
M
A
t

Social Well
General No
355 M
t
356 c
357 c
358 c

Tourism, D
General No
346 F
r

Transport,
Governmen
1038 (
General No
380 A
i

Water Affa
Governmen
1024 V
(
I
I
1025 (
V
I
i
A

across Murchison Street, Lots 12, 13, 16, 17 and 20, across Livingston Street, Lots 21, 24, 25, 28 and 29, all of Harding Township, to the beacon first mentioned.

COLOURED GROUP

(b) From the north-western beacon of Lot 161, Harding Township, along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 161, Lot 160, across Musgrave Street, Lot 162, across Field Street, Lots 231 and 230, across Keate Street, Lots 232 and 233, across Paterson Street, Lots 311, 310, 309, 306, 305 and 302, all of Harding Township, to the south-eastern beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the south-western beacon of Lot 383, Harding Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 383, Lots 384, 387, 388, 391 and 390, across Reynolds Street, Lots 392 and 393, across Connor Street, Lots 462 and 461, across Phillips Street, Lots 463 and 464, across Gallwey Street, Lots 542 and 541, across Gallaway Street, Lots 543, 544, 545, 548, 549 and 552, across Kirk Street, Lots 553, 556, 557, 560 and 561, across Livingston Street, Lots 564, 565, 568, 569 and 572, across Murchison Street, Lots 573, 576, 577, 580, 581 and 582, across Gallaway Street, Lots 504 and 503, across Gallwey Street, Lots 501 and 502, across Phillips Street, Lots 424 and 423, across Connor Street, all of Harding Township, to the south-eastern beacon of Lot 422, Harding Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 422, Lots 419, 418, 415, 414 and 413, across Reynolds Street, Lots 361 and 360, across Ballance Street, Lot 342, across Murchison Street, Lots 341, 338, 337, 334, 333 and 332, across Moodie Street, Lots 290 and 291, across Paterson Street, Lots 253 and 252, across Keate Street, Lots 210 and 211, across Field Street, Lot 594, across Livingston Street, Lot 181, across Musgrave Street, Lots 144, 147, 148 and 151, across Kirk Street, all of Harding Township, to the south-eastern beacon of Lot 152, Harding Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 152, Lots 153, 154, 157, 158 and 161, all of Harding Township, to the beacon first mentioned.

INDIAN GROUP

(c) From the north-western beacon of Lot 131, Harding Township, along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 131, across Musgrave Street, Lots 182 and 183, across Field Street, Lots 200 and 201, across Keate Street, Lots 263 and 262, across Paterson Street, Lots 280, 279, 276, 275 and 272, all of Harding Township, to the south-western beacon of Lot 273, Harding Township; thence in a straight line to the south-eastern beacon of Lot 273, Harding Township; thence in a series of straight lines through Beacons MoB, Rd1, Rd2, Rd3, Golf, GuA and DiB, all on Survey Record 370/1978 (filed in the Office of the Surveyor General, Natal), to the south-western beacon of Lot 192, Harding Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 192, across Field Street, Lots 191 and 190, across Musgrave Street, Lots 123, 124, 127, 128 and 131, all of Harding Township, to the beacon first mentioned.

Plan 92x43, Lotte 8 en 9, oor Murchisonstra
12, 13, 16, 17 en 20, oor Livingstonstraat, I
24, 25, 28 en 29 almal van die dorp Hardin
eersgenoemde baken.

GEKLEURDE GROEP

(b) Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van
van die dorp Harding, met die grense van die
eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebi
sluit word: Genoemde Lot 161 en Lot 160, o
gravestraat, Lot 162, oor Fieldstraat, Lotte
230, oor Keatestraat, Lotte 232 en 233, oor
straat, Lotte 311, 310, 309, 306, 305 en 3
van die dorp Harding tot by die suidoostelik
van laasgenoemde lot; dan suidoos in 'n re
tot by die suidwestelike baken van Lot 383
dorp Harding; dan met die grense van die
eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebi
sluit word: Genoemde Lot 383, Lotte 384, 3
391 en 390, oor Reynoldsstraat, Lotte 392
oor Connorstraat, Lotte 462 en 461, oor Phill
Lotte 463 en 464, oor Gallweystraat, Lotte
541, oor Gallawaystraat, Lotte 543, 544, 5
549 en 552, oor Kirkstraat, Lotte 553, 556,
en 561, oor Livingstonstraat, Lotte 564, 565,
572, oor Murchisonstraat, Lotte 573, 576, 5
581, 582, oor Gallawaystraat, Lotte 504 en
Gallweystraat, Lotte 501, 502, oor Phillipsstra
424 en 423, oor Connorstraat almal van
Harding tot by die suidoostelike baken van
van die dorp Harding; dan met die grense
volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by
gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Lot 422, L
418, 415, 414, 413, oor Reynoldsstraat, Lotte
360, oor Ballancestraat, Lot 342, oor Murchis
Lotte 341, 338, 337, 334, 333, 332, oor Moo
Lotte 290 en 291, oor Patersonstraat, Lotte
252, oor Keatestraat, Lotte 210 en 211, oor Fi
Lot 594, oor Livingstonstraat, Lot 181, oor M
straat, Lotte 144, 147, 148 en 151, oor K
almal van die dorp Harding tot by die suid
baken van Lot 152 van die dorp Harding;
die grense van die volgende eiendomme lang
hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoe
152, Lotte 153, 154, 157, 158 en 161 almal
dorp Harding tot by eersgenoemde baken.

INDIËRGROEP

(c) Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van
van die dorp Harding, met die grense van die
eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebi
sluit word: Genoemde Lot 131, oor Musgra
Lotte 182 en 183, oor Fieldstraat, Lotte 200
oor Keatestraat, Lotte 263 en 262, oor Paters
Lotte 280, 279, 276, 275 en 272 almal van
Harding tot by die suidwestelike baken van
van die dorp Harding; dan in 'n reguit lyn
die suidoostelike baken van Lot 273 van
Harding; dan in 'n reeks reguit lyne deur
MoB, Rd1, Rd2, Rd3, Golf, GuA en DiB, a
Meetstuk 370/1978 (geliasseer in die Kantoor
Landmeter-generaal, Natal), tot by die suid
baken van Lot 192 van die dorp Harding;
die grense van die volgende eiendomme lang
hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Die g
Lot 192, oor Fieldstraat, Lotte 191 en 190, o
gravestraat, Lotte 123, 124, 127, 128 en 13
van die dorp Harding, tot by eersgenoemde

Printe
B

No. 97, 1979

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 199 OF 1966 AND DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT HOWICK, DISTRICT OF LIONS RIVER, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 199 of 1966 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (d) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto; and

B. section 23 of the said Act, I hereby declare that—

(1) the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group; and

(2) the area defined in paragraph (b) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-fourth day of January, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. C. HEUNIS.

SCHEDULE

COLOURED GROUP

(a) The whole of Lot 111, Merrivale Township, excluding Subdivisions 1 and 2 thereof.

INDIAN GROUP

(b) The area comprising Lots 746, 844 and 143, all of Howick Township, in their entirety.

No. 98, 1979

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 200 OF 1966 IN REGARD TO THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AREAS AT HOWICK, DISTRICT OF LIONS RIVER, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 200 of 1966 by the exclusion from the areas defined in the Schedule thereto of the areas defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-fifth day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

(a) The whole of Lot 111, Merrivale Township, excluding Subdivisions 1 and 2 thereof.

(b) The area comprising Lots 746, 844 and 143, all of Howick Township, in their entirety.

No. 97, 1979

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 199 VAN 1966 EN VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE HOWICK, DISTRIK LIONSRIVIER, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek Proklamasie 199 van 1966 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (d) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan; en

B. artikel 23 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby dat—

(1) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Gekleurde groep; en

(2) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (b) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vier-en-twintigste dag van Januarie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. C. HEUNIS.

BYLAE

GEKLEURDE GROEP

(a) Die geheel van Perseel 111, die dorp Merrivale, uitgesonderd Onderverdelings 1 en 2 daarvan.

INDIËRGROEP

(b) Die gebied bestaande uit Persele 746, 844 en 143, almal van die dorp Howick, in hulle geheel.

No. 98, 1979

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 200 VAN 1966 INSAKE DIE TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN GEBIEDE GELEE TE HOWICK, DISTRIK LIONSRIVIER, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 200 van 1960 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebiede omskryf in die Bylae daarvan van die gebiede omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vyf-en-twintigste dag van April Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

(a) Die geheel van Perseel 111, die dorp Merrivale, uitgesonderd Onderverdeling 1 en 2 daarvan.

(b) Die gebied bestaande uit Persele 746, 844 en 143, almal van die dorp Howick, in hulle geheel.

We won't go, say Indians

RDM. 28/5/79 (82)

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Race Relations Correspondent

THE Indian residents of Pageview, Johannesburg, are determined to resist being uprooted from their traditional homes and businesses.

A statement was given to the Rand Daily Mail at the weekend by representatives of the Save Pageview Committee.

The statement reveals that at the committee's most recent meeting with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, in March, "the Minister proved to be very stubborn and suggested Indians should not waste time and money in making representations for the retention of Pageview."

The statement goes on:

"We therefore now wish to state publicly that the residents of Pageview can be equally stubborn in resisting our uprooting from our traditional area of residence.

"We are not prepared to take No for an answer and we are determined to continue working for the retention of Pageview."

Meanwhile, it was reported at the weekend, the committee has written to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, asking him to get his Government to reconsider the decision of the Department of Community Development to turn this old Asian suburb into a white Group Area.

In its statement, the Save Pageview Committee stresses that at the meeting in March the Minister, Mr Marais Steyn, was "entirely negative and did not take cognisance of any of the material that was presented to him."

Questioned last night about how they would go about resisting their uprooting from Pageview, spokesmen for the committee said they were considering what action they might take.

They added: "Morale is very low. Pageview residents are extremely bitter about the action taken against them.

"We are a shattered community. We are living in the conditions of a blitz. We must find a solution. Lenasia is not the answer."

Asians have lived in Pageview for more than 80 years.

Steyn tells why club cost so much

(82)

RDM. 2/6/79

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Pretoria Bureau

THE Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, admitted yesterday that his department was unaware of title deed restrictions when it purchased the white Stanger Country Club for Indian recreation purposes.

The department bought the club for R150 000, although the municipal valuation placed its maximum worth at R28 000.

Mr Steyn said the department had been unaware at the time of the acquisition that ownership of part of the land would revert to the Stanger Municipality once it was vacated by the Stanger Country Club.

The municipality itself was also unaware of the title deed restriction and had made no mention of it during the consultations prior to the purchase.

Mr Steyn said that in order to facilitate registration of transfer, approval was granted that a statement be given to the Registrar of Deeds that the land would be continued to be used for a club house.

Explaining the high purchase price Mr Steyn said that in 1976 — when valuations were called for — the municipal valuation of the land was R79 400.

"The purchase price was, however, set at R150 000 on the strength of the valuations received from two independent valuators and accepted by the club," he said.

He pointed out that acquisition was made to provide the Indian population of Stanger and surrounding areas with sporting facilities.

The municipality was neither able nor willing to buy and no organisation could be found to do so, despite repeated consultations between his department, the Department of Indian Affairs and the South African Indian Council.

In view of previous co-operation between the municipality and his department, and bearing in mind the communal purpose for which the land was acquired, Mr Steyn said he was "convinced that the question of ownership of the land can be settled satisfactorily after further discussion between the two parties".

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–1	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15
1–4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
5–24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25–44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45–64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
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25–44	0,03							
45–64	0,07							
65+	0,18							
ALL	0,06							
NO.	128							

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
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1–4	0,01	0,01						
5–24	0,01	0,01						
25–44	0,01	0,01						
45–64	0,01	0,03						
65	0,03	0,03						
ALL	0,01	0,01						
NO.	23	21						

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0–1	1,56	1,26						
1–4	0,26	0,23						
5–24	0,06	0,09						
25–44	0,09	0,13						
45–64	0,13	0,26						
65+	0,18	0,44						
ALL	0,14	0,17						
NO.	164	366						

Hansard 18 1029/1030 15/6/79 (82)

Coligny: moving of Indian traders

(82)

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

(1) Whether Indian traders in Coligny who were moved to other premises had been in favour of being moved;

(2) whether any of these traders are in arrear with their rent payments; if so, (a) for what reason and (b) what is the amount outstanding;

(3) whether he will consider writing off the outstanding amounts; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No, but the traders' moving was in the interests of urban renewal because their buildings were in an extremely poor and, in some instances, dilapidated condition.

(2) Yes.

(a) The traders maintain that they are unable to make a living, but after eighteen months they have not yet heeded requests to submit financial particulars in support thereof;

(b) R4 000.

(3) No, because arrears in rent amounting to R10 000 were recently paid, whereas satisfactory arrangements for the payment of the balance have been made. I have no reason to believe that the Indian shopping centre does not have good trading potential. Whilst rents are initially calculated at only five cents per square foot the Indians should, therefore, once their moving problems, which are common to the moving of any business, have been overcome, make a good living because the shops are modern and very favourably located.

Mr. R. J. LORIMER: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, does he consider the Indian community in Coligny to be one of the happy, contented communities . . . [Interjections.]

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I believe I have more knowledge of the Indian community than the hon. member for Orange Grove, who only looks for signs of dissatisfaction. I can assure him that the Indian community of Coligny is a happier and a much more full-of-life community than they have ever been in the past.

Coloured housing flare-up

NM (82) 21/6/79

Mercury Bureau

PIETERMARITZBURG — The entire Pietermaritzburg Coloured Local Affairs Committee yesterday walked out of a meeting and warned that they considered themselves adjourned until certain demands had been met.

The chairman of the committee, Mr. Les van Wyk, said yesterday the walkout had been decided on at a committee caucus meeting on Tuesday night.

Mr. van Wyk said the committee would not hold any more meetings until a request to meet the City Council's Housing Committee had been complied with.

The Housing Committee has agreed to meet the CLAC to discuss the conditions of sale of houses in the Eastwood Coloured housing scheme, but a municipality spokesman said yesterday no date had been set for the meeting yet.

At a scheduled CLAC meeting yesterday afternoon Mr. van Wyk said the committee refused to consider any items on the day's agenda, and would remain adjourned until it had met the Housing Committee.

Turned down

"We are getting tired of making requests and recommendations that are just turned down flatly," Mr. van Wyk said after the meeting.

"We regard the sale of houses at Eastwood as an urgent matter, but four months ago we made the request to discuss the matter with the Housing Committee and nothing has been done," he said.

Mr. van Wyk said the committee objected to the ballot system which is to be used to allocate the houses.

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

QUESTIONS

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19.8.

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b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

57

FRIDAY, 22 JUNE 1979

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Senate Hansard 14 col 57 (82)

Eshowe/Melmoth/Gingindlovu: group areas

34. Senator A. BOZAS asked the Minister of Environmental Planning and Energy:

When is it anticipated that group areas will be proclaimed in respect of (a) Eshowe, (b) Melmoth and (c) Gingindlovu in the Province of Natal.

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ENERGY:

(a) Areas for Whites and Coloureds have been advertised and investigated by the Group Areas Board. However, during the public enquiry representations were made also for the proclamation of an Indian group area. The necessary preliminary investigation thereanent, is at present receiving attention by my Department, in consultation with interested parties.

(b) It is expected that the report and recommendations of the Group Areas Board in respect of the proclamation of group areas for Whites and Coloureds, will soon be submitted to me for consideration.

(c) The report with recommendations in respect of the proclamation of group areas for Whites, Coloureds and Indians is receiving my attention.

For the information of the hon. member it may be added that the areas involved in (b) and (c) above will have to be surveyed if approved by me and it may take some time before the necessary proclamations can be issued.

Sales 801 @ R80		64 080
Less:		
Standard cost of sales 890 @ R38		33 820
		30 260
Less : Fixed costs		7 000
Standard profit		23 260
Less:		
Abnormal spoilage 170 @ R38	6 460	
Less: Sale proceeds	2 000	
	4 460	
Labour rate variance	40	
Variable overhead spending variance	40	(4 540)
		18 720
Add: Favourable variances		
Materials mix	100	
Materials yield	1 700	
Labour efficiency	[illegible]	
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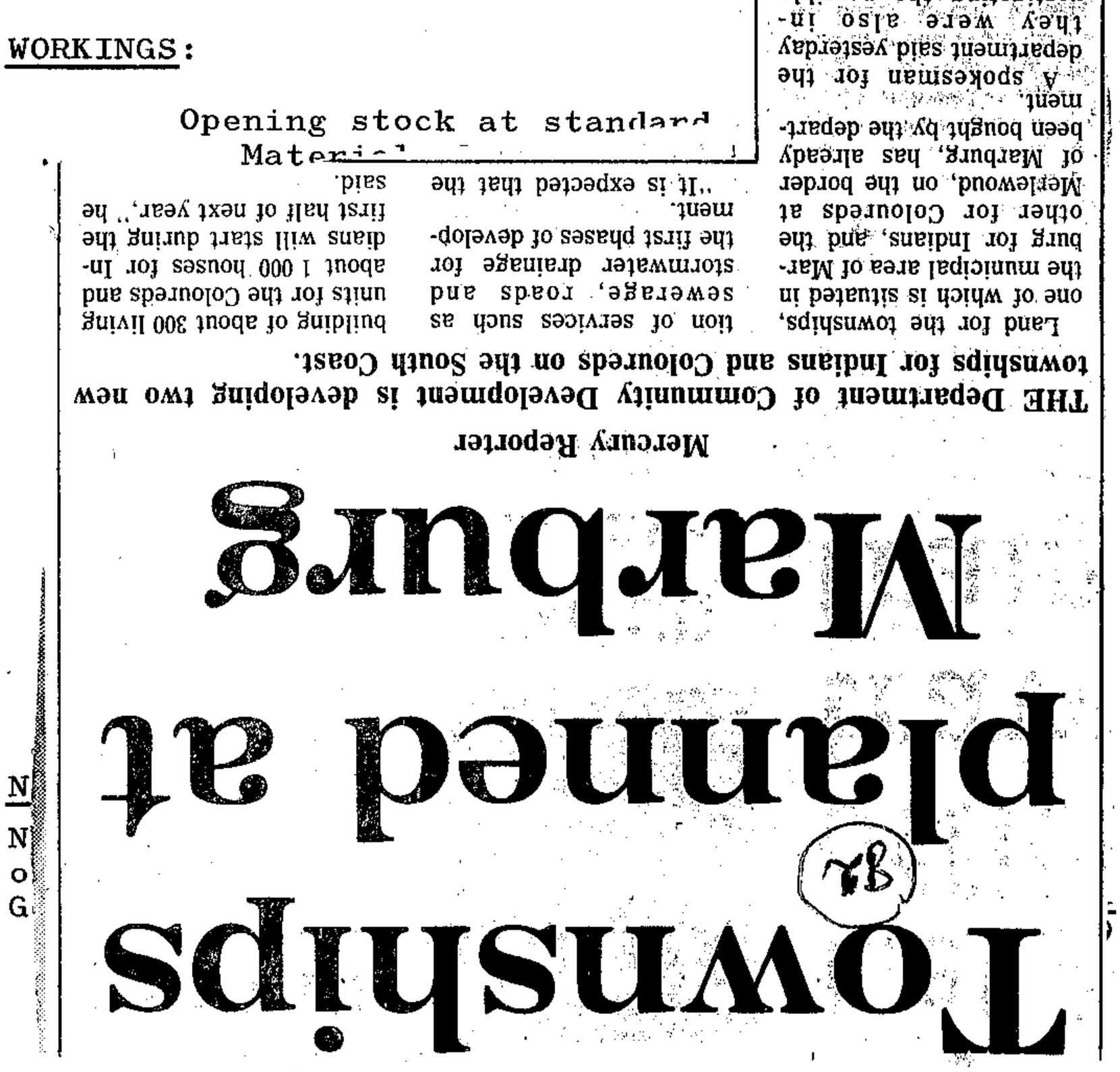
Materials price		
Net Profit		

WORKINGS:

Opening stock at standard
Material

= 89 units



Natal Mercury, Friday, June 22, 1979

Townships planned at Marburg

Mercury Reporter

THE Department of Community Development is developing two new townships for Indians and Coloureds on the South Coast.

Land for the townships, one of which is situated in the municipal area of Marburg for Indians, and the other for Coloureds at Merlewood, on the border of Marburg, has already been bought by the department.

A spokesman for the department said yesterday they were also investigating the possible purchase of additional land to provide for future expansion.

Planning of the townships is well advanced and tenders have already been called for the installation of services such as sewerage, roads and stormwater drainage for the first phases of development.

"It is expected that the building of about 300 living units for the Coloureds and about 1 000 houses for Indians will start during the first half of next year," he said.

R125 000 pool for Indian residents

Mercury Reporter

ESTCOURT — The first step in the development of a sports complex in the new Forderville extension for Estcourt's Indian residents is the construction of a swimming pool costing R125 000.

Mr. A. E. Firman, the Town Clerk, said yesterday that land had been set aside for a sports complex which would be developed gradually as there were existing facilities for other types of sport in the Indian area.

Indians had chosen that the pool should be built first of all. Mr. Firman said tenders had been called for the construction of 100 houses in the extension.

27/6/79 (82) N.M

Suggestion on disparity in valuation

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH — Disparity in valuation between White- and Indian-owned properties could be solved either by scrapping the Group Areas Act or by changing the rates formula, Mr. E. M. Vawda, secretary of the Ladysmith Indian Ratepayers Committee, said yesterday.

This could only be achieved by forceful representations from all levels to the Natal Provincial Administration and to the Government, he said.

The Ladysmith Indian Ratepayers' Committee was reacting to the recent decision of the Supreme Court which upheld an application for review by the Ladysmith Town Council against a decision by the Valuation Appeals Board in 1977.

The board decided that a blanket reduction of 25 percent in valuations be granted to various ratepayers in the Indian area.

Remitted back

The Supreme Court, in a judgment by Mr. Justice Hefer, ordered that the matter should be remitted back to the Valuation Appeals Board which has been directed to consider afresh the valuations of land along lines described in the judgment.

"The Natal Provincial Administration and the Government are not at all interested in the plight of Indian ratepayers who have to pay high rates as a result of high valuations being placed on their properties because of the Group Areas Act," said Mr. Vawda.

Mr. Vawda said he had come to this conclusion because the Supreme Court and the Appellate Division will not solve the problem of the aggrieved ratepayers.

Indian property owners had learnt from three separate Supreme Court decisions affecting Indian ratepayers in Stanger, Durban and Ladysmith that they could not hope for relief on the grounds that the Group Areas Act had resulted in artificially high property values.

Mr. Vawda said that the town council had taken the Valuations Appeals Board decision on review on a technical point of law arising from the reasons given by the board for originally reducing the valuations in 1977.

Taken To Task

Mr. Vawda said his committee and three members of the Indian Local Affairs committee (Doctor I.H. Sader, Mr. M. A. Asvat and himself) were taken to task by the Ladysmith Indian Civic Association for not having opposed the application.

His committee was advised not to oppose the application after legal opinion had been sought and after also having taken into consideration the huge costs that the community would be involved in.

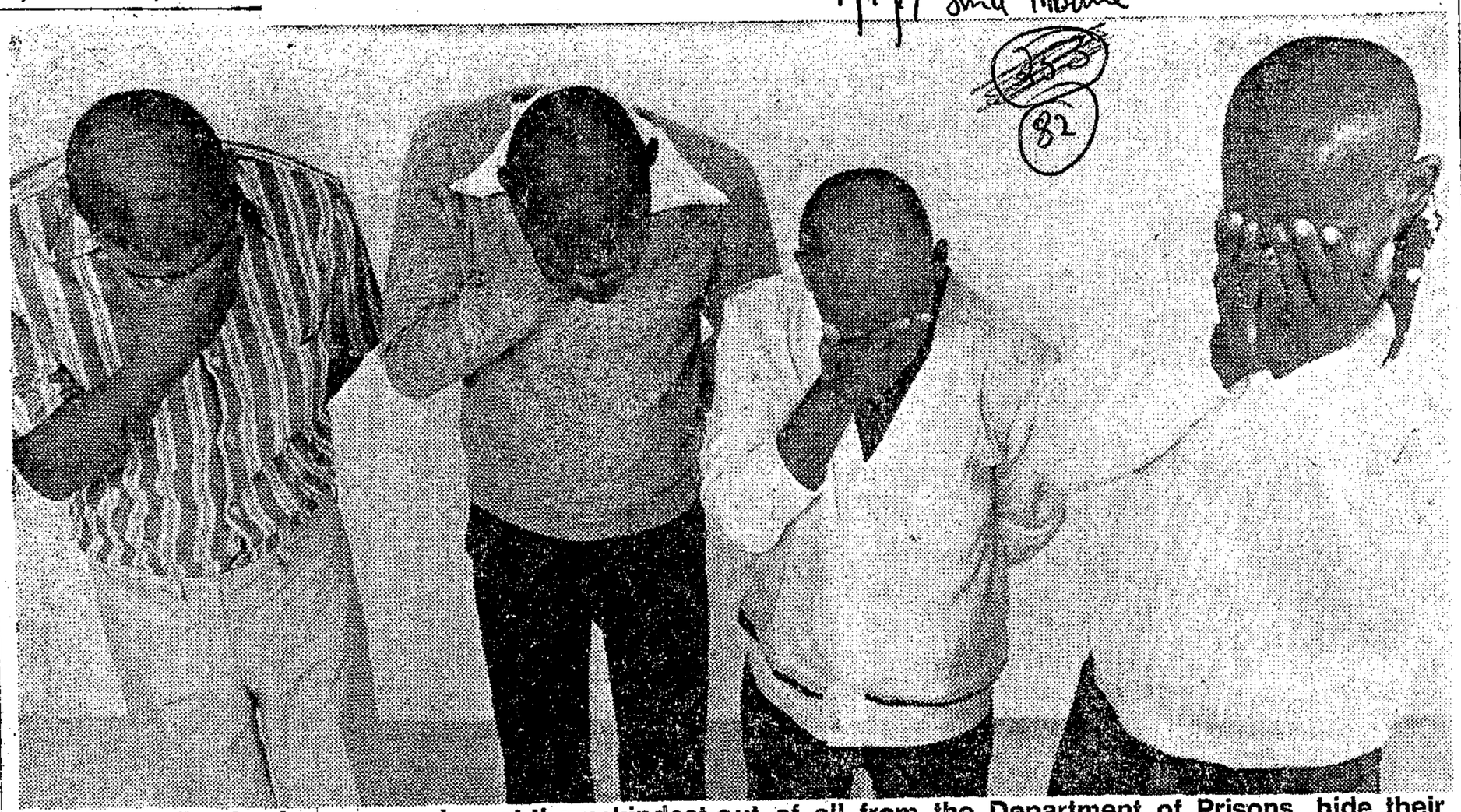
The town council decided to test five Valuation Appeals Board decisions.

Two of the original respondents and 57 other ratepayers who became additional respondents to oppose the council's review application will have to face high legal costs.

The other three original respondents did not oppose the application and will only have to pay unopposed application costs.

1/7/79 Sund Tribune

(82)



The four Indian businessmen, who got the unkindest cut of all from the Department of Prisons, hide their faces from the camera. "We don't want the world to know we've been to prison although our haircuts make it pretty obvious," said one

MEN TO SUE AFTER PRISON HAIRCUTS

Prisons Department confirms allegation made by Indian businessmen

By MARION COX

FOUR Indian businessmen are taking legal action against the Department of Prisons after they had their heads shaved in Durban Central Prison where they were being held for contempt of court.

The men, who were held in custody for failing to appear in court on hire purchase default charges, are among eight Indians who were allegedly clean shaven by fellow prisoners during the two days they spent in the cells.

A spokesman for the Prisons Department confirmed that the incident had taken place and said a full enquiry had been launched to investigate it.

"It is not approved of or allowed that a prisoner's hair should be clean shaven while he is in custody. I can confirm, however, that eight heads were so treated in Durban Central Prison last week, contrary to our regulations on the cutting of prisoners' hair. We are looking into the matter."

Reginald, one of the Durban businessmen who emerged from his two-day spell in the cells with a bald head, said he had completely forgotten to pay the R10 hire purchase payment and to appear in court when summoned.

"It was a terrible shock to have my head shaved and it's extremely humiliating to have to walk around like this," he said. "When I protested to the warder that I didn't want to be shaved, he just laughed and said I could always buy a wig."

The convict cut was allegedly carried out in the cells by one of the long-serving prisoners on the instructions of a warder, according to the men who were shaven.

Ramdass, a Chatsworth businessman, said his appearance could adversely affect his business.

"It's obvious I've been to prison when I suddenly turn up with a bald head looking like a convict. I feel like hiding away until my hair grows again and as it is I've had to buy a hat to cover up my head. I'm definitely not going to let the Prisons Department get away with this," he said.

Mr Andrew Pyper, MP for Durban Central, said he was taking up the matter with the Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange.

(82) 5/7/79 Nm

Indians want to join club

Mercury Reporter

THERE are at least 15 Indian yachtsmen in Durban — and some have already approached the Point Yacht Club on the possibility of membership.

This was disclosed by one of the yachtsmen yesterday after a report that the club had circularised its 2 500-strong membership on their feelings on the club going multi-racial.

The man, a company director, said he had applied for membership on behalf of 10 yachtsmen by post last year.

He had received no reply and had then sent a hand delivered application.

Possibility

The reply to this application had been that the club was looking into the possibility of races other than Whites becoming members of the club, the man said.

He added he had been surprised to read a comment from a club member that there had been no applications from other races.

"I applied last year," he said.

The man, who does not want to be named, said the yachtsmen, at least five of whom were doctors, were keen sailors and would be pleased to be able to join the club and take part in its activities.

The establishment of a club for Indians had got under way at Midmar Dam near Pietermaritzburg but with recent fuel increases this would prove expensive, the man said, adding that the men were from Durban.

The secretary of PYC, Mr. R. T. Reitsma, has refused to comment.

It is believed that to become a member of PYC the person has to be proposed, seconded and then appear before a membership committee.

The entrance fee is R100 plus a yearly fee of R60. Women pay less but are not afforded the same rights as men in the club.

Commission to discuss Verulam

7/7/79 (92) Nm

Mercury Reporter

THE MULTI-RACIAL Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Executive Committee to investigate the affairs of the all-Indian Verulam Town Board is to hold its first sitting next month.

The four-man commission, comprising a former Town Clerk of Durban, Mr. Edwin Godwin, chairman; Mr. D. G. Tees, Mr. J. B. Patel and Mr. Mohammed Rajab, met the Mayor of Verulam, Councillor R. L. Beharie, and Town Clerk, Mr. Dick Naicker, in Verulam yesterday to arrange the date for the first sitting.

Mr. Naicker told the Mercury after the meeting that they decided to hold the first sitting in the Council Chamber on August 15. The hearing would be open to the public.

The appointment of the commission followed several complaints to the Province about internal problems on the board.

The commission has been given wide-ranging and thorough terms of reference.

It will investigate the ability of the present council to work in harmony with a view to achieving efficient administration, the orderly development of the area, and maximum productivity from staff.

The administration situation existing between councillors and officials in terms of the code of conduct of local authorities, the council's standing rules of order, and rules relating to conditions of employment, will also be looked into.

Special reference will be made to interference or involvement by councillors with staff members in the efficient carrying out of their official duties and involvement in municipal elections.

21/7/79 N.M. 87

'Callous' woman fined for assault

Mercury Reporter

A BLONDE - HAIRED Indian woman, 51-year-old Bibi Russell, was convicted in the Magistrate's Court, Durban, yesterday on a charge of assaulting her servant of more than 30 years standing by hitting her on the head with a dustbin until she began to bleed.

Russell was also found guilty on a count of assaulting a 14-year-old girl by slapping her.

But the Magistrate, Mr. G. B. Smith, acquitted Russell on charges of assaulting Miss Girlie Ramlall with intent to do grievous bodily harm and attempting to kidnap her. She was also discharged on a count of pointing a firearm at Mrs. Halima Osman.

She was fined a total of R70 (or 30 days).

Giving judgment, the Magistrate said the State had failed to prove byond reasonable doubt allegations that Russell had on various occasions between 1959 and 1976 assaulted Miss Ramlall by striking her on the head and body, burning her, pouring boiling oil over her head and stabbing her with knives and a tin opener.

Evidence had been that Miss Ramlall — now 43 — had met Russell when she was 10. She had stayed with Russell's family after her mother died and later moved in with Russell herself.

Russell had denied all knowledge of the assaults and that she had kept Miss Ramlall confined to her flat.

The Magistrate found Miss Ramlall's evidence unreliable and contradictory.

The Magistrate said he was not impressed with Russell's evidence either. It was clearly a case of a strong, domineering person taking advantage of a weaker personality.

He was of the opinion Russell was a "vicious, callous, bad tempered woman who vented her anger on Girlie," he said.

Mr. K. Mathee appeared for the State and Russell was defended by Mr. L. Podbielski.

Woman's race change plan is hot issue

N'M 21/7/79 (82)

Mercury Reporter

MEMBERS of the Natal Banana Association voted this week on whether a woman should be allowed to trade in a White area if she changed her race classification.

Mrs. Thelma Hafajee is classified Coloured but wants to become an Asian because she is married to an Indian, Mr. Farook Hafajee.

But there have been objections to the change from neighbours who feel that if Mrs. Hafajee is allowed to trade as an Indian, it will "attract other Indians."

The meeting of the NBA, to whom the matter was referred, voted 61-11 in favour of Mrs. Hafajee continuing as a trader.

The out-going chairman of the association, Mr. Corky Kelly, said yesterday the matter was merely a "technicality".

He said the Department of Environment and Planning had asked the Natal Agricultural Union to comment on the matter.

The NAU had then referred the matter to the NBA.

Mr. Kelly said the issue had been put to the vote at the request of one person.

Mr. Marthinus de Klerk, the farmer who requested the ballot, said last night he felt it was "a matter of principle."

Mr. de Klerk said he did not want Indians brought in.

"The whole place will then be flooded with them," Mr. de Klerk said, adding the area was "European country."

A trader near Mrs. Hafajee's trading store, who is meeting the chairman of the Munster Health Committee on Monday to discuss the issue, said he "objected to the matter."

There had never been Indians in the area and now they were "all over the show", the trader said.

He said his property had depreciated since Indians had moved into the area.

Mrs. Hafajee could not be contacted last night.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, JULY 22, 1979

I never want to go through the hell again...

GIRLIE STILL SCARED

Mrs Bibi Russell . . . guilty of assault

By TICKS CHETTY

MISS Girlie Ramlall, the central figure in the trial of Mrs Bibi Russell who faced various charges of assault, is still a very frightened woman.

She fears Russell, 51, who was alleged to have assaulted her over 19 years, will forcibly take her back and make her go through "hell" again.

Russell, a driving instructor and a member of the well-known Salot family of Durban, was this week found guilty on two counts of assault and sentenced to fines totalling R70 (or 30 days) in the Durban Magistrate's Court.

Mr G. B. Smit found that Mrs Russell had assaulted Miss Ramlall, 43, her former servant, with a dustbin lid and had slapped her. She also assaulted a 14-year-old girl, who was staying with her, by slapping her.

Mrs Russell was acquitted on the charge of assaulting Miss Ramlall by burning her with a hot iron, pouring boiling oil over her head and striking and stabbing her with sticks, cane knives, a sjambok, a tin opener and ashtrays.

She was also acquitted on charges of stabbing Miss Ramlall in the head with a meat-knife in July, 1978, and of pointing a firearm at Mrs Halima Osman.

'I RAN AWAY BEFORE, BUT BIBI FOUND ME AND MADE ME WORK FOR HER AGAIN'

Mr Smit said the serious allegations against Mrs Russell had not been substantiated by the State. There was no evidence that the incidents had taken place over the past 20 years, as alleged.

Miss Ramlall, who is now staying at the Avoca home of Mrs Thelma Russell, the sister-in-law of Mrs Bibi Russell, said she was still terrified of her former employer.

"I ran away before, but Bibi found me and made me work for her again. She may try to do the same thing now. But I never want to go through the hell again.

"When I am alone at home, I always keep the doors locked and I don't go anywhere alone," she said.

According to Miss Ramlall, this is the first time in 32 years that she has found peace. She had a proper bed and was eating decent food.

"I now want to find a job. I can do housework and I am also learning to bake. I need money to buy things like cigarettes. I smoke 20 cigarettes a day. I used to smoke 40 a day, but I smoke less now."

She said her only regret was that Mrs Russell had not been sent to jail. "I was treated very badly. There are enough marks on my body to show that. But she will pay for it one day," she said angrily.

According to Mrs Thelma Russell, Miss Ramlall had suffered from nightmares. She was often heard screaming and shouting in her sleep.

Mr Smit said Miss Ramlall's evidence was unsatisfactory in many respects. She contradicted herself on several occasions and tended to exaggerate.

Memory

Her memory was also not good. While she was not able to date incidents, she was able to give some indication when they had taken place.

Mr Smith said there were no witnesses to testify that Mrs Russell assaulted her with a sjambok and other weapons. The Court had sympathy for Miss Ramlall because she had undoubtedly been assaulted. The marks on her body had not been accidentally sustained.

There was a strong possibility that Mrs Russell was guilty of assault. But the Court could not find as a fact that Mrs Russell had used weapons such as a sjambok, bushknives and other instruments on Miss Ramlall.

Mr Smit said Mrs Russell contradicted herself badly and the basis of her evidence was a complete denial of the allegations.

She was a woman of strong personality and had dominated the weaker character of Miss Ramlall. She was quick-tempered and not mild-mannered as she tried to make out to be.

The relationship between Mrs Russell and Miss Ramlall was not "a loving one," although this was the impression that Mrs Russell tried to give.

Prosecutor Mr Keith Matthee said the overriding factor in the case was that Mrs Russell had shown no remorse for her actions.

Mr L. Podbielski, for Mrs Russell, said in mitigation that Mrs Russell's husband had deserted her in 1977 and had not supported her since.

Mrs Russell had to support herself and her adopted daughter with the money she made from her driving school. It was just enough to keep herself and her daughter.

Dr David Beaton Lindsay of the Durban District Surgeon's office said at a hearing in February this year that when he examined Miss Ramlall in August last year, she had given the impression of being an incredibly scared woman, although she had been promised police protection.

He noted about 250 scars on her body, including her arms, face and buttocks.

She was prone to excessive scarring, but the kind of scars she had could have been caused by the breaking of the skin.

He said it was likely the injuries were inflicted over a long period. The scars were a bizarre and pathetic sight.

The Natal Mercury, Friday, July 27, 1979

27/7/79 N M 104 (82)

Luthuli widow says 'no boycott'

African Affairs Correspondent

MRS. Nokukhanya Luthuli, widow of a former president of the African National Congress, yesterday repudiated a statement she made earlier this month when she backed a call to boycott the South African Indian Council elections next year.

The South African Black Alliance, headed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, supports the elections and said at the weekend that Mrs. Luthuli, a member of Inkatha, would "never have wittingly or knowingly made the statements . . ."

Mrs. Luthuli said yesterday: "I am wholly for the KwaZulu Government and I believe Chief Buthelezi stands for what my late husband stood.

"I understand the SAIC to mean the South African Indian Congress as I knew it in the days of old, but I have since been advised differently. I now withdraw my support from this boycott call."

Her statement appeared in a new publication, the Natal Indian Congress-backed the Call. She said then that her husband would "not participate in these anachronistic ethnic institutions."

The article coupled her name with those of Mr. Hassan Howa, the president of the South African Council on Sport, and Dr. Harrison Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, who contended that the SAIC elections would be contested by Government "stooges" and should be boycotted by the Indian community.

Mrs. Luthuli's son, Mr. E. S. C. Luthuli, claimed that "someone took advantage of my mother. In fact, she did not even know she was making a statement to the Press."

The Stanger bookkeeper, Mr. Harum Aziz, who interviewed Mrs. Luthuli said he did not want to be involved in a controversy with her.

He refused to comment on why he had got her to sign her statement and then use her signature in the newspaper.

The signatures of Dr. Motlana and Mr. Howa were not used.

Umzinto Indians struggle to live

'Pastor' who helps the poor

Mercury Reporter

A WHITE Scottburgh car salesman has virtually been the sole supporter of numerous struggling Indian families in Umzinto over the past three years.

The salesman, known as "The Pastor" to the families, did not want to be named. "I don't want people to think I'm looking for publicity for what I'm doing," he said yesterday.

Hardly a day has gone by when he has not visited some of the families who rely on him so heavily.

Over the years he has bought them food and clothing until the man of the house has been given a job somewhere and is able to provide for his family himself.

It sometimes takes months but as soon as one family is off his hands another takes its place.

The Pastor has become so well known to the Umzinto community that several local professional and businessmen joined him recently to form a group called Instant Child Care.

The Mercury visited some of the families yesterday and in some instances found a couple and six children living in one small room with a double bed.

There was no water, electricity or cooking facilities. A toilet in a dilapidated shed at the back had to be shared with at least 10 other families.

They were clothed and fed thanks to The Pastor and his helpers.

A professional man in Umzinto — he also did not want to be named — told how at least half of the 10 000 Indian community in the town were underprivileged.

"We would like to help them all but at the moment we can only cope with about 100 who are really destitute," he said.

ONE of the many struggling Indian families living in Umzinto. The family of eight — the father is away looking for work — live together in one small room with one double bed.

NM 7/8/79 (82)

Tanker service after burst pipeline

Newlands weekend water cut

Mercury Reporter

ABOUT 2 000 Indian residents of Newlands West, 12km north of Durban, were without water for most of the weekend after a main water supply pipe burst — the City Engineer's Department was unable to rectify the problem immediately because of "priorities".

Yesterday, relieved residents filled containers from tankers, while complaining that they had been without water since Saturday evening.

"It's just too much — we've been unable to cook or wash for nearly two days," one resident, who didn't want to be named, said.

A spokesman for the City Engineer's Department said they had had to contend with two other emergencies on Sunday — when they received the first complaint from a Newlands West resident — which had to take priority.

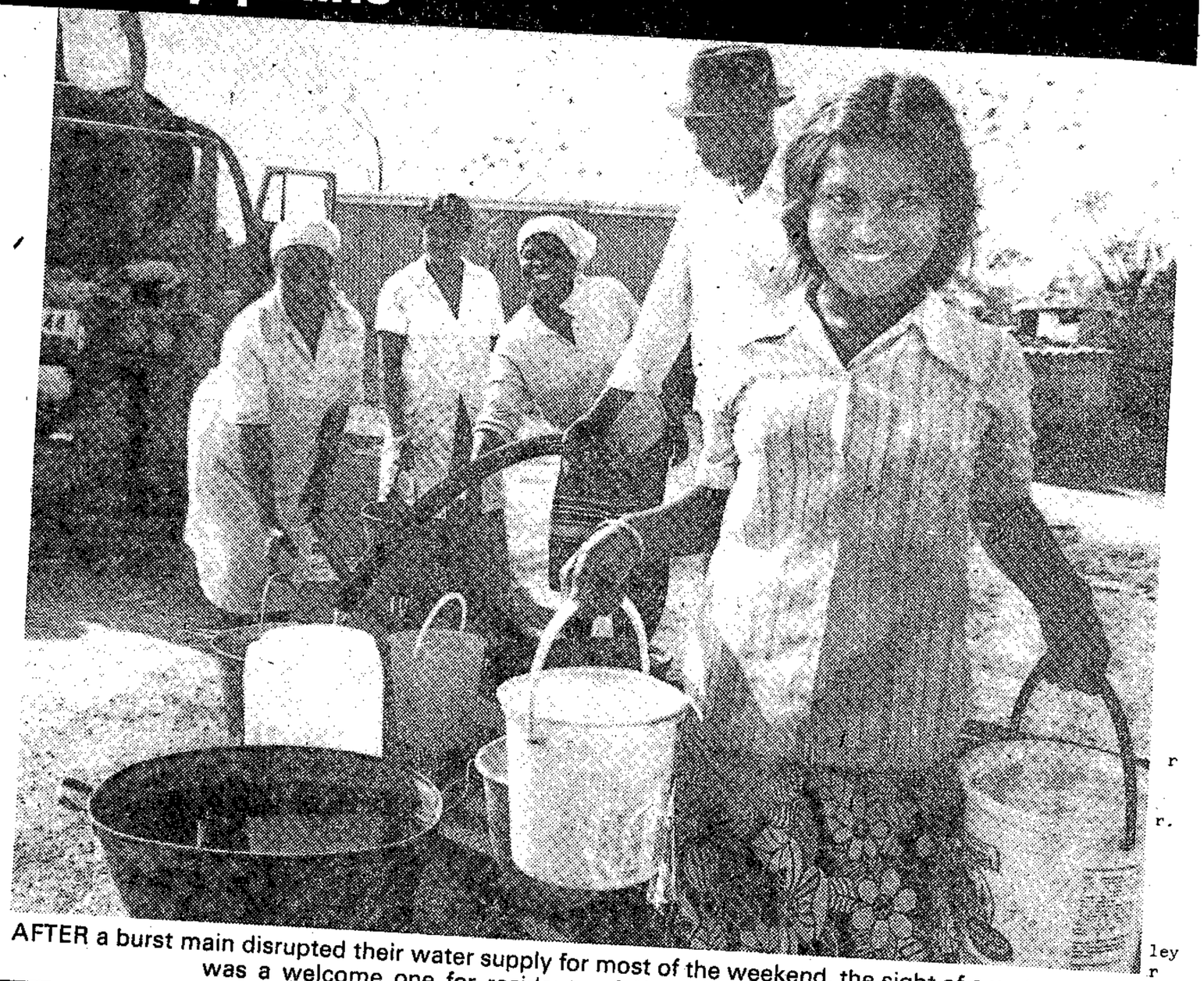
Last on list

One incident involved a damaged inlet valve at the Glenwood reservoir, which feeds Mobeni industries, while the other was a burst water main in Woodlands.

"This could have caused a lot of damage if left unattended," he said. "Unfortunately Newlands West came last on our list of priorities."

Residents were still without water yesterday. Although a team from the department worked on the main from noon on Sunday, the pipe burst again at another point and the main supply once more had to be stopped.

The same pipe burst a third time because of the water-logged, swampy conditions of the surrounding soil, but by late yesterday afternoon residents once more had water running in their homes.



AFTER a burst main disrupted their water supply for most of the weekend, the sight of a water tanker was a welcome one for residents of Newlands West yesterday.

KENNISGEWING 572 VAN 1979

KENNISGEWING VAN ONDERSOEK NA EN BEPALING VAN EIENDOMS-, OKKUPASIE- EN BESITREG OP OPGEMETE GROND, DISTRIK BERGVILLE

Nademaal ek, Leslie Dean Thompson, kragtens artikel 8 (1) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), behoorlik deur die Staatspresident aangestel is as Kommissaris ten opsigte van grond in die Bylae hiervan genoem;

En nademaal ek ingevolge artikel 8 (6) van genoemde Wet ondersoek na die eiendomsreg op genoemde grond moet instel:

En nademaal ek ingevolge artikel 8 (1) gelees met artikel 8 (7) van genoemde Wet die besitreg of eiendomsreg van ander persone dan Blankes of Asiate moet ondersoek en bepaal of moet bepaal wie die persoon is wat daarop geregtig is om geregistreer te word as die eienaar van sodanige van genoemde grond as wat geokkupeer of besit word deur 'n Swarte wat nie die geregistreerde eienaar daarvan is nie;

So is dit dat ek, ingevolge regulasie 3 van die regulasies in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2062 van 1968 afgekondig, hierby kennis gee dat om 10h00 op datum en plek in die Bylae hiervan gespesifiseer—

(a) elke geregistreerde eienaar in die Bylae hiervan genoem die titelbewys aan my moet voorlê waarkragtens die grond teenoor sy naam beskryf, deur hom besit word, tesame met bewys van sy identiteit en ras;

(b) elke persoon ander dan 'n Blanke of Asiaat, wat grond in die Bylae hiervan beskryf word en wat nie op sy naam geregistreer is nie, okkupeer of besit en wat aanspraak maak op eiendomsregte op sodanige grond, sy eis by my moet indien en die titel bewys van sodanige grond, indien dit beskikbaar is, aan my moet voorlê tesame met bewys van sy eis, identiteit en ras;

(c) enige ander persoon wat op regte aanspraak maak ten opsigte van die grond in die Bylae hiervan beskryf, by my sy eis moet indien.

Gedateer te Ladysmith op hede die 25ste dag van Junie 1979.

L. D. THOMPSON, Kommissaris, Ladysmith.

BYLAE

Datum.—Begin op 5 September 1979.

Plek.—Landdroskantoor te Bergville.

NOTICE 572 OF 1979

NOTICE OF INVESTIGATION AND DE ATION OF RIGHTS OF OWNERSHIP, TION AND POSSESSION OF SURVEYE DISTRICT OF BERGVILLE

Whereas, in terms of section 8 (1) o Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 192 Dean Thompson, having been duly appo State President a Commissioner in respect referred to in the Schedule hereto;

And whereas in terms of section 8 (6) Act, I am required to inquire into the o all the said land;

And whereas in terms of section 8 (1) section 8 (7) of the said Act, I am require gate and determine the rights of occupation ship of persons other than Europeans or As ing to own the said land or to determine person entitled to be registered as the ow of the said land as is occupied or possessed who is not the registered owner thereof;

Now, therefore, in terms of regulation 3 lations published in Government Notice 1968, I hereby give notice that at 10h00 on place specified in the Schedule hereto—

(a) every registered owner named in hereto is required to produce to me the terms of which the land described oppo is held by him, together with proof o and race;

(b) every person other than a European or Asiatic who occupies or possesses land described in the Schedule hereto and which it not registered in his name, and who claim rights of ownership in such land is required to lodge his claim with and produce to me the title deed to such land, if it is available, together with proof of his claim, identity and race;

(c) any other person claiming rights in respect of the land described in the Schedule hereto is required to lodge his claim with me.

Dated at Ladysmith this 25th day of June 1979.

L. D. THOMPSON, Commissioner, Ladysmith.

SCHEDULE

Date.—Commencing on 5 September 1979.

Venue.—Magistrate's Office, Bergville.

en found in a collection from Rhodesia since the analysis has been

KLIPPLAATSFONTEIN No. 1235 (HAMBROOK)

Beskrywing Description	T. Akte No. T. Deed No.	Datum Date	Grootte Extent	Geregistreerde eienaar Registered owner
Sub. 19 (of 10)	3308	5/12/1917	40 acres	Abela Zuma.
" 20 " "	3309	5/12/1917	24 acres	Ezekiel Zuma.
" 21 " "	1664	4/5/1922	15 acres	Naphtali Zuma.
" 22 " "	4346	19/10/1928	4 acres	Elias Ntombela.
" 23 " "	2969	15/6/1942	14 acres	Emmanuel Zuma.
" 24 " "	1183	24/4/1918	6 acres	Luke Butelezi.
" 25 " "	2249	1/8/1918	8 acres	Mpuhlo Sengwayo.
" 26 " "	1366	22/2/1918	5-1-24.94	Nezana Ntombela.
" 27 " "	1366	23/2/1952	2-3-2,86	Nezana Ntombela.
" 29 (of 9)	38	12/1/1933	7 acres	Joel Butelezi.
" 30 " "	9119	20/10/1957	34-0-4,82	7/40 Joel Butelezi. 7/40 Mguni Butelezi. 3/20 Samuel Butelezi. 3/20 Paulus Butelezi. 3/20 Makatini Butelezi. 1/10 Maria Makhombothi (born Butelezi). 1/10 Alvina Bhengu (born Butelezi).
" 31 (of 9)	4666	29/10/1928	24 acres	Guardian of Emily Beatrice Butelezi.
" 32 " "	11633	26/8/1969	36-0-19.59	Meshack Tshongwe.
" 33 " "	10883	2/8/1972	13-3-38,37	R.S.A.
" 35 " "	1892	18/5/1926	10-1-25	Walter Dlidli.
" 12 " "	1366	—	11-2-15,28	Nezana Ntombela.
" 13 " "	1366	—	4-0-37,22	Nezana Ntombela.
" 15 " "	6479	8/8/1949	34,9992 acres	Nkunzini Mhlangeni.
" 41 (of 15)	6478	8/8/1949	5,0008 acres	Est. Obed Ntshingila.
" 16 (of 9)	3310	5/12/1917	19 acres	Philemon Vilakazi.
" 17 " "	2245	1/8/1918	8 acres	Mpisholi Vilakazi.
½ share of 18 (of 9)	6412	8/8/1952	34-2-15	Shadrack Dhludhla.
½ share of 18 (of 9)	8155	7/10/1952	34-2-15	Theophilus Mtembu.

INDIRECT COMMAND

THE GAULS AT ROME

After massacring the old men, the Gauls sacked the city and attacked the Capitol. Beaten off, they beseiged it until the garrison was ready to buy peace with gold. At the critical moment the great general Camillus, who had been living in exile, arrived with an army to take vengeance on the invaders.

Galli, ubi paucos dies in urbe manserunt ut praedam e templis domibusque quam plurimam compararent, in arcem impetum facere constituerunt. Prima luce convenerunt omnes in forum; deinde magno clamore ad collem contenderunt. Romani tamen, cum fortiter pugnarent, magna clade eos depulerunt. Itaque cum spes victoriae illo die nulla esset, Galli obsidionem paraverunt. Mox in periculo ingenti arx erat. Galli enim, cum aut vestigium hominis vidissent aut ipsi viam invenissent, collem nocte ascendere constituerunt. Cum alii alios per saxa traherent, magno silentio ad summum pervenerunt. Nihil audiverunt custodes Romani; ne canes quidem excitati sunt. Sed erant forte in Capitolio anseres quidam, quibus, cum Junoni sacri essent, Romani in maxima inopia cibi abstinuerant. Quae res tum Romanos servavit. Clangore enim anserum alarumque strepitu cum excitatus esset Marcus Manlius, vir bello insignis, arma cepit, ceteros vocavit, ipse ad locum contendit et Gallum, qui iam in summo stabat, scuto deturbavit. Illius casu cum ceteri strati essent, mox omnes Galli praecipites deiecti sunt.

Cum obsidionem Galli non reliquerent, Romani Camillum ab exsilio revocare constituerunt, eumque dictatorem dixerunt. Interea, ne propter famem, quae gravissima iam erat, pacem petere viderentur, in castra hostium panem saepe deiecerunt. Qua re Galli pretio Romam relinquere constituerunt. Magnum pondus auri pretium factum est. Res per se turpissima iniuria Gallorum turpior facta est. Brennus enim, dux Gallorum iniqua pondera comparavit. Irati sunt Romani; sed Brennus, non sollicitus, ponderi gladium suum addidit. [illegible] .t.

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No. 167, 1979

82

APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AN AREA AT KRANSKOP DISTRICT OF KRANSKOP, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive, 29 to 37 inclusive, and 47 of the said Act shall, as from the date of publication hereof, apply in the area defined in the Schedule hereto. 5 4 3 2 1 B

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-seventh day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine. 5 4 3 2 1 A

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

The Village of Morgen-Zon of the farm Overschot 6259 as represented by Diagram SGO Sub. Vol. 363, fol. 73.

No. 167, 1979

TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, TEN OPSIGTE VAN DIE KRANSKOP DISTRIK KRANSKOP, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23, 29 tot en met 37 en 47 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, van toepassing is in die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan. 5 4 3 2 1 B

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewe-en-twintigste dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig. 5 4 3 2 1 A

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

INDIERGROEP

Die dorp Morgen-Zon van die plaas Overschot 6259 voorgestel deur kaart SGO Sub. Vol. 363, fol. 73.

No. 187, 1979

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE ISIPINGO, DISTRIK DURBAN, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Elfde dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. W. DE KLERK.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

Vanaf die westelikste baken van Lot 172, die dorp Isipingo, op die grens van Umlazi Naturelle Lokasie 4676, noordoos met die grense van genoemde Naturelle Lokasie langs, sodat dit van hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die noordelikste hoek van Lot 301, die dorp Isipingo; dan algemeen suid met die middel van die Isipingorivier langs tot by die punt waar die oostelike kant van 'n 47,23 meter breë Elektriese-krag-transmissielyn-serwituut (Kaart LG 2643/52) die middel van die Isipingorivier kruis; dan algemeen suidwes met die oostelike kant van genoemde 47,23 meter breë Elektriese-krag-transmissielyn-serwituut, die oostelike grens van Onderverdeling 8 van Lot 1028, die dorp Isipingo, en die suidoostelike grens van Lot 257, die dorp Isipingo, langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die suidoostelike baken van laasgenoemde lot; dan suidwes reguit tot by die oostelikste baken van Lot 248, die dorp Isipingo; dan algemeen suidoos en suidwes met die grense van genoemde Lot 248, Onderverdeling 7 van Lot 1028 en Lot 240, almal van die dorp Isipingo, langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die punt waar die middel van die Umbogintwinirivier gekruis word; dan algemeen wes met die middel van die Umbogintwinirivier langs tot by die suidelikste hoek van genoemde Lot 172, die dorp Isipingo; dan noordwes met die suidwestelike grens van genoemde Lot 172 langs tot by eersgenoemde baken.

No. 187, 1979

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT ISIPINGO, DISTRICT OF DURBAN, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Eleventh day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. W. DE KLERK.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

From the westernmost beacon of Lot 172, Isipingo Township, on the boundary of Umlazi Native Location 4676, north-eastwards along the boundaries of the said Native Location, so as to exclude it from this area, to the northernmost corner of Lot 301, Isipingo Township; thence generally southwards along the middle of the Isipingo River to the point where the eastern edge of a 47,23 metre wide Electric Power Transmission Line Servitude (Diagram SG 2643/52) intersects the middle of the Isipingo River; thence generally south-westwards along the eastern edge of the said 47,23 metre wide Electric Power Transmission Line Servitude, the eastern boundary of Subdivision 8 of Lot 1028, Isipingo Township, and the south-eastern boundary of Lot 257, Isipingo Township, so as to include them in this area, to the south-eastern beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the easternmost beacon of Lot 248, Isipingo Township; thence generally south-eastwards and south-westwards along the boundaries of the said Lot 248, Subdivision 7 of Lot 1028, and Lot 240, all of Isipingo Township, so as to include them in this area, to the point where the middle of the Umbogintwini River is intersected; thence generally westwards along the middle of the Umbogintwini River to the southernmost corner of the said Lot 172, Isipingo Township; thence north-westwards along the south-western boundary of the said Lot 172, to the beacon first mentioned.

No. 188, 1979

WYSIGING VAN DIE BYLAE VAN PROKLAMASIE 82 VAN 1979 INSAKE DIE VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED, IN DIE DISTRIK INANDA, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 82 van 1979 deur die Bylae daarvan deur die Bylae hiervan te vervang.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Elfde dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. W. DE KLERK.

No. 188, 1979

AMENDMENT OF THE SCHEDULE TO PROCLAMATION 82 OF 1979 IN REGARD TO THE DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN THE DISTRICT OF INANDA, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 82 of 1979 by the substitution of the Schedule hereto for the Schedule thereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Eleventh day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. W. DE KLERK.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

Die plaas Markhouse 15268 in sy geheel.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

The farm Markhouse 15268, in its entirety.

82

Sixty unite to fight for their homes

Group Areas hearing

Mercury Reporter

A HEARING by the Group Areas Board on the possibility of the Dartnell Crescent area near Greyville Racecourse being a controlled area will be held in Durban on October 5.

The area, which includes the M. L. Sultan Technical College, St. Anthony's Church and the African Women's Hostel, is presently a White group area.

A controlled area, according to a Department of Environmental Planning official, is any area not a group area.

Representations concerning the hearing should reach the Area Representative, Private Bag 9000, Pietermaritzburg, in quintuplicate not later than September 21.

Mercury Reporter

A GROUP of 60 householders living in Sherwood fear they may lose their homes if the area is declared a Coloured Group Area.

They have formed a committee — the Sherwood Triangle Action Committee — which yesterday made representation, by letter to the City Council's planning committee arguing against conversion to a Coloured area.

The people living in the built-up area bounded by the Western Freeway, Jan Smuts Highway and Waterfall Road form a separate group from the bulk of Sherwood residents who are worried that the area will be declared a part of Cato Manor.

The chairman of the committee, Mrs. D. Tennent, said yesterday that it had recently been brought to residents' notice that the Durban City Council had recommended in 1976 that the area should be set aside for Coloured ownership and occupation.

She said many residents had lived there for years — some for 50 years. She had lived there for 15 years.

In the letter which came before the planning committee yesterday Mrs. Tennent listed why her committee felt the homes should not be included in the area recommended for the Coloured population group.

Points were that it was wrong to take homes from one population group to give them to another and the area, comprising only 60 units, was too small to serve any useful purpose for Coloureds.

She also pointed out that many of the residents were pensioners who would be unable to start afresh in new homes.

It was felt any land given to the Coloureds should come from undeveloped land allocated to Indians.

The Planning Committee has called on the City Engineer to provide a full report on Coloured needs.

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NM 7/9/79

Sherwood up in arms at Indian move

(82)

Mercury Reporter

A PROPOSED group-housing development for Indians at West Riding, bordering on Sherwood, has met with strong opposition from residents already threatened by the possibility of their area being declared an Indian group area.

But the landowners are amazed that there are objections to the scheme which they feel is aimed at Indians in the middle income group.

An application for the rezoning of the area for group housing in terms of the town planning scheme has been lodged by the land owners, UAL (Union Acceptances), with Durban's city engineer.

This application is presently open to objections which have to be lodged by September 10.

Two known objectors are the Sherwood Action Committee and a man who has lived in Sherwood for 30 years, Mr. Eddie Frow.

He said he objected to the size of the plots (180 sq m) and said he felt the development would not match up to the rest of Sherwood.

It was a development similar to the terraced housing in England which that country was "slowly and painfully" trying to do away with.

The question of the development detracting from the Sherwood area was dismissed as "absolute rubbish" by Mr. B. James of UAL.

He said the delay in the decision on the group area had held back development and if there had been a demand for White housing the development would have gone ahead three years ago.

The area is presently zoned for Whites but application for it to be zoned Indian was made in 1978.

It would not be true to say they were jumping on the Indian bandwagon but there was a desperate need for Indian housing, Mr. James said.

82

Indian parties gear up for first 'open' election

The first open national Indian election is to be held in six months time.

This week scores of Indian politicians launched campaigns to woo some 300 000 registered voters.

The elections are being fought on two major issues:

- Participation or non-participation in "apartheid" elections.
- Acceptance or rejection of the three-tier dispensation (three parliaments under the new constitution).

Two main Indian political parties are preparing to do battle with each other to get into the SA Indian Council.

The Reform Party — which is the official opposition in the council — has aligned itself with the confrontation policy of the coloured Labour Party.

The Reform Party is also a member of the SA Black Alliance under the overall leadership of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The party claims it is contesting the elections to get a mandate from the Indian people to reject the Government's three-tier parliament dispensation.

On the other hand the Democratic Party, formed just recently, rejects the confrontation approach of the Reform Party.

It is seeking a mandate, it says, to negotiate with the Government on issues unacceptable to the Indian community.

It is not prepared to reject the new dispensations outright until an alternative solution is found that is acceptable to the majority of people, a spokesman said.

"This does not mean we are pro-Government," he added.

Opposing these two parties are three strongly anti-apartheid groups — the People's Candidates, the Natal and Transvaal Indian Congress and the Anti-Indian Council and Dispensation Committee.

All three have refused to form political parties to participate in the elections.

Instead, they are calling on Indian voters to support their policy of non-participation in the elections.

A FORGOTTEN PEOPLE?

High rents and little hope

TIM MUIL

NOWHERE to go, no money to do it with. These young men waiting aimlessly outside Newlands East's only small shop are typical of hundreds of young people in the area who are unemployed and without recreational or communal activities.

THEY believe they are the forgotten people. Seen against the background of their chicken-battery town on an old sugar farm about 15 kilometres from the city, this attitude is understandable.

The Coloured people of Newlands East, population nearly 5 000, have many grievances, not least of which is the unco-ordinated planning that has left them on the veld for a year without a post office, telephones, a police service, without playgrounds, hot water geysers, community centres, schools and creches, and with only one tiny shop.

Their major complaint, however, concerns high rentals. Aubrey Goodwin, a maintenance worker earning R144 a month, has seven children. His rent, light, water and instalments on an electrical appliance amounts to R74 a month.

Mr. Goodwin, who could have chosen a sub-economic house, chose a more expensive unit, but now he says: "What am I supposed to live on?"

They live in square, cement-block terraced houses cheek by jowl with their neighbours. Mrs. Sylvia Baker, occupying a sub-economic house, complained: "The lady next door knows every time I go to the lavatory."

The stairway to the bedroom floor is so narrow and awkwardly placed behind the front door that many residents have their wardrobes in their downstairs diningrooms.

Mr. R. H. Pretorius, who claimed he paid R85 a month, said: "We have to take our furniture to pieces to get it into the bedrooms."

Mr. Pretorius, who is on the transfer list for cheaper accommodation at Wentworth, pays about R77 a month for rent, light and water.

"They just stuck us out here in the bundoos," said Mrs. Baker. "You know, like 'well that's your place Gamat'."

Unemployment is rife and gangsterism, according to a number of residents, is a way of life for out-of-work youngsters.

"Man, we have disco parties here that last all day and night," said a resident afraid to reveal his identity.

"Dagga? Man, I can tell you. If you want 1 000 zols one of these guys will get it for you, now. Do you want four new tyres? Just place your order. You know what I mean?"

Mr. Godwin said the police refused to answer calls to settle domestic disputes, "like between husband and wife or between neighbours. I don't know, they just refuse".

Mrs. Baker is angry because there are no telephones. "If you want a cop or a doctor you have to run a mile to the caretaker's place — he has a two-way radio — and if he isn't in you just run back again."

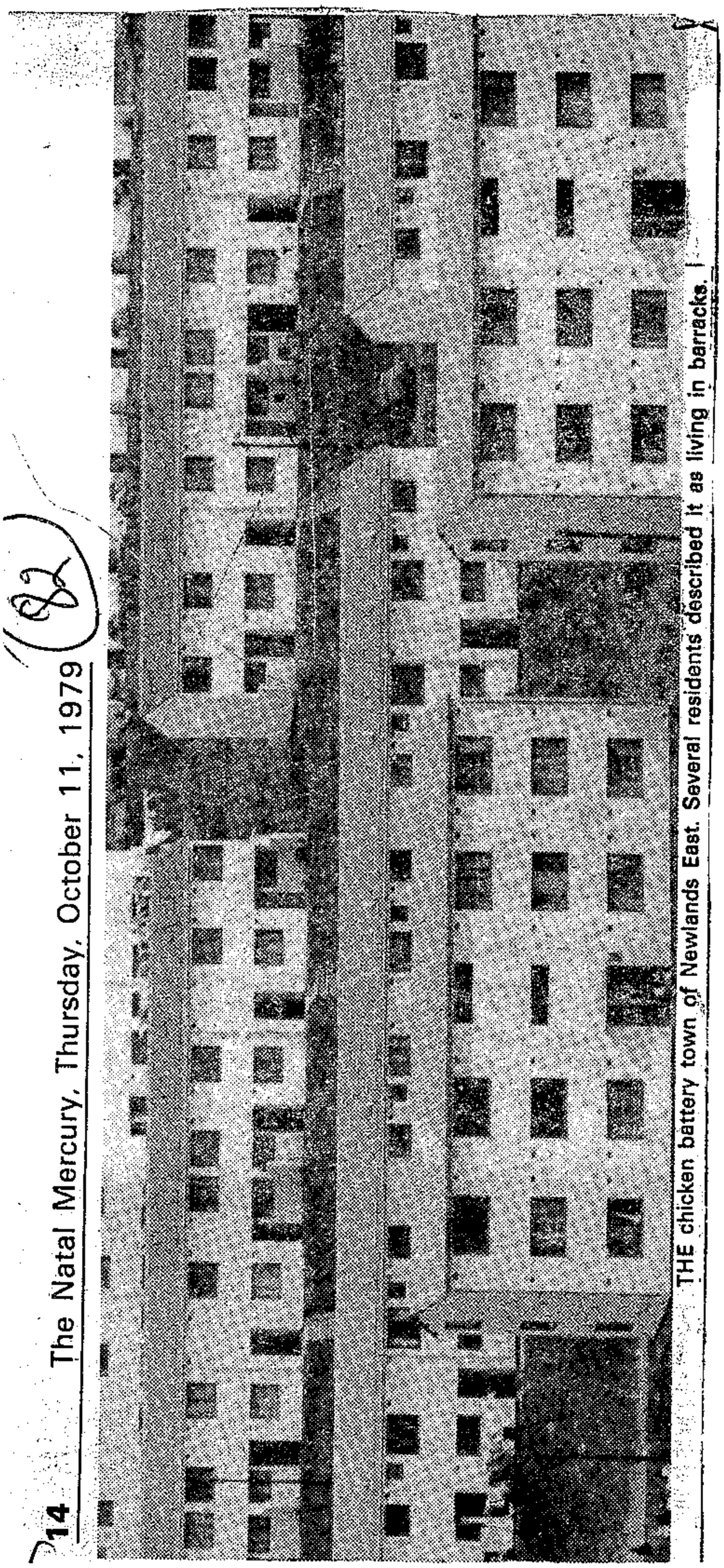
Vernon van Wyk, 21, wearing a baseball cap and an old tracksuit, is also unemployed but lives with his parents.

"We haven't got a recreation hall, a movie house, there's no swimming pool like we used to have at Sydenham, and the playing field is like a corrugated road."

Mrs. Maggie Phillips shares a five-room unit with her sister, Mrs. Anna van Wyk. They each receive a pension of R47,50 and out of this total of R95 a month they say they pay an account for rent, light and water of between R62 and R89.

Mrs. Sybil Hotz, chairman of the City Council's health and housing committee, said it was necessary to find the cheapest agricultural land and the cheapest construction methods when housing very low income groups.

(82)



THE chicken battery town of Newlands East. Several residents described it as living in barracks.

South Africans must do it here in Natal, it is as good a place as anywhere else on earth.

Your turn

We did it on the South Coast — our country now looks to Eshowe. It's your turn. Face all odds and let your motto be "We for you South Africa — unity is strength."

To me the motto of the NP over the years has proven to be the five vicious V's;

- **Verdeel**; Divide. Our beautiful country has been fragmented and looks like Europe during the Middle Ages — a state and castle every couple of kilometres.
- **Verneuk**: Diddle. Does TV belong to the NP only? The NP leader is now over-exposed like a blank film. Why does Vause Raw and the New Republic Party not get a fair share of TV time? I call it verneuking the country.
- **Verniel**: Wreck. Why did the Government wreck the Natal Indaba of the NRP Administration? Who is doing all the Indaba now? Who wrecked our sporting links with the rest of the

Progs called an outdated luxury

SIR, — Once again (in the Brentwood by-election) the Prog elephant strained mightily — and gave birth to a mouse.

When one considers that the 1 973 votes recorded in their favour must have been made up of old Prog, New Prog as well as other non-Nat votes, they must surely be wondering whether the massive effort by themselves and their ever-faithful Press has been worth the effort.

One can only hope that the message will get through to them that they are an outdated political luxury that South Africa can do without. In the meantime, their spiteful and ineffectual interference is only serving to hamper the N.R.P. efforts in the same manner that the Herstigtes are cramping the Nats' style.

The Nats can be beaten, but only if the Prog Party returns to the obscurity it so richly deserves.

C. J. MULLER
1 Venice Rd.,
Durban.
4001.

(82)

No. 241, 1979

DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT KOKSTAD, DISTRICT OF MOUNT CURRIE, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto

No. 241, 1979

VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE KOKSTAD, DISTRIK MOUNT CURRIE, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die

GG 6698

shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Bloemfontein this Twenty-seventh day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

E. W. DE KLERK.

SCHEDULE

COLOURED GROUP

Lots 345, 344, 343, 342, 341 and 340, Kokstad Township.

No. 248, 1979

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 122 OF 1965 AND DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT KOKSTAD, DISTRICT OF MOUNT CURRIE, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 122 of 1965 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto; and

B. section 23 of the said Act, I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Fourth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. W. DE KLERK.

SCHEDULE

COLOURED GROUP

From the north-western beacon of Lot 543, Kokstad Township, north-eastwards and south-eastwards along the boundaries of the said Lot 543, so as to include it in this area, to the south-eastern beacon thereof; thence south-eastwards in a straight line across Groom Street to the north-eastern beacon of Lot 544, Kokstad Township; thence south-eastwards, south-westwards and north-westwards along the boundaries of the following lots in Kokstad Township, so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 544, Lots 550, 551, 554, 555, 556, 559, 560, 564, 560, 559, 556, 555, 554, 551, 550 and 544, to the north-western beacon of the said Lot 544; thence north-westwards in a straight line across Groom Street, to the south-western beacon of Lot 543, Kokstad Township, and continuing north-westwards along the south-western boundary of the said Lot 543, to the beacon first mentioned.

Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hier 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede v die Gekleurde groep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republ van Suid-Afrika te Bloemfontein, op hede die S en-twintigste dag van September Eenduisend N honderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

E. W. DE KLERK.

BYLAE

GEKLEURDE GROEP

Persele 345, 344, 343, 342, 341 en 340, die d Kokstad.

No. 248, 1979

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 122 VAN EN VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE IN VOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966 KOKSTAD, DISTRIK MOUNT CURRIE, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek Proklamasie 12 1965 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omsk paragraaf (a) van die Bylae daarvan van die omskryf in die Bylae hiervan; en

B. artikel 23 van genoemde Wet verkla hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hi vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede v Gekleurde groep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Re van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd N sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. W. DE KLERK.

BYLAE

GEKLEURDE GROEP

Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Erf dorp Kokstad, noordoos en suidoos met die gr genoemde Erf 543 langs, sodat dit by hierdi ingesluit word, tot by die suidoostelike baken dan suidoos reguit oor Groomstraat tot by d oostelike baken van Erf 544, die dorp Kok suidoos, suidwes en noordwes met die grens volgende Erwe in die dorp Kokstad langs, s by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Erwe 550, 551, 554, 555, 556, 559, 560, 564, 556, 555, 554, 551, 550 en 544, tot by d westelike baken van genoemde Erf 544; dan reguit oor Groomstraat tot by die suidwestel van Erf 543, die dorp Kokstad, en verder met die suidwestelike grens van die genoem langs, tot by die eersgenoemde baken.

Print

No. 249, 1979

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 123 OF 1965

IN REGARD TO THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1955 (NOW ACT 3 OF 1966), IN AN AREA AT KOKSTAD, DISTRICT OF MOUNT CURRIE, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 123 of 1965 by the exclusion from the areas defined in the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto and furthermore declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive and 29 to 37 inclusive of the said Act shall, as from the date of publication hereof, apply to the area defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Fourth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

From the north-western beacon of Lot 543, Kokstad Township, north-eastwards and south-eastwards along the boundaries of the said Lot 543, so as to include it in this area, to the south-eastern beacon thereof; thence south-eastwards in a straight line across Groom Street to the north-eastern beacon of Lot 544, Kokstad Township; thence south-eastwards, south-westwards and north-westwards along the boundaries of the following lots in Kokstad Township, so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 544, Lots 550, 551, 554, 555, 556, 559, 560, 564, 560, 559, 556, 555, 554, 551, 550 and 544, to the north-western beacon of the said Lot 544; thence north-westwards in a straight line across Groom Street, to the south-western beacon of Lot 543, Kokstad Township, and continuing north-westwards along the south-western boundary of the said Lot 543, to the beacon first mentioned.

No. 249, 1979

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 123 VAN 1965

INSAKE DIE TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1955 (NOU WET 3 VAN 1966), IN 'N GEBIED GELEE TE KOKSTAD, DISTRIK MOUNT CURRIE, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 123 van 1965 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebiede omskryf in die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan en verklaar ek verder dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23 en 29 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan van toepassing is in die gebied in die Bylae hiervan omskryf.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vierde dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Erf 543, die dorp Kokstad, noordoos en suidoos met die grense van genoemde Erf 543 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die suidoostelike baken daarvan; dan suidoos reguit oor Groomstraat tot by die noordoostelike baken van Erf 544, die dorp Kokstad; dan suidoos, suidwes en noordwes met die grense van die volgende Erwe in die dorp Kokstad langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Erf 544, Erwe 550, 551, 554, 555, 556, 559, 560, 564, 560, 559, 556, 555, 554, 551, 550 en 544, tot by die noordwestelike baken van genoemde Erf 544; dan noordwes reguit oor Groomstraat tot by die suidwestelike baken van Erf 543, die dorp Kokstad, en verder noordwes met die suidwestelike grens van die genoemde Erf 543 langs, tot by die eersgenoemde baken.

Senator slams Group Areas Act

(82) NM 23/10/79

Mercury Reporter

THE Group Areas Act had done more harm to people and the economy than any other legislation in South Africa's history, the PFP's Senator Eric Winchester said in Durban last night.

Speaking at the Durban Parliamentary Debating Society in the City Hall, Senator Winchester said influx control, the Immorality Act and race classification had all taken their toll, "but in terms of human suffering and misery the Group Areas Act is unequalled".

As long as the Act remained, apartheid would continue to thrive and earn the condemnation of everyone, he said, "and will serve to weaken us and give support to our enemies".

Senator Winchester said Greyville's Block A-K had been "allowed to stagnate and depreciate to a slum", from which the city received no income.

Cato Manor had been turned into a "sterile tract of land".

"It is estimated that Durban alone loses more than R8 000 000 a year in rates on the property owned by the State or the Department of Community Development," he said.

(Report by V. Buxton, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.)

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Dilemma of the Indians: to vote or not to vote

Star 24/10/79

(82)

The South African Indian Council elections are threatening to turn into a fierce fight between three rival groups: the anti-apartheid bodies who want to stop the Indian people going to the polls, and the two political parties with differing policies. YUSSUF NAZEER discusses the sensitive issues.

Mr Faiz Khan, national vice-chairman of the Democratic Party . . . "We will use the Indian Council to negotiate with the Government for evolutionary changes."

Mr Salaam Abram-Mayet, Reform Party spokesman . . . "We are morally bound to participate in the elections to keep stooges from taking over the council."

The dilemma facing 300 000 registered Indian voters is whether to take part in the first open South African Indian Council elections in five months' time — or stay at home and ignore the apartheid-oriented body.

Political observers are waiting to see what course the Indians will take on March 26.

Their participation or rejection of the elections will indicate the community's attitude towards an apartheid platform.

The Government is offering the Indian people a "new deal": join the whites and the coloured people in a three-tier parliamentary partnership.

The new political dispensation will allow Indian people to control their own affairs in their own group areas under their own "parliament."

But Indian and coloured leaders have rejected the offer. They say the dispensation of seven whites, four coloured Ministers and three Indians in the Cabinet of Councils is an unfair composition which gives them no real power.

The white Parliament would have 165 elected members and another 20 nominated — giving a total of 185 Parliamentarians. The coloured one would consist of 82 elected and 10 nominated — 92 Parliamentarians; and the Indians would have 41 elected and five nominated.

There would be three Prime Ministers.

Notwithstanding the rejection of the dispensation, spokesmen for two Indian political parties — the Reform and the Democratic — say they are still "morally obligated" to contest the elections to block "puppets" winning seats and then readily accepting the dispensation.

A Reform Party spokesman, Mr S Abram-Mayet, says it is treating the elections as a referendum for a mandate to go into the council and reject the plan.

"We believe we can fight apartheid and racial discrimination effectively inside the system without the danger of being banned for our outspoken views," said Mr Abram-Mayet.

The Reform Party and the coloured Labour Party have aligned themselves with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha Movement in the South African Black Alliance.

As a result, alliance members back the Reform Party's decision to contest the elections, while the Black Solidarity Front opposes the elections.

The Indian Democratic Party prefers to remain free of alignments with black organisations. Though claiming to reject apartheid and racial discrimination, it is opting for negotiations with the Government rather than confrontation.

The party's national vice-chairman, Mr Faiz Khan, a member of the Lenasia Management Committee, said his party believes in "evolutionary changes."

"We are pragmatic," he said. "We know we cannot change 300 years of white apartheid rule for one-man-one-vote overnight. The Government wields power at the moment, so we will have to settle for evolutionary changes.

"We don't believe in revolution. These things tend to backfire, sweeping away those who trigger them," Mr Kahn said.

Bodies against the elections, such as the Solidarity Front, the Lenasia People's Candidates, the Transvaal and Natal Indian congresses, and a number of student bodies, say they are opposed to Government - created platforms.

They have branded the elections as an "Indians only racist exercise," the SAIC as a "farcical body inside a discriminatory socio-political structure", and those participating as "sell-outs" and "collaborators".

These anti-apartheid bodies do not believe the Government institutions can be effective platforms to remove discrimination. On the contrary, they say, these bodies are keeping apartheid going.

The leader of the People's Candidates, Dr Rashid Salojee, says it is pressure groups outside the system who are bringing about change.

"As long as we work inside the system, we are party to our own subjugation, giving credibility to separate but unequal so-called development."

A Solidarity Front spokesman, Dr A Asvat, said changing events now sweeping over southern Africa were certain to overtake the present apartheid structure "along with the collaborators".

Dr Abubakr Asvat, Black Solidarity Front spokesman . . . "We will not work on Government-created platforms."

Dr Rashid Salojee, People's Candidates leader . . . "The Indian election is an apartheid-oriented exercise inside a racially discriminatory political structure."

The proposed new dispensation

The planned new three-tier constitutional dispensation consists of three parliaments — white, coloured and Indian, each with its own prime minister.

The white parliament will have 185 members (165 elected and 20 nominated), the coloured one 92 (82 elected and 10 nominated), and the Indian 46 (41 elected and 5 nominated).

There will be 17 Cabinet ministers in the white parliament, five in the coloured body and three in the Indian parliament.

The Council of Cabinets will consist of the white prime minister and six of his cabinet ministers, with four coloured ministers (including the premier) and three Indian ministers (with the PM).

The electoral college will consist of 50 white members, 25 coloured and 13 Indian. The President's advisory council will comprise 20 whites, 10 coloured members and five Indians.

The parliaments, besides legislating independently on their own affairs, will liaise on joint projects. The constitution can be amended on the initiative of the Council of Cabinets.

Common interest legislation would be on foreign affairs, defence, transport, etc; and independent legislation will be on matters such as education, welfare, housing and mining.

The State President may be white, Indian or a coloured person elected by the Electoral College.

Leader calls for referendum before elections

Mr H E Joosub

The wishes of the Indian people should be tested by calling a countrywide referendum — prior to the elections — to establish whether the new constitutional dispensation being offered to them is acceptable or not, a former SA Indian Council leader said.

"This would be the test to dispel all present doubts and speculation, and would also provide a clear mandate from the community as to what course of action should be followed," Mr H E Joosub, said.

Mr Joosub, former chairman of the SAIC, resigned from this body some time ago because he felt it was getting the Indian people nowhere.

"The forthcoming elections are vital to us, but not to the extent that we may have to endorse away permanently our rights to perpetuate a system which would be abhorrent," he added.

Mr Joosub said that there is increasing fear that the new dispensation will end up as a stark choice between chaos and autocracy, which would give rise to perennial frustrations.

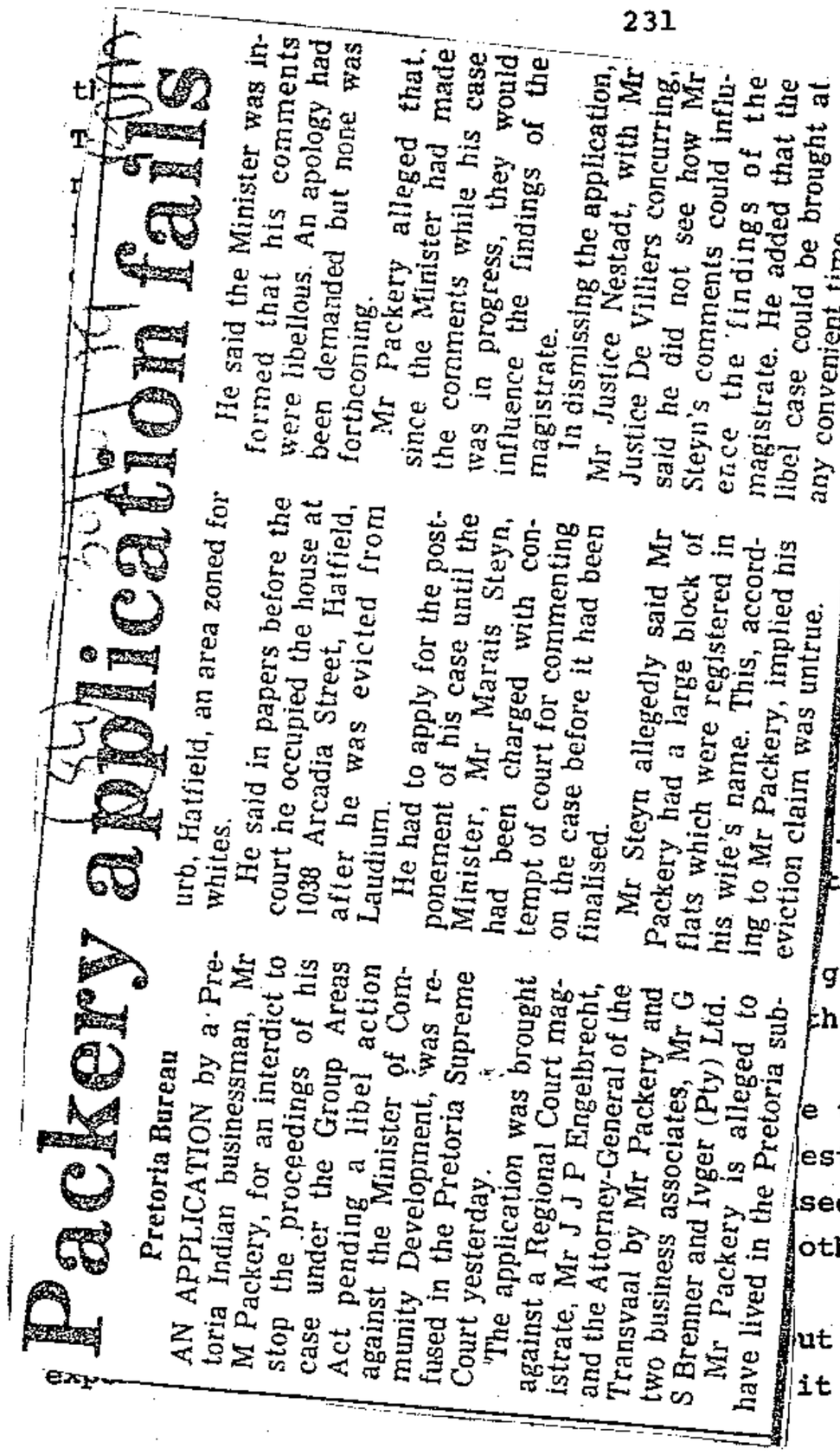
"The Indian community is confronted with two basic issues — the election of leaders into the SAIC, and the acceptance or rejection of the constitution.

"These issues are of paramount importance to the future of the Indian people and it would be folly to treat them in one election without a prior referendum," said Mr Joosub.

He added: "I don't think the Indian community is in the mood to go to the polls under the present system. Nor do I believe they are impressed with the new offer being made to them without full consultation with them. They have not given anyone the mandate thus far to speak for them."

He said there was nothing new in the "new deal" for Indian and coloured people. They were merely being offered a new "glorified body" with higher perks.

Mr Joosub said three parliaments would be an extravagance to be carried by the taxpayer.



Packery application fails

Pretoria Bureau

AN APPLICATION by a Pretoria Indian businessman, Mr M Packery, for an interdict to stop the proceedings of his case under the Group Areas Act pending a libel action against the Minister of Community Development, was refused in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

The application was brought against a Regional Court magistrate, Mr J J P Engelbrecht, and the Attorney-General of the Transvaal by Mr Packery and two business associates, Mr G S Brenner and Ivger (Pty) Ltd.

Mr Packery is alleged to have lived in the Pretoria suburb, Hatfield, an area zoned for whites.

He said in papers before the court he occupied the house at 1038 Arcadia Street, Hatfield, after he was evicted from Laudium.

He had to apply for the postponement of his case until the Minister, Mr Marais Steyn, had been charged with contempt of court for commenting on the case before it had been finalised.

Mr Steyn allegedly said Mr Packery had a large block of flats which were registered in his wife's name. This, according to Mr Packery, implied his eviction claim was untrue.

He said the Minister was informed that his comments were libellous. An apology had been demanded but none was forthcoming.

Mr Packery alleged that, since the Minister had made the comments while his case was in progress, they would influence the findings of the magistrate.

In dismissing the application, Mr Justice Nestadt, with Mr Justice De Villiers concurring, said he did not see how Mr Steyn's comments could influence the findings of the magistrate. He added that the libel case could be brought at any convenient time.

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2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

> "Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

> "In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

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No. 264, 1979

AMENDMENT OF THE SCHEDULE TO PROCLAMATION 95 OF 1979 IN REGARD TO THE DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA AT HARDING, DISTRICT OF ALFRED, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 95 of 1979 by the substitution of the Schedule hereto for paragraph (b) of the Schedule thereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Sixth day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. W. DE KLERK.

SCHEDULE

COLOURED GROUP

From the north-western beacon of Lot 161, Harding Township, along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to include them in this area: the said Lot 161, Lot 160, across Musgrave Street, Lot 162, across Field Street, Lots 231 and 230, across Keate Street, Lots 232 and 233, across Paterson Street, Lots 311, 310, 309, 306, 305 and 302, all of Harding Township, to the south-eastern beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the south-western beacon of Lot 383, Harding Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to include them in this area: the said Lot 383, Lots 384, 387, 388, 391 and 390, across Reynolds Street, Lots 392 and 393, across Connor Street, Lots 462 and 461, across Phillips Street, Lots 463 and 464, across Gallwey Street, Lots 542 and 541, across Gallaway Street, Lots 543, 544, 545, 548, 549 and 552, across Kirk Street, Lots 553, 556, 557, 560 and 561, across Livingston Street, Lots 564, 565, 568, 569 and 572, across Murchison Street, Lots 573, 576, 577, 580, 581 and 582, across Gallaway Street, Lots 504 and 503, across Gallwey Street, Lots 501 and 502, across Phillips Street, Lots 424, 423, 426, 427, 430 and 431, across Murchison Street, to the south-western beacon of Lot 434; thence north-westwards in a straight line to the south-eastern beacon of Lot 362; thence along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 362, Lots 363, 364, 367, 368 and 371, across Livingston Street, to the south-western beacon of Lot 372; thence north-westwards across Ballance Street and along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to include them in this area: Lots 330 and 331, across Moodie Street, Lots 293 and 292, across Paterson Street, Lots 250 and 251, across Keate Street, Lots 213 and 212, across Field Street, Lots 180, 599, 174 and 173, across Kirk Street, to the south-western beacon of Lot 168; thence north-westwards across Musgrave Street and along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to include them in this area: Lots 152, 153, 154, 157, 158 and 161, all of Harding Township, to the beacon first-mentioned.

No. 264, 1979

WYSIGING VAN DIE BYLAE VAN PROKLA SIE 95 VAN 1979 INSAKE DIE VERKLA VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED TE HARDING, TRIK ALFRED, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artik van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 3 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 95 van 1979 paragraaf (b) van die Bylae daarvan deur die hiervan te vervang.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Rep van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sesde da September Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sew

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. W. DE KLERK.

BYLAE

GEKLEURDE GROEP

Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Lot 161 va dorp Harding, met die grense van die volgende domme langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied sluit word: genoemde Lot 161 en Lot 160, oor gravestraat, Lot 162, oor Fieldstraat, Lotte 23 230, oor Keatestraat, Lotte 232 en 233, oor Pate straat, Lotte 311, 310, 309, 306, 305 en 302, van die dorp Harding, tot by die suidoostelike b van laasgenoemde lot; dan suidoos in 'n reguit tot by die suidwestelike baken van Lot 383 va dorp Harding; dan met die grense van die volg eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied sluit word: genoemde Lot 383, Lotte 384, 387, 391 en 390, oor Reynoldsstraat, Lotte 392 en 393, Connorstraat, Lotte 462 en 461, oor Phillipss Lotte 463 en 464, oor Gallweystraat, Lotte 542 en oor Gallawaystraat, Lotte 543, 544, 545, 548, 54 552, oor Kirkstraat, Lotte 553, 556, 557, 560 en oor Livingstonstraat, Lotte 564, 565, 568, 569 en oor Murchisonstraat, Lotte 573, 576, 577, 580, 58 582, oor Gallawaystraat, Lotte 504 en 503, oor weystraat, Lotte 501 en 502, oor Phillipsstraat, 424, 423, 426, 427, 430 en 431, oor Murchisonst tot by die suidwestelike baken van Lot 434; noordwes reguit tot by die suidoostelike baken Lot 362; dan met die grense van die volgende domme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied inge word: genoemde Lot 362, Lotte 363, 364, 367, en 371, oor Livingstonstraat, tot by die suidweste baken van Lot 372; dan noordwes oor Ballancestr en met die grense van die volgende eiendomme la sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Lotte en 331, oor Moodiestraat, Lotte 293 en 292, oor Pa sonstraat, Lotte 250 en 251, oor Keatestraat, Lotte en 212, oor Fieldstraat, Lotte 180, 599, 174 en oor Kirkstraat tot by die suidwestelike baken van 168; dan noordwes oor Musgravestraat en met grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat h by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Lotte 152, 153, 157, 158 en 161, almal van die dorp Harding, tot eersgenoemde baken.

Indians get Cato Manor

Star (82) 9/11/79

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Government has decided to hand back a major portion of Cato Manor to the Indian community and thus end years of controversy and uncertainty about the area.

The deproclamation of the white group area for Indians follows numerous representations by Indian leaders that the area be converted, mainly because of its historical and religious significance to Indians.

The return of the area to the Indian community will be hailed as a major achievement for the Indian Council and a personal triumph for its executive committee chairman, Mr J N Reddy, who has been responsible for most of the spadework in negotiations with the Government.

The area was once predominantly Indian-owned and occupied, but was proclaimed a white group area in the face of strong opposition from the Indian community.

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

White area to be Indian again

THE GOVERNMENT has decided that a portion of the Cato Manor area near Durban, now a white group area, should be proclaimed an Indian area.

Announcing this in a statement in Pretoria yesterday, the Minister of Environmental Planning and Energy, Mr F W de Klerk, said a proclamation would be issued as soon as possible.

Mr De Klerk said that since the proclamation of Cato Manor as a white area, representations had been made on numerous occasions by the Indian community that the area should be converted to an Indian group area, mainly because of the historical and religious significance of the area to the Indians.

In view of the fact that the new Bellair Road and the planned canalisation of the Bellair Spruit have not yet been surveyed, the existing Bellair Road will in the interim form the boundary in that vicinity for proclamation purposes," said Mr De Klerk.

"For the same reason and purposes, the Umbilo River instead of the planned Sarnia Road will at this stage be used as boundary for proclamation purposes.

"As soon as these roads and the canal have been surveyed the boundaries of the Indian group area will be adjusted accordingly. The final boundaries will be determined in such a way that the temples and mosque which are of great importance to the Indian community, are included in the Indian area.

"Of the remaining areas originally advertised and investigated by the Group Areas Board, Sherwood, Wandsbeek, Riding and Randgebied Extension will remain white, while the area between the planned new Bellair Road and the proposed canalisation of the Umkumbaan River will be deproclaimed as a white group area. It is the intention to utilise this latter area for sport and recreation purposes.

"Sherwood was not investigated but to prevent speculation I confirm that no consideration is being given to alter its group character," Mr De Klerk said.

that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness, belongs to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

> "In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

The Natal Mercury

15/11/79 (82)

First they took away our park

Then they took away our school...

Why must we move ?

Mercury Reporter

TENANTS of Melbourne Road flats in Durban are up in arms about the possibility that they might have to vacate the block which has been the home of many of them for 39 years.

It is understood that the building is required for hostel accommodation for the L. C. Johnson Technical College for Coloureds.

Representatives of the Durban Municipality have visited the tenants to explain the situation and to record reactions. The Council intends to rehouse the tenants in other schemes at Sydenham Heights, Newlands and Austerville.

Four in favour

There are 64 families in the block and only four are in favour of the move.

An angry Miss Priscilla Johnson, secretary of the Melbourne Road Flats Residents' Association, said last night: "The block is a community of its own. There are youth clubs and a women's group as well as soccer and hockey teams.

"We had a little park nearby. They took it away. **Then they closed the** Melbourne Road Coloured school. It is a gradual process of elimination."

MISS Priscilla Johnson, secretary of the Residents' Association. "We are all one happy family."

MR. Robert Smith is blind. "It will be difficult for me to get to work. At the moment it takes only 10 minutes."

MRS. Joyce Soudon (68) said: "This has been my home for 39 years. We ought to have been treated fairly."

MRS. Olive Johnson has lived in the block for 30 years. "I am very unhappy about it. I think it's a tragedy," she said.

MRS. MIRIAM TONEY with her grandson. "The clinic is near for me and it is easy to collect my pension."

Not fighting

The chairman of the association, Mr. L. Jean-Pierre, commented: "We are not fighting the Government or the Corporation. All we ask is: 'Why must we be moved?'

"There is ample land in the school grounds to build a hostel and there are two students only at the Technical College who don't stay in Durban."

Mr. Jean-Pierre said the existing block had three-bedroomed flats. The block that was envisaged for the residents had two bedrooms only. This was inadequate for the large families concerned.

Meeting held

The residents met representatives of the Coloured Local Affairs Committee last night in an attempt to resolve the question.

Mr. Wilfrid Stone, deputy City Treasurer, said yesterday that reasons for the Council's interest in selling the building were that it was old, needed rewiring and was incurring heavy losses. It was also in an industrial area and there had been problems with street assaults.

EXCHANGE CONTROL

In last week's *FM*, reference was made to certain exchange control contraventions (Exchange Control, page 586) and it was stated that certain of the offenders were partners in the stockbroking firm P L J van Rensburg, George Huysamer & Partners.

This was incorrect. At the time of the offences, in 1975, the persons concerned were partners in P L J van Rensburg & Partners; this firm merged in March 1976 with George Huysamer & Partners to form P L J van Rensburg, George Huysamer & Partners; in March 1979, Van Rensburg left to start his own firm, P L J van Rensburg & Partners, and the name of P L J van Rensburg, George Huysamer & Partners was changed to its present style, George Huysamer & Partners.

Neither Mr George Huysamer, nor his firm, was involved in the exchange control contraventions.

bour Party, a co-founder of the Black Alliance, subscribes to the Du Preez Commission recommendations of universal franchise in a unitary state.

RP proposals will be formulated before the end of the month, says Reddy, who believes a "step by step approach" has to be taken in dealing with the issue. "Equality of opportunity in economics and politics" is the eventual goal, he says.

Nationalist policy rejects the idea of a "unitary state." Therefore, according to another RP member, "time and strategy are of the essence. Meaningful black participation can only come after we've managed to call a national convention," he explains, endorsing the "open to consultation" approach Inkatha has taken.

Meanwhile, the Solidarity Front, whose campaign to boycott government-created political institutions appears to be gathering momentum within the Indian community, is "absolutely against" making submissions to Schlebusch.

Explains the SF's Dr Joe Variava: "It would be presumptuous for us, as a minority group, to decide what constitution is acceptable to the country. The only time a constitution can be discussed is when all the people are involved, and government already knows that progressive groups want a national convention."

Variava says that the way the Labour Party's Rev Allen Hendrickse was received by Prime Minister Botha underlines the fact that the PM does not want real change. "Dummy organisations" like the CRC and RP are useless and served only to give credibility to apartheid, he says.

The Reform Party is being tipped as the likely winner of the Indian Council election due to be held in March 1980.

in 1972.

INDIAN POLITICS

FM 16/11/79

Ready to talk

The Reform Party (RP), the Indian wing of the Inkatha-led Black Alliance, will "definitely be submitting proposals" to Alwyn Schlebusch's select committee looking into new constitutional plans for SA, J N Reddy, the party's vice-chairman, tells the *FM*.

There appeared to be some doubt that the RP would speak to Schlebusch after the Minister let it be known to Free State Nats that the cabinet would have the final say over the shape of the new constitution.

What has changed? According to Reddy, "clarification" has now been received from Indians Affairs Minister Marais Steyn that the "area of investigation will not be prescribed."

Hence the go-ahead, which comes in the wake of the Labour Party-led CRC's abortive meeting with Prime Minister Botha over its refusal to submit proposals to the all-white Schlebusch Commission. The La-

RP's Reddy . . . after clarification, consultation

Govt probe into group areas in Zululand

NM 20/11/79

(82)

Political Reporter

YEARS of uncertainty for Indians and Coloured living in the Empangeni-Richards Bay growth point could come to an end with the Government announcement yesterday that an investigation into the proclaiming of group areas will be carried out.

The Government reversed a policy decision in 1976 that Coloureds and Indians should leave Zululand. But since then, no group areas for either race group have been proclaimed.

The Department of Environmental Planning and Energy will conduct the investigation, through the Group Areas Board.

Five main areas for proposed proclamation for the White, Coloured and Indian groups have been named.

The first is the entire municipal area of Empangeni — with the exception of the industrial area — which has been proposed for White occupation.

The second is an area bordering on the Richards Bay boundary, while the third is the central business area of the port.

A fourth area stretches from Empangeni station in the west to the nature reserve in the east, and is bounded by the main N14 road and the Insese lake.

It includes 12 farms and is 2 500ha in extent.

The fifth area covers 1 600ha and is partly in the Richards Bay municipal area.

The department's Natal [illegible] says the various areas will not necessarily be proclaimed for the population groups there at present.

Representations can be sent to the department's office in Pietermaritzburg, Private Bag 9 000, before December 21.

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THE INDUSTRIES OF THE UPPER PLEISTOCENE IN RHODESIA

Bambata, Tshangula, Pomongwe and the Early Wilton Industries lie within this period. The Charama may however be more correctly included in the Lower Pleistocene as its age may be over 100,000 years BP. All dates so far obtained by isotopic methods are tabulated (Table 2).

The intrusive phases with microlithic tendencies within the Bambata complex are discussed. Although other workers have suggested that the Tshangula Industry may have its beginnings as far back as 10,000 years BP this is not substantiated by the dates obtained from three sites in Rhodesia. A date which is only possibly from the Tshangula Industry from Nswatugi Cave was counted at > 41940 BP; all the others are more recent than 26,000 BP.

Implement types are listed and methods of manufacture discussed.

No. 280, 1979 88 6752

DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT NEWCASTLE, DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Hoedspruit on this Eleventh day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. C. HEUNIS.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

From the northernmost beacon of Subdivision 4 of Lot 269, Newcastle Township, south-eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Subdivision 4, Lot 269 and Lot 268, all of Newcastle Township, to the easternmost beacon of the latter lot; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the northernmost beacon of Subdivision 1 of Lot 332, Newcastle Township; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the easternmost beacon of Lot 333, Newcastle Township; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the northernmost beacon of Subdivision 1 of Lot 442, Newcastle Township; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the easternmost beacon of Subdivision 2 of Lot 443, Newcastle Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Subdivision 2, Subdivisions 7, 2, 3, 11, 4 and 5, all of Lot 443, and Lot 442, Newcastle Township, to the westernmost beacon of the latter lot; thence north-westwards in a straight line to the southernmost beacon of Lot 333, Newcastle Township; thence north-westwards in a straight line to the westernmost beacon of Subdivision 1 of Lot 332, Newcastle Township; thence north-westwards in a straight line to the southernmost beacon of Lot 268, Newcastle Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 268, Lot 269 and Subdivision 4 of Lot 269, Newcastle Township, to the beacon first named.

No. 280, 1979

VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE NEWCASTLE, DISTRIK NEWCASTLE, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Hoedspruit op hede die Elfde dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. C. HEUNIS.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

Vanaf die noordelikste baken van Onderverdeling 4 van Perseel 269, die dorp Newcastle, suidoos met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling 4, Perseel 269 en Perseel 268, almal van die dorp Newcastle, tot by die oostelikste baken van laasgenoemde perseel; dan suidoos reguit tot by die noordelikste baken van Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 332, die dorp Newcastle; dan suidoos reguit tot by die oostelikste baken van Perseel 333, die dorp Newcastle; dan suidoos reguit tot by die noordelikste baken van Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 442, die dorp Newcastle; dan suidoos reguit tot by die oostelikste baken van Onderverdeling 2 van Perseel 443, die dorp Newcastle; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling 2, Onderverdelings 7, 2, 3, 11, 4 en 5, almal van Perseel 443 en Perseel 442, die dorp Newcastle, tot by die westelikste baken van laasgenoemde perseel; dan noordwes reguit tot by die suidelikste baken van Perseel 333, die dorp Newcastle; dan noordwes reguit tot by die westelikste baken van Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 332, die dorp Newcastle; dan noordwes reguit tot by die suidelikste baken van Perseel 268, die dorp Newcastle; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Perseel 268, Perseel 269 en Onderverdeling 4 van Perseel 269, die dorp Newcastle, tot by eersgenoemde baken.

No. 280, 1979

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Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Hoedspruit on this Eleventh day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. C. HEUNIS.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

From the northernmost beacon of Subdivision 4 of Lot 269, Newcastle Township, south-eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Subdivision 4, Lot 269 and Lot 268, all of Newcastle Township, to the easternmost beacon of the latter lot; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the northernmost beacon of Subdivision 1 of Lot 332, Newcastle Township; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the easternmost beacon of Lot 333, Newcastle Township; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the northernmost beacon of Subdivision 1 of Lot 442, Newcastle Township; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the easternmost beacon of Subdivision 2 of Lot 443, Newcastle Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Subdivision 2, Subdivisions 7, 2, 3, 11, 4 and 5, all of Lot 443, and Lot 442, Newcastle Township, to the westernmost beacon of the latter lot; thence north-westwards in a straight line to the southernmost beacon of Lot 333, Newcastle Township; thence north-westwards in a straight line to the westernmost beacon of Subdivision 1 of Lot 332, Newcastle Township; thence north-westwards in a straight line to the southernmost beacon of Lot 268, Newcastle Township; thence along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 268, Lot 269 and Subdivision 4 of Lot 269, Newcastle Township, to the beacon first named.

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Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Hoedspruit op hede die Elfde dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. C. HEUNIS.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

Vanaf die noordelikste baken van Onderverdeling 4 van Perseel 269, die dorp Newcastle, suidoos met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling 4, Perseel 269 en Perseel 268, almal van die dorp Newcastle, tot by die oostelikste baken van laasgenoemde perseel; dan suidoos reguit tot by die noordelikste baken van Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 332, die dorp Newcastle; dan suidoos reguit tot by die oostelikste baken van Perseel 333, die dorp Newcastle; dan suidoos reguit tot by die noordelikste baken van Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 442, die dorp Newcastle; dan suidoos reguit tot by die oostelikste baken van Onderverdeling 2 van Perseel 443, die dorp Newcastle; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling 2, Onderverdelings 7, 2, 3, 11, 4 en 5, almal van Perseel 443 en Perseel 442, die dorp Newcastle, tot by die westelikste baken van laasgenoemde perseel; dan noordwes reguit tot by die suidelikste baken van Perseel 333, die dorp Newcastle; dan noordwes reguit tot by die westelikste baken van Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 332, die dorp Newcastle; dan noordwes reguit tot by die suidelikste baken van Perseel 268, die dorp Newcastle; dan met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Perseel 268, Perseel 269 en Onderverdeling 4 van Perseel 269, die dorp Newcastle, tot by eersgenoemde baken.

Open Natal land —white farmers

A MEMORANDUM, urging the Government to declare Natal an open area and to allow all race groups to buy farm land on a free enterprise system, has been drawn up by the Mount Currie Farmers' Association.

The chairman, Mr James Rennie, hopes other farmers' associations will study the principles raised, following the change in policy announced by the Prime Minister that the 1936 Act, restricting the amount of land to be purchased for consolidation, would no longer apply.

The association says a possible approach to the land issue would be to extend the free enterprise system to all people [illegible] and hopefully in the not too distant future to the whole of South Africa.

The association says it is increasingly accepted that ownership of property is one of the best bulwarks against communism and, as a corollary, the non-availability of land encourages socialistic thinking.

Purchase of land would have to be subject to the stipulation that the land would be farmed. The Soil Conservation Act would be applied as well as the Fencing Act and all aspects of the labour laws.

Call to 'open' Natal to farmers

Argus 4/12/79 (82)

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — A memorandum urging the Government to declare Natal an 'open area' and to allow all race groups to buy farmland on a free enterprise system, has been drawn up by the Mount Currie Farmers' Association.

The chairman, Mr James Rennie, hopes other farmers' associations will study the principles raised following the change in policy announced by the Prime Minister that the 1936 Act, restricting the amount of land to be purchased for consolidation, would no longer apply.

SUGGESTION

The association says a possible approach to the land issue would be to extend the 'free enterprise system' to all people in Natal and hopefully in the not-too-distant future to the whole of South Africa.

It points out that it is increasingly accepted that ownership of property is one of the best bulwarks against communism and, conversely, that the non-availability of land encourages socialistic thinking.

No. 295, 1979

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 323 OF 1962, DEFINING OF AREAS AT COLENSO, DISTRICT OF ESTCOURT, PROVINCE OF NATAL AND DECLARATION OF THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH LAND, BUILDINGS AND PREMISES IN THE SAID AREAS MAY BE OCCUPIED OR USED

Under the powers vested in me—

A. by section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), and by section 51 (3) of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 323 of 1962 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto;

B. by section 18 (3) (a) of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby define for the purposes of section 18 (3) (b) thereof, the area described in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto; and

C. by section 19 (1) of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that—

(1) all the buildings, land or premises in the areas described in paragraphs (b) and (c) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be occupied or used only for the purposes of any trade, business, calling or profession which may be lawfully conducted by virtue of a licence or permit issued by a competent authority; financial institutions; offices; funeral parlours; and medical consulting rooms; and

(2) all the buildings, land or premises in the area described in paragraph (d) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be occupied or used for religious and educational purposes only.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Nineteenth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

J. C. HEUNIS.

No. 295, 1979

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 323 VAN 1962, OMSKRYWING VAN GEBIEDE TE COLENSO, DISTRIK ESTCOURT, PROVINSIE NATAL EN VERKLARING VAN DIE DOEL WAARVOOR GROND, GEBOUE OF PERSELE IN DIE GEMELDE GEBIEDE GEOKKUPEER OF GEBRUIK MAG WORD

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen—

A. by artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), en by artikel 51 (3) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 323 van 1962 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan;

B. by artikel 18 (3) (a) van die Wet op Groepsgebiede 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), omskryf ek hierby vir die doeleindes van artikel 18 (3) (b) daarvan, die gebied beskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan; en

C. by artikel 19 (1) van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat—

(1) al die geboue, grond of persele in die gebiede beskryf in paragrawe (b) en (c) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, slegs vir die doel van enige handelsaak, besigheid, beroep of professie wat wettiglik bedryf of beoefen mag word kragtens 'n lisensie of permit uitgereik deur 'n bevoegde owerheid; finansiële instellings; kantore; roukamers; en mediese spreekkamers, geokkupeer of gebruik mag word; en

(2) al die geboue, grond of persele in die gebied beskryf in paragraaf (d) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van proklamasie hiervan, slegs vir godsdienstige en opvoedkundige doeleindes geokkupeer of gebruik mag word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Negentiende dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

J. C. HEUNIS.

SCHEDULE

(a) From the north-western beacon of Subdivision 2 of Lot 8, Colenso Township, north-eastwards along the north-western boundary of the said Subdivision 2 of Lot 8 to the northernmost beacon thereof; thence south-eastwards along the boundaries of the following lots in Colenso Township so as to include them in this area: the said Lot 8, Subdivision 1 of Lot 8, Subdivision 1 of Lot 7, Lot 7, Lot 6, Subdivision 1 of Lot 6, Lot 5, Lot 4, Subdivision 1 of Lot 3 and Lot 3, to the north-eastern beacon of Subdivision 1 of Lot 2; thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Lot 76, Colenso Township; thence along the boundaries of the said Lot 76, so as to include it in this area, to the south-western beacon thereof; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the south-eastern beacon of Lot 2 Colenso Township; thence along the boundary of Lot 2 to the south-western beacon thereof; thence north-westwards along the boundaries of the following lots so as to include them in this area: the said Lot 2, Lot 3, Subdivision 1 of Lot 3, Lot 4, Lot 5, Subdivision 1 of Lot 6, Lot 6, Lot 7, Subdivision 1 of Lot 7, Subdivision 3 of Lot 8 and Subdivision 2 of Lot 8, all of Colenso Township, to the beacon first mentioned.

(b) Subdivisions 1, 2 and 3 of Lot 8, Colenso Township.

(c) From the south-western beacon of Subdivision 1 of Lot 7, Colenso Township, north-eastwards along the south-eastern boundary of the said Subdivision 1 to the south-eastern beacon thereof; thence south-eastwards along the boundaries of the following lots in Colenso Township so as to include them in this area: Lot 7, Lot 6, Subdivision 1 of Lot 6, Lot 5, Lot 4, Subdivision 1 of Lot 3 and Lot 3, to the north-eastern beacon of Subdivision 1 of Lot 2; thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Lot 76, Colenso Township; thence along the boundaries of the said Lot 76, so as to include it in this area, to the south-western beacon thereof; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the south-eastern beacon of Lot 2, Colenso Township; thence along the boundary of Lot 2 to the south-western beacon thereof; thence north-westwards along the boundaries of the following lots so as to include them in this area: the said Lot 2, Lot 3, Subdivision 1 of Lot 3, Lot 4, Lot 5, Subdivision 1 of Lot 6, Lot 6 and Lot 7, all of Colenso Township, to the beacon first mentioned.

(d) Subdivision 1 of Lot 7, Colenso Township.

No. 296, 1979

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 323 OF 1962 IN REGARD TO THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE GROUP AREAS DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1955 (NOW THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, ACT 3 OF 1966), IN AN AREA AT COLENSO, DISTRICT OF ESTCOURT, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 323 of 1962 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in paragraph

BYLAE

(a) Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Onderverdeling 2 van Perseel 8, die dorp Colenso, noordoos met die noordwestelike grens van genoemde Onderverdeling 2 van Perseel 8 langs tot by die noordelikste baken daarvan; dan suidoos met die grense van die volgende persele in die dorp Colenso langs sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: genoemde Perseel 8, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 8, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 7, Perseel 7, Perseel 6, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 6, Perseel 5, Perseel 4, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 3 en Perseel 3, tot by die noordoostelike baken van Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 2; dan noordoos reguit tot by die noordwestelike baken van Perseel 76, die dorp Colenso; dan met die grense van genoemde Perseel 76 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die suidwestelike baken daarvan; dan suidwes reguit tot by die suidoostelike baken van Perseel 2, die dorp Colenso; dan met die grens van Perseel 2 langs tot by die suidwestelike baken daarvan; dan noordwes met die grense van die volgende persele langs sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: genoemde Perseel 2, Perseel 3, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 3, Perseel 4, Perseel 5, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 6, Perseel 6, Perseel 7, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 7, Onderverdeling 3 van Perseel 8 en Onderverdeling 2 van Perseel 8, almal van die dorp Colenso, tot by eersgenoemde baken.

(b) Onderverdelings 1, 2 en 3 van Perseel 8, die dorp Colenso.

(c) Vanaf die suidwestelike baken van Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 7, die dorp Colenso, noordoos met die suidoostelike grens van genoemde Onderverdeling 1 langs tot by die suidoostelike baken daarvan; dan suidoos met die grense van die volgende persele in die dorp Colenso langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Perseel 7, Perseel 6, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 6, Perseel 5, Perseel 4, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 3 en Perseel 3 tot by die noordoostelike baken van Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 2; dan noordoos reguit tot by die noordwestelike baken van Perseel 76, die dorp Colenso; dan met die grense van genoemde Perseel 76 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die suidwestelike baken daarvan; dan suidwes reguit tot by die suidoostelike baken van Perseel 2, die dorp Colenso; dan met die grens van Perseel 2 langs tot by die suidwestelike baken daarvan; dan noordwes met die grense van die volgende persele langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: genoemde Perseel 2, Perseel 3, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 3, Perseel 4, Perseel 5, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 6, Perseel 6 en Perseel 7, almal van die dorp Colenso, tot by eersgenoemde baken.

(d) Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 7, die dorp Colenso.

No. 296, 1979

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 323 VAN 1962 INSAKE DIE TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP DIE ONTWIKKELING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1955 (NOU DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, WET 3 VAN 1966), IN 'N GEBIED GELEË TE COLENSO, DISTRIK ESTCOURT, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966) wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 323 van 1962 deur die uitsluiting van die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in

(a) of the Schedule hereto and furthermore declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive and 29 to 37 inclusive of the said Act shall, as from the date of publication hereof, apply to the areas defined in paragraphs (b) and (c) of the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-second day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

(a) From the north-western beacon of Subdivision 2 of Lot 8, Colenso Township, north-eastwards along the north-western boundary of the said Subdivision 2 of Lot 8 to the northernmost beacon thereof; thence south-eastwards along the boundaries of the following lots in Colenso Township so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 8, Subdivision 1 of Lot 8, Subdivision 1 of Lot 7, Lot 7, Lot 6, Subdivision 1 of Lot 6, Lot 5, Lot 4, Subdivision 1 of Lot 3 and Lot 3, to the north-eastern beacon of Subdivision 1 of Lot 2; thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Lot 76, Colenso Township; thence along the boundaries of the said Lot 76, so as to include it in this area, to the south-western beacon thereof; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the south-eastern beacon of Lot 2 Colenso Township; thence along the boundary of Lot 2 to the south-western beacon thereof; thence north-westwards along the boundaries of the following lots so as to include them in this area: the said Lot 2, Lot 3, Subdivision 1 of Lot 3, Lot 4, Lot 5, Subdivision 1 of Lot 6, Lot 6, Lot 7, Subdivision 1 of Lot 7, Subdivision 3 of Lot 8 and Subdivision 2 of Lot 8, all of Colenso Township, to the beacon first mentioned.

(b) Subdivisions 1, 2 and 3 of Lot 8, Colenso Township.

(c) From the south-western beacon of Subdivision 1 of Lot 7, Colenso Township, north-eastwards along the south-eastern boundary of the said Subdivision 1 to the south-eastern beacon thereof; thence south-eastwards along the boundaries of the following lots in Colenso Township so as to include them in this area: Lot 7, Lot 6, Subdivision 1 of Lot 6, Lot 5, Lot 4, Subdivision 1 of Lot 3 and Lot 3, to the north-eastern beacon of Subdivision 1 of Lot 2; thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Lot 76, Colenso Township; thence along the boundaries of the said Lot 76, so as to include it in this area, to the south-western beacon thereof; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the south-eastern beacon of Lot 2, Colenso Township; thence along the boundary of Lot 2 to the south-western beacon thereof; thence north-westwards along the boundaries of the following lots so as to include them in this area: the said Lot 2, Lot 3, Subdivision 1 of Lot 3, Lot 4, Lot 5, Subdivision 1 of Lot 6, Lot 6 and Lot 7, all of Colenso Township, to the beacon first mentioned.

(d) Subdivision 1 of Lot 7, Colenso Township.

paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan en verklaar ek verder dat die bepalings van artikel 16 tot en met 23 en 29 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan van toepassing is in die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (b) en (c) van die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Twee-en-twintigste dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

(a) Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Onderverdeling 2 van Perseel 8, die dorp Colenso, noordoos met die noordwestelike grens van genoemde Onderverdeling 2 van Perseel 8 langs tot by die noordelikste baken daarvan; dan suidoos met die grense van die volgende persele in die dorp Colenso langs sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Perseel 8, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 8, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 7, Perseel 7, Perseel 6, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 6, Perseel 5, Perseel 4, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 3 en Perseel 3, tot by die noordoostelike baken van Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 2; dan noordoos reguit tot by die noordwestelike baken van Perseel 76, die dorp Colenso; dan met die grense van genoemde Perseel 76 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die suidwestelike baken daarvan; dan suidwes reguit tot by die suidoostelike baken van Perseel 2, die dorp Colenso; dan met die grens van Perseel 2 langs tot by die suidwestelike baken daarvan; dan noordwes met die grense van die volgende persele langs sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Perseel 2, Perseel 3, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 3, Perseel 4, Perseel 5, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 6, Perseel 6, Perseel 7, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 7, Onderverdeling 3 van Perseel 8 en Onderverdeling 2 van Perseel 8, almal van die dorp Colenso, tot by eersgenoemde baken.

(b) Onderverdelings 1, 2 en 3 van Perseel 8, die dorp Colenso.

(c) Vanaf die suidwestelike baken van Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 7, die dorp Colenso, noordoos met die suidoostelike grens van genoemde Onderverdeling 1 langs tot by die suidoostelike baken daarvan; dan suidoos met die grense van die volgende persele in die dorp Colenso langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Perseel 7, Perseel 6, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 6, Perseel 5, Perseel 4, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 3 en Perseel 3 tot by die noordoostelike baken van Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 2; dan noordoos reguit tot by die noordwestelike baken van Perseel 76, die dorp Colenso; dan met die grense van genoemde Perseel 76 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die suidwestelike baken daarvan; dan suidwes reguit tot by die suidoostelike baken van Perseel 2, die dorp Colenso; dan met die grens van Perseel 2 langs tot by die suidwestelike baken daarvan; dan noordwes met die grense van die volgende persele langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Perseel 2, Perseel 3, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 3, Perseel 4, Perseel 5, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 6, Perseel 6 en Perseel 7, almal van die dorp Colenso, tot by eersgenoemde baken.

(d) Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 7, die dorp Colenso.

Fm. 14/12/79 (82) (335)

WORK SEEKERS

The Vaal magnet

FM 14/12/79

Although their exact numbers are not known, the migration of Indian and coloured people from Natal and the Cape to the Vaal Triangle has been brought into focus by the acute housing shortage.

It also reflects serious unemployment and lower wage levels in the regions. A study conducted by the economic research unit of Natal University (NU) has revealed, for example, that 14% of Tongaat's economically active population is unemployed. Similar figures apply for the largest Indian township, Chatsworth.

According to the Department of Indian Affairs, fewer than 4 713 Indians (less than 2% of the economically active population) throughout SA were registered as unemployed in September, a figure researchers do not regard as an accurate reflection of the real position.

Migrations from Natal are not new. A study made by NU's Gavin Maasdorp 10 years ago found that many Indians had moved to the East Rand despite the prohibition on their freedom of movement.

With the lifting of provincial barriers to such movement in 1975, some feared the Transvaal would be "swamped" by Indians in search of better prospects. This has not happened. Apart from the fact that SA Indians number no more than some 800 000, the housing shortage has stemmed — though not stopped — the natural drift to centres of economic activity, according to NU's Nesen Pillay.

"We are aware of the movement to the extent that there is a large number of persons from Natal and the Western Cape on the files of Actstop" (the action committee to stop evictions of illegals living in "white" Johannesburg), says its chairman, Cassim Saloojee.

He reckons there are many more who haven't yet fallen foul of the Group Areas Act. The housing waiting lists in townships like Lenasia and Actonville, which run into thousands, have been further swollen by out-of-towners.

Says Saloojee: "Government has lifted the restriction on travel but doesn't recognise the need for housing mobility."

Blacks' (coloured and Indian) mobility in SA is therefore being hampered by Group Areas restrictions and the serious lack of housing.

Africans without Section 10 rights are, of course, the most stringently controlled race group, and are being increasingly endorsed out.

82

GRP. AREAS - Natal

1-1-80 - 31-12-80

82

Hans 1980

G/6/90

Reproclamation of land in Cato Manor

Hans 16. Quest Col 824

*3. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Community Development:

82

Whether a decision in regard to the reproclamation of land in Cato Manor for the housing of Indians has now been reached; if so, when are details expected to be made public?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, the hon. member is referred to Proclamation 87 of 1980 which appeared on 1980-05-20 in *Government Gazette* No. 7030.

Cato Ridge/Camperdown/Harrison Flats: overall plan

Ltems 16 Quest G1 847 (82)

*10. Mr. W. M. SUTTON asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether extensions to 6/6/80 the present White, Indian and Coloured group areas are contemplated in the overall plan for the Cato Ridge, Camperdown and Harrison Flats area; if so, what is the time-table for such extensions?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

As yet no group areas have been proclaimed in the complex in question but the desirability of proclaiming group areas in the Umlaas Road, Camperdown, Cato Ridge, Drummond, Assagai and Botha's Hill area for the respective population groups is being investigated afresh.

The investigation is still in a very early stage, but if the hon. member thinks that there is a certain measure of necessity to expedite the matter, he should please contact me about it.

24/4/80

82

Removal of Residential Restrictions applied to the Gg Street Complex, Durban

See S. Hansard 4 Cols 1193 - 1236

Hansard
8 (507) 26/3/80 (82)

5. The fixed costs of a firm

(a) are fixed only in the short period

(b) when expressed as an average, do not change with output

(c) increase with the level of output

(1) (a) and (b) are both correct

(2) (a) and (c) [illegible]

(3) only [illegible]

(4) only [illegible]

(5) only [illegible]

Dwelling units for Indian occupation.

8(507) 26/3/80 (82)

311. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) How many dwelling units for Indian occupation were built in 1979 in (a) Durban and (b) the rest of Natal;

(2) how many such units are planned for construction in 1980 in each of these areas?

6. An indiffer[illegible] other things remaining the same,

(1) combinations of goods which a consumer would prefer to any other

(2) a consumer's [illegible] goods

(3) the price rat[illegible] another which rate differen[illegible] dule of preferences

(4) combinations [illegible] nsumer equal amounts of sa[illegible]

(5) the amounts o[illegible] umer will buy at given pric[illegible]

26 MARCH 1980

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 2 688.

(b) 2 869.

(2) (a) approximately 4 000;

(b) approximately 1 050.

7. Assuming a two-commodity world, and assuming the household seeks to maximise its total utility, it will allocate its budget so that

(1) $\frac{\text{marginal utility of A}}{\text{marginal utility of B}} = \frac{\text{price of B}}{\text{price of A}}$

(2) marginal utility of A = marginal utility of B

(3) $\frac{\text{marginal utility of A}}{\text{total utility of A}} = \frac{\text{marginal utility of B}}{\text{total utility of B}}$

(4) $\frac{\text{marginal utility of A}}{\text{marginal utility of B}} = \frac{\text{price of A}}{\text{price of B}}$

(5) either A or B is purchased, but not both

Hansard 8(494) 26/3/80 (82)

WEDNESDAY, 26 MARCH 1980

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Dwelling units for Indians in Durban area

8(494) 26/3/80 (82)

7. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) (a) How many dwelling units for Indians were built in the Durban area during 1979 and (b) how many units are expected to be completed during 1980 and 1981, respectively;

(2) what was the estimated shortage of housing units for Indians in the Durban area as at 31 December 1979?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 2 688

(b) 1980—approximately 4 000
1981—approximately 7 000

(2) 10 600

For the hon. member's information it may be mentioned that there are 14 740 uncompleted dwelling units in schemes in respect of which the Department has already committed itself, whereas schemes comprising a further 6 124 dwelling units will be launched as soon as the necessary funds are available.

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.
3. Age and Cause Specific Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age groups for the seventeen major divisions of the eighth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).
4. Proportions of Causes of Death.
5. Infant Mortality Rates.
6. Expectation of Life. Calculated for 1970, the last census year.
7. Competing Mortality Risks.[8] This is the mortality experience of a population under the hypothetical conditions which would exist if a particular cause of death were eliminated. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censual years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds, the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution[10] by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.[11]

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

Group Areas ban lifted

DURBAN — A Group Areas ban which prevented members of one race group from being appointed to positions of authority in commerce over people of other races has been lifted by the government.

The move is in line with a recommendation by the Riekert Commission to Parliament last May.

The Commission recommended the withdrawal of proclamations which prohibited the employment of a person as a manager or supervisor, executive, chargehand, or technical, administrative or professional employee in commercial businesses outside his own group area.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development in Pretoria said yesterday the recommendation had already been implemented.

There is little hope that one of the commission's major recommendations — the setting up open trading areas in towns and cities — will be considered by Parliament during the session which opens next month.

In terms of a white paper laid before Parliament last June the government accepted the concept of free trading areas "subject to controls."

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th statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health[9] have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

Natal plans a holiday village for all races

By RAJENDRA CHETTY

THE Natal Parks Board is creating a multiracial holiday village at the Albert Falls Resort near Maritzburg in an experiment that could eventually change the character of all its resorts.

The board has already applied for reproclamation of the former whites-only village complex to occupation by all races, Miss Jane Baxter, the board's public relations officer, said.

The complex — at the entrance to the dam alongside the board's reception centre — has more than 40 cottages which are being converted into fully equipped, self-contained chalets.

The six-bed chalets comprise two bedrooms, a lounge, a covered porch, a kitchen, bathroom and large verandah.

Miss Baxter said accommodation at the village would be for both blacks and whites, while all races would share facilities at the community hall and along the shoreline.

She said, however, that blacks would be given "greater consideration" at the village because the nearby Notuli hutted camp was set up exclusively for whites.

Fishing

This decision, she said, had been recommended by Crelac, the board's multiracial advisory committee.

Miss Baxter said the board had set up two other "open" areas — near the Ottos Bluff entrance to the dam, which had now become a favourite fishing spot for anglers, and in the area around the Albert Falls.

The decision to integrate facilities is believed to have stemmed from the good response obtained from visitors in a survey carried out at the complex last year.

Holidaymakers and day trippers were questioned about their views regarding shared facilities, and whether they had any objection to mixing with members of other races at the resort.

The questionnaire was part of the board's extensive survey to determine public reaction to present facilities, their attitudes to planned changes and the needs of all races.

Exemption

The Albert Falls dam resort and nature reserve is about 14 km from Maritzburg on the national road to Greytown and covers an area of 3 012 ha. It was established in July 1975 and has not been officially opened yet, as much of the development is still being completed.

However some of the facilities are open to the public and the multiracial village could operate as soon as the exemption is granted.

Facilities at the Spioenkop public resort and nature reserve near Ladysmith have also been thrown open to members of all races.

Miss Baxter said Spioenkop was the only resort where tennis, badminton, table tennis, volleyball and swimming pools had been established and these facilities were now open to all races.

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Who are Fattis and Monis ... following products: The ... Bread flour, Sifted flou ... Philadelphia flour; Koe ... Fattis & Monis brand nar ... macaroni, spagetti, larg ... and green, pain rings, ... Fattis and Monis also pack their pasta products under the following brand names; Princess, Pot o' Gold, Pick 'n Pay no name brand, Ckeckers and Roma. Fattis & Monis also control a number of bakeries in the Cape Town area. These include the Good Hope Bakery in Elsies River, Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory and the Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

Hansard No 1 col 1 6/2/80 (82)

Reproclamation of land in Cato Manor

*2. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Environmental Planning and Energy:

Whether any progress has been made in regard to the reproclamation of land in Cato Manor for the housing of (a) Indians and (b) Coloureds; if so, what progress; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ENERGY:

(a) Yes. The proclamation in terms of which a portion of Cato Manor is to be reproclaimed for members of the Indian group, can be expected in the near future.

(b) No. It was decided not to subject any portion of Cato Manor to a group areas investigation with a view to possible conversion to a Coloured group area.

9.4 Priorities for Mental Health

Robbertze states 'The solution of the region's political problems must obviously take precedence in all fields, including that of mental health. But this acknowledgement in fact underlines the high priority claim of mental health, inasmuch as the conflicts in Southern Africa have a significant psychological component'. He sees one of the roles of mental health workers as assisting in restoring communication between members of different cultures.

Buchan (*16) describes the system of mental health care in Matabeleland, which shows how management of mental illness can be 'more community-oriented'. The aim has been to devise a strategy whereby as many patients as possible can be managed as outpatients; to contact patients earlier, and to prevent doctors from certifying patients before a diagnosis is reached. All these require the existence of psychiatric clinics in general hospitals which, with the help of a psychiatric nurse, can manage outpatients and refer cases presenting at general hospitals.

Buchan describes the considerable problems facing diagnosis in a different cultural setting from that of the practitioner; 'abnormally aggressive' or 'seriously irresponsible' are characteristics which require interpretation within each cultural context. In order to decide on admission or outpatient treatment, an accurate diagnosis is clearly essential. He felt that reasonable criteria for deciding on outpatient treatment could be evolved; that patients with thought disorder should be admitted, if clouding was heavy, to a general hospital; depressives could be treated on an outpatient basis. In discussion, Buchan agreed with Bührman that hallucination does not have the same ominous significance among Africans as it would in White patients. Bührman noted that patients undergoing hallucination, auditory and visual, who are wakened by nightmares and feel they are being chased by wild animals might be recognisable as falling in the *twasa* group (those being called to assume the role of a diviner) and could be cured by taking action considered appropriate to this stage.

Robbertze also recognises the role of indigenous healers and leaders of separatist churches in mental health care, emphasising that it is wrong to adopt Western models as the solution for Southern Africa's very different problems. He regards the specialist-oriented multi-professional team approach as impractical in this context, impossible in terms of staff resources and 'powerless in the judgement of the indigenous populations, when compared to the work of the traditional practitioner and the separatist priest.

Indians ejected from 'White' train

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Thirty Indian commuters were forcibly evicted from a white passenger railway coach in Durban after they had been unable to get seating in the packed black coaches during rush hour yesterday.

The commuters claimed that while they were being evicted a young white soldier had waved his rifle at them and told them to "get out of here."

Miss Kay Reddy, of Redhill said the commuters had been told yesterday that the 4.41 pm North Coast train had been delayed, and the next train was due at 5.02 pm.

"With the one train delayed there were two lots of passengers boarding the later train.

"About 30 of us had no alternative but to get onto a white coach which was only half full.

"We were not even sitting, just standing in the corridor when the train stopped at Stamford Hill Station.

"The conductor and another white railway official told us to get off.

"I told him I had a first-class ticket, and if he wanted to evict me he must make room for me in the non-white first-class coaches.

"He told me to go to hell, and grabbed me by the arm and pulled me out of the coach," she said.

A spokesman for the railways said it was a strict policy that any form of abuse towards passengers would not be tolerated.

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10. THE COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF MEDICAL CARE AND THE PRICE OF DRUGS

10.1 The Cost Effectiveness of Medical Treatment

The papers of Meiring (*19) and Sundgren(*24) dealt with this question. Meiring spoke of a developing conflict between medical practitioners on the one hand and 'society' (represented ostensibly by politicians, bureaucrats and economists) on the other. The conflict was aggravated by high medical costs, rising more rapidly than the consumer price index. He argues that confrontation between the medical profession and the public would be harmful to both. He therefore argued for more effective communication and co-operation between the profession and those empowered to act on behalf of the public. Co-operation should be based on the general acceptance of a cost-benefit approach to medical treatment. Doctors, administrators, and the public should be made more aware of costs and benefits of alternative treatments. Medical training and the mass media should be involved in this process.

PARLIAMENT

Patience plea to Natal Indians

Star 4/2/80

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Government has not completely vetoed Natal's controversial legislation to give coloured people and Indians in the province a greater say in local government but it is waiting for the report of various commissions.

During the no-confidence debate yesterday, the Prime Minister said legislation would have to wait for the outcome of the commissions investigating local government representation for coloured people and the financing of local government.

Mr Botha was replying to an appeal by New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, to lift the veto on the legislation because of a threatened breakdown of the local affairs committee system of representation for coloured people and Indians in Natal.

Mr Botha said Natal's Executive Committee had agreed to wait for the outcome of the commisions.

In an interview, Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Indian and Coloured Affairs, did not dismiss the legislation.

He said that if the Association of Local Affairs Committees went ahead with threats to resign en masse on February 16, "life will go on."

But he appealed to the LAC members not to take hasty action, but to wait for the outcome of various commissions, in particular the Schlebusch Constitutional Commission.

The reports of the Yeld Commission which investigated coloured local government representation and the Slater Committee, which investigated local government representation for Indians had been referred to the Brown Commission investigating the financing of local authorities.

KENNISGEWING 94 VAN 1980

KENNISGEWING VAN ONDERSOEK NA EN BEPALING VAN EIENDOMS-, OKKUPASIE- EN BESITREG OP OPGEMETE GROND, DISTRIK PIETERMARITZBURG

Nademaal ek, Leslie Dean Thompson, kragtens artikel 8 (1) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), behoorlik deur die Staatspresident aangestel is as Kommissaris ten opsigte van die grond in die Bylae hiervan genoem;

En nademaal ek ingevolge artikel 8 (1), gelees met artikel 8 (7) van genoemde Wet, die besitreg of eiendomsreg van ander persone as Blankes of Asiërs moet ondersoek en bepaal of moet bepaal wie die persoon is wat daarop geregtig is om geregistreer te word as die eienaar van sodanige van genoemde grond as wat geokkupeer of besit word deur 'n Swarte wat nie die geregistreerde eienaar daarvan is nie;

So is dit dat ek, ingevolge regulasie 3 van die regulasies in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2062 van 1968 afgekondig, hierby kennis gee dat om 10h00 op die datum en plek in die Bylae hiervan gespesifiseer—

(a) elke geregistreerde eienaar in die Bylae hiervan genoem, die titelbewys aan my moet voorlê waarkragtens die grond in die Bylae hiervan beskryf, deur hom besit word, tesame met bewys van sy identiteit en ras;

(b) elke ander persoon as 'n Blanke of Asiër, wat grond wat in die Bylae hiervan beskryf word en wat nie op sy naam geregistreer is nie, okkupeer of besit en wat aanspraak maak op eiendomsregte ten opsigte van sodanige grond, sy eis by my moet indien en die titelbewys van sodanige grond, indien dit beskikbaar is, aan my moet voorlê, tesame met bewys van sy eis, identiteit en ras;

(c) enige ander persoon wat op regte aanspraak maak ten opsigte van die grond in die Bylae hiervan beskryf, by my sy eis moet indien.

Gedateer te Pietermaritzburg op hede die 6de dag van Desember 1979.

L. D. THOMPSON, Kommissaris.

BYLAE

1. *Plek.*—Die Kommissariskantoor, Pietermaritzstraat 399, Pietermaritzburg.

2. *Datum.*—Woensdag, 19 Maart 1980.

3. *Beskrywing van grond:*

Onderverdeling J van Lot 15, Edendale 775.
Restant van Lot 16, Edendale 775.
Restant van Onderverdeling D van Lot 15, Edendale 775.
Onderverdeling 4 van Lot 292, Edendale 775.
Lot 233, Edendale 775.
Restant van Lot 69, Edendale 775.
Lot 156, Edendale 775.

(Hoofkantoor Lêer T7/2/2/P26)

(8 Februarie 1980)

NOTICE 94 OF 1980

NOTICE OF INVESTIGATION AND DETERMINATION OF RIGHTS OF OWNERSHIP, OCCUPATION AND POSSESSION ON SURVEYED LAND, DISTRICT OF PIETERMARITZBURG

Whereas in terms of section 8 (1) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), I, Leslie Dean Thompson, having been duly appointed by the State President a Commissioner in respect of the land referred to in the Schedule hereto;

And whereas in terms of section 8 (1), read with section 8 (7) of the said Act, I am required to investigate and determine the rights of occupation and ownership of persons other than Whites or Asians claiming to own the said land or to determine who is the person entitled to be registered as the owner of such of the said land as is occupied or possessed by a Black who is not the registered owner thereof;

Now, therefore, in terms of regulation 3 of the regulations published in Government Notice R. 2062 of 1968, I hereby give notice that at 10h00 on the date and the place specified in the Schedule hereto—

(a) every registered owner named in the Schedule hereto is required to produce to me the title deed in terms of which the land described in the Schedule hereto is held by him, together with proof of his identity and race;

(b) every person other than a White or Asian who occupies or possesses land described in the Schedule hereto and which is not registered in his name, and who claims rights of ownership in such land, is required to lodge his claim with and produce to me the title deed to such land, if it is available, together with proof of his claim, identity and race;

(c) any other person claiming rights in respect of the land described in the Schedule hereto is required to lodge his claim with me.

Dated at Pietermaritzburg, this 6th day of December 1979.

L. D. THOMPSON, Commissioner.

SCHEDULE

1. *Place.*—The Commissioner's Office, 399 Pietermaritz Street, Pietermaritzburg.

2. *Date.*—Wednesday, 19 March 1980.

3. *Description of land:*

Subdivision J of 15, Edendale 775.
Remainder of Lot 16, Edendale 775.
Remainder of Subdivision D of Lot 15, Edendale 775.
Subdivision 4 of Lot 292, Edendale 775.
Lot 233, Edendale 775.
Remainder of Lot 69, Edendale 775.
Lot 156, Edendale 775.

(Head Office File T7/2/2/P26)

(8 February 1980)

GG6840

DURBAN TRADERS

Plaza problems

FM 8/12/80

If the Department of Community Development had deliberately set out to ruin Indian stallholders it could scarcely have devised a better scheme than its proposed Oriental Plaza in Durban.

That blunt message, more politely expressed, was conveyed to Minister Marais Steyn last week by outgoing chairman of the Durban CBD Association, Bob Levitt.

It is not so much the idea as the proposed site, well away from the Indian business area, which is objectionable. It has been dubbed "a retrograde step, commercial disaster and unacceptable planning" by the CBDA. While the old Indian market was undoubtedly a tourist attraction, its livelihood was derived from blacks who provided 95% of its custom by buying household requirements, mainly food.

An analysis of returns by 29 traders moved to the bulk sales hall after the old market went up in flames showed that turnovers had fallen by an average of 66%. Moving them further away from their customers could only spell bankruptcy.

The memorandum demolishes arguments that what stallholders would lose in the way of black custom could be made up by white tourists. "If there are to be more stalls, every single tourist in the Durban-Umhlanga Rocks area will have to visit the market every day to spend a minimum of R1 to make the place viable." This is simply not on.

Instead of building an Oriental Plaza in Ordnance Road on part of the old Station, the CBDA suggests a simple structure on the old Indian market site in Victoria Street. It estimates that on a total investment of R2,05m a developer could expect a return of 19,8% in the first full year of operation. Income is estimated on a lettable area of 5 725 m² at R10/m².

No figure has been put on the proposed Oriental Plaza but it is likely to be around R8m — provided by the taxpayer.

Steyn has agreed to see how far his department is committed and to consider the matter.

○ The very phrase "Oriental Plaza" has unsavoury connotations for Indian traders. In Johannesburg, Pageview Indians who had done business for generations were shunted out by Group Area legislation to the Oriental Plaza in the unhealthy business environment of Fordsburg.

Police used dogs in some cases to enforce evictions, and the matter received international attention.

Hansard 2 Ques. Col. 88/89 15/2/80

~~Group Areas (Natal)~~

~~52~~ 82

No. 2 High School, Sparks Estate, Durban

*8. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

(a) Why was the No. 2 High School at Sparks Estate, Durban, not ready for pupils in January 1980 and (b) where were intending pupils accommodated in the interim?

†The MINISTER OF MINES (for the Minister of Coloured Relations):

Education for Coloured Persons in the Republic is a matter which has been delegated to the Executive of the Coloured Persons Representative Council. I have, however, ascertained that the reply to the question is as follows:

(a) Although it was expected that the school building would have been completed during January 1980, the project was delayed mainly because of unforeseen difficulties experienced with the drainage of extensive seepage and concomitant site development. It is anticipated that delivery of the school building will take place on 28 February 1980.

(b) As an interim measure intending pupils are accommodated at the Rippon Road, St Theresa R.C., Spearman Road primary schools and the Bechet Senior Secondary School.

Hansard
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Dwellings in Chatsworth

133. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Community Development:

(a) How many applications for dwellings in Chatsworth were outstanding at the latest date for which figures are available and (b) what is the comparative figure as at the date 12 months previously?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(a) and (b) The hon. member is referred to his Question Nos. 257 and 228 to which I replied on 1978-03-02 and 1979-02-27, respectively, that a separate waiting list in respect of Chatsworth is not kept.

Durban bus firm's appeal adjourned

NATAL MERCURY 21/3/80

82

332

Mercury Reporter

THE appeal of a Durban transport company for six permits to operate buses in the Shallcross and Chatsworth areas has been adjourned in Pretoria so that further representation can be made to the National Transport Commission.

Marinpipe Transport (Pty) Ltd applied to the Local Road Transportation Board for permits to operate three additional buses from Shallcross and three additional buses from Chatsworth's Unit 11 to Durban. The applications were refused by the board, but no reasons were given.

In spite of representations from individuals and from the civic associations of Shallcross and Unit 11, an application on January 28 for temporary permits was also refused.

On February 2 Mr Justice Friedman ordered the board to grant temporary permits to the company pending the outcome of an appeal to the NTC.

It is believed that the South African Railways are the main objectors to the granting of additional permits as they have a rail link to the area.

However, in papers before the NTC, residents of the areas claim the rail link is inadequate, and the additional bus service necessary.

Mr Willen Booysen, SC, and Mr Guido Penzhorn (instructed by A Christoper and Co) appeared for Marinpipe.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

YEAR : 4

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STUD NO	FIRST NAMES	SURNAME	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
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* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

Chatsworth set for court battle

(82) Natal Mercury 28/3/80 ~~(165)~~

Action the only hope for residents

Mercury Reporter

THE Chatsworth Housing Action Committee is preparing for a court battle with Durban City Council over the selling price of sub-economic houses in Chatsworth.

Mr Joseph Hoover, chairman of the CHAC, said yesterday court action was the only hope residents had of a fair deal if the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, would not intervene.

According to Mr Hoover the prices, ranging from R4 245 to R4 880 for two-bedroomed homes built 15 years ago for between R1 500 and R2 000, are exhorbitant and beyond the means of most of the people.

He said the council stood to make about R16 million profit if all the houses were sold and it was laughable that this money would be ploughed back into the coffers of the National Housing Fund.

'There is no logic in taking from the poor to give to the poor,' he said. 'It is the duty of the State to provide housing for the poor.'

The CHAC is campaigning for the houses to be sold at their cost price and not the prices fixed by the council in conjunction with the National Housing Commission and the Southern Durban Indian Local Affairs Committee.

The selling prices were fixed in 1976 at the cost of replacing the dwellings based on the prices of materials and labour, plus one third to cover the cost of the land.

Mr A Rajbansi, LAC member of the 'working committee', has since denied that the LAC was party to the price increase.

Mr Roy Padayachee — who also claimed to be chairman of the CHAC — said he had been told that the houses, built 15 years ago, were designed for a 30-year lifespan and people were in fact being asked to pay for houses that would last only another 15 years.

However, Mr J Demmers, managing director of Ilco Homes — one of a number of contractors responsible for building the houses — said the claim was 'absolute nonsense'.

He said his company had not built any ash-brick houses but that the houses were designed by the National Housing Commision and there was nothing structurally wrong with them.

Mr Padayachee said the cost of the houses should be seen in perspective and in the 'historical situation'.

A song

Indian people had been forced by the Group Areas Act to sell their property for 'a song' in the past and move to areas that had been bought for 'a song'.

In a reply from the Department of Community Development to Mr Hoover in his capacity as records clerk of the Croftdene Residents' Association, it was stated that a request for the prices to be [illegible] could not be granted.

The letter said the department was satisfied the prices were reasonable and within the means of the majority of the people in question.

And it pointed out that the people were not being forced to buy their houses but could carry on renting them without prejudice.

Durban awaits trolley bus survey

Natal Mercury 29/3/80

(82)

~~264~~

Mercury Reporter

DURBAN'S white bus commuters will have to wait at least three years before the City Council will consider setting up a trolley bus service.

Mr Clive Stuart, deputy general manager of the Durban Transport Management Board, said yesterday the board was waiting for the results of a survey in Johannesburg before any action would be taken because it was essential that systems in all cities be standardised.

The results would be available in about three years.

The Transvaal city already had the basics of a trolley system.

Mr John Fann, secretary of the Movement for Improved Passenger Transport, wrote to the Durban Metropolitan Transport Advisory Board this week asking why they had not begun planning for trolley buses.

He appreciated that Johannesburg was the logical place to carry out the survey, but this should not prevent Durban from carrying out a plan, he said.

Mr Stuart was satisfied that the buses now used in Durban would provide a service for the next five years.

A five-year programme catering for trolley buses had been approved for Durban.

Mr Les Petty, general manager of the Johannesburg City Council Transport Board, said they had ordered seven different makes of bus for the survey. They would be put on existing and new routes to give it wider scope.

Daarbenewens, omdat hedendaags alhoemeer besef word dat by streeksontwikkeling 'n positiewe gesindheid by die gemeenskap teenoor die proses van ontwikkeling een van die belangrikste determinante vir geslaagde deurvoering van ontwikkelingsprogramme of komponente daarvan is, was die voorondersoek as sulks reeds gebruik as geleentheid om ten minste 'n mate van meer positiewe oriëntasie teenoor die potensialiteite van die streek te probeer bewerkstellig in samehang met 'n meer objektiewe beoordeling van knelpunte en probleme wat daar bepaald in die streek bestaan.

Daar is aanduidings dat hierdie benadering selfs reeds oor die kort tydsbestek van die voorondersoek, beslis goeie resultate begin oplewer het.

1.3 Die Voorondersoek Metodiek

1.3.1 Persoonlike

Ten aanvang was per e gevoer gewees met 'n vyftigtal individue e of hul adjunkte - in sleutelposisies handel en nywerheid, sektorale organisas streeksowerhede asmede amptenare op sentra

Van hierdie organis het voorlopige memoranda ingedien wat n het by formulering van aspekte in hier rslag.

1.3.2 Nominale Gro

Daarna was die inst niseerde handel en nywerheid verteenwoordi m 'n ewekansige steekproef - wat in or van 4 tot 20 persent - van hul ledetal te s op aparte datums en tye,oorwegend t peiling van hulle individuele sienings o ontwikkelingspotensiaal en -knelpunte. 'n ing van 'n NGT sessie uitnodiging versky

Hearing on NM zoning of Richards Bay area

Mercury Reporter

THE Department of Community Development has received representations from 29 bodies and individuals in connection with the proposed proclamation of group areas for whites, coloureds and Indians at Richards Bay, Empangeni and Mtubatuba.

The Group Areas Board will be sitting at the Bay Hall, Richards Bay, on April 16 and at the Mtubatuba Town Hall on April 17. People who have already lodged representations will have an opportunity to give further evidence at the hearings.

There will be an inspection of the Richards Bay-Empangeni area on April 15 and this will be followed by an inspection of the Mtubatuba area on April 17.

The Secretary for Community Development, Mr L Fouche, has said the Government is treating as urgent the proclamation of group areas for the various race groups in the region.

(82)

7/4/80 (82)

Indians want 'houses, not matchboxes'

Mercury Reporter

NEW HANOVER Indians did not want to move from their hard-earned homes into barracks or a concentration camp, Mr Ismail Abdulla, spokesman for New Hanover Indians who have been ordered to leave their homes, said last night.

Mr Abdulla said 13 Indian families in the town and one in nearby York were being forced by the Department of Community Development to leave their comfortable homes and move into what a white friend of his had called 'matchboxes'.

Mr Abdulla said: 'I have a four-bedroomed house and large garden and the Kardin family, friends of mine, have a farm with cattle. Now we must be pushed into a cramped housing scheme at Cool Air. How can they do it?'

He said that since 1968, when 29 established Indian families had sold whatever they owned and got out after they had been told they were living in 'an area for occupation by whites', he and his friends had stayed on and had been slowly building up hope.

'In March they suddenly tell us to move. As from April 1, I have been living in my lifelong home illegally,' he added.

The Department of Community Development has again harnessed the Group Areas Act to enforce the decision.

A petition signed by 89 white residents of New Hanover protesting against the forced removal of the families has been sent to the Secretary for Community Developement and the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert. Copies have been sent to the National Party MP for Vryheid, Mr Jurie Mentz, and to the South African Indian Council.

The Indians form an integral part of the New Hanover community, some own businesses and there are two policemen, a doctor and an ambulance driver among them.

The move will leave about 15 houses vacant in a town that desperately needs development.

Mr Abdulla said Community Development was using the excuse that many of the houses did not have good facilities.

'We have all the facilities but have been prohibited from making any improvements,' he said.

14. Since the <u>second amendment</u> (since 19 January 1977, i.e. applied since 1977 in the Annual Reports) the charged to the coastal undertakings i redemption charges of the power stat

15. In addition to the above stip that the costs of generation (or purc the costs of reserve plant, intercon and research, contributions and inter 1976) and the Reserve Fund, overhead allocated, according to kW and k

16. Section 23(6)(b) of the Act sti In the transmission of electricity is which the electricity is transmitted.

17. The total costs of an undertaki mainly of the following items (or at

(i) The operating expenditure acti
(ii) the loan charges of each under in commercial operation in an
(iii) contributions to CDF (in propo in commercial operation at the of the different undertakings amount of contributions to the year, based on past contributi undertaking); and
(iv) allocated CGU costs.

<u>Cost allocation within undertakings t</u>

18. The cost allocation principles determine the magnitude of the tariff principles are applied to all underta would not influence the relative tariff levels substantially.

82

Apartheid backfires

Ladysmith's white traders fear the sting in "apartheid's tale" as Indians get ready for their forced removal from the CBD

THE GROUP Areas Act — for long the enemy of thousands of black people who have found themselves out of their homes and businesses overnight — has turned against whites in Ladysmith.

In a strange twist of apartheid's tail, Indian traders from Ladysmith, initially reluctant to leave their life-long business premises in the town's main road, Murchison Street, have suddenly found themselves sitting on a potential goldmine . . . in the form of the shopping complex built for them by the government to move them out of the area zoned white.

Now white traders in the central business district (CBD) are asking themselves how they will survive if the facilities at the new complex draw not only black but also their white customers.

Concern has also been expressed at the possibility of a "ghost town" emerging in parts of Murchison Street when the Indians vacate their shops later this year.

"There are free parking facilities in the new centre and shoppers will be able to buy anything they want in one building without running from one part of town to another," a pleased Mr Ahmem Asmal said this week.

Mr Asmal, a general trader, pointed to bigger cities where the trend was towards shopping in large complexes.

"It works in Johannesburg and Durban so I can't see anything to stop it taking off here," he said.

The traders expect to move into the new complex — which will probably cost more than R3 million to complete — in June or July. This week workmen were putting the finishing touches to the impressive centre.

"Without the Indian traders, the central business district will die," was the grim prediction of Indian Local Affairs Committee chairman Mr Samaroo Pachai.

A white businessman in the CBD said he had heard considerable concern among white entrepreneurs about their future.

"It's hard to say how patterns will go, but I know a lot of people are concerned," he said.

He pointed out that other businesses had already expressed interest in shifting their emphasis to the area of the complex — only a short distance from the CBD.

An international fried chicken chain had recently opened up a branch at the site of the complex and a national supermarket chain had expressed interest in opening up nearby.

He also said it would attract shoppers from the big bus terminus right alongside the complex.

The immediate past president of the Ladysmith Chamber of Commerce, Mr Gilbert Richmond, expressed concern at the possibility of empty buildings in Murchison Street in his speech to the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce recently.

Mr Richmond referred to a resolution adopted at the regional congress of the chambers of commerce in Northern and Eastern Transvaal which he said was of considerable interest to Ladysmith.

The resolution read:

"In view of the need for sound local business development, congress urges the Government to:

- Speedily implement its decision to open up central business districts to Indian traders in accordance with the recommendations of the Riekert report
- Immediately stop proposed specially erected Indian shopping centres in their planning stages
- Make existing Indian shopping centres available to white traders at equitable rentals."

"For us I fear it is too late though," said Mr Richmond.

Mr Pachai felt the Government had snookered itself and would ultimately be forced to let Indian traders back into the CBD.

"When they have full occupation of the complex — and are thus assured of the ultimate repayment of their massive injection of funds — they will be forced to open Murchison Street to Indians again because they will find the town centre will die without them."

But Ladysmith's town clerk, Mr Pieter Hurter, was more optimistic.

"I know there has been some worry about empty buildings in Murchison Street, but I don't think it will be too serious," he said.

Mr Hurter was pinning his hopes for a thriving CBD on the recent purchase of a large Murchison Street block by a major national shopping chain.

"I think the whites will still use the CBD and the blacks will move to the new complex — the shops there will be concentrating on blacks," he said.

But others felt the loss of even the black trade could be the death-knell for Murchison Street.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said that the construction of similar centres in other towns in the past had not created an imbalance in trade. He reassured white traders that they need not worry because "in other centres things have carried on much as before".

QUOTE

Chairman of the Indian Local Affairs Committee, Mr Somaroo Pachai.

Without the Indian traders the central business district will die

By CHRIS WHITFIELD

An empty shop in Ladysmith's Murchison Street — whites fear a ghost town emerging in part of the street once the Indian traders move out

A relatively stable business will have less risk in providing such assurance. A firm that makes a

less of the firm's continues. They agree to more as-

assured (but slightly

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I'LL MOVE OUT!

Sun Trib 13/4/80 (82)

... if Transkei's black diplomat moves in next door

by ISOBEL SHEPHERD-SMITH

IF a Transkeian diplomat moves into a posh white suburb outside Durban, his neighbour has vowed to sell up and move out.

She says his presence will lower the tone of the neighbourhood, devalue her house and lead to mixed marriages and a cursed race.

Mavis van Bart, a teacher and mother of three, is adamant: If Transkei's Trades and Labour representative moves across the way into 8 Severn Drive, she and her family will leave their Westville home.

"My husband has phoned the Department of Community Development to see if they can move in and if they do, we will definitely sell," she said this week.

Yet the R40 000 sale house is only a stone's throw from the sprawling black township of Chesterville. And Mrs van Vart lives right opposite.

"I have nothing against the blacks, but they should live in their areas and we live in ours. How can they be happy here, how can they mix with us?

"How can you stop your children marrying a black if they have grown up with them? If blacks and whites get married, they should be sterilised. How can you bring up your children a cursed race? The coloured has no home.

Overseas

"I do not care about the parents. It will be the children who suffer. How can you mix different cultures? Look what has happened overseas. As soon as a black moves in, the whites move out.

"I know he is a man and must have feelings, but why can't they live with their own people. Some blacks have better houses than Europeans.

"What can we do? The owners who are away on holiday have said they will not sell to blacks. But if they do, we will definitely sell."

Not all Mrs van Bart's neighbours feel the same. Mrs van Bart lived there for seven years and keeps neither a housemaid nor gardener.

Jacques Ganachaud does not mind at all. "Their money is as good as anyone else's. If they have the right to move in and the Government allows it, why not? He is an ambassador for his country after all.

"I would not mind if my children brought his children home to play. They play with my maid's little girl."

Another neighbour, Anne Davis, feels the same.

"I could not give a damn who he is. I doubt if our house will devalue. Anyway, I like my house and I am quite happy to live here. I do not want to move."

The Davises moved into their house two weeks ago after a year in America.

"I really do not care. It would not bother me at all if his children came home to play with my three."

And the man in the middle of the furore, Mncedisi Peliso, is completely unperturbed about the Van Barts.

He has been living in Durban North for the past year and has had no problem with his neighbour.

Problem

"I have not thought about the problem. And I do not think there will be any. They are used to us now. I have had no difficulties in Durban North," the father of two young children said. His children go to Umhlanga Pre-Primary School.

But the sale has not been confirmed and sales manager for the agents handling the deal, Ken Payne, does not think Transkei's offer will be accepted.

"A diplomat would rather raise the tone of the place than the other way. You are always going to get people who object whether it is a Chinaman or a railwayman buying. I do not really think it will devalue the price of neighbouring houses."

than each shore fisherman. No one else is affected. Or the gain of eight fish could be divided among all 1000 people so everyone could have

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, APRIL 20, 1980

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ILLING ROAD

Hope's dead end street where apartheid has built a living monument

By

CHRIS WHITFIELD

A BUSTLING Ladysmith street has become a living monument to apartheid for hundreds of blacks in the town.

Illing Road — once shared by all races — is now a "white" street by Government decree.

Indians and coloureds, who 20 years ago lived in harmony with their white neighbours, are passing their last few days in their homes and businesses in the street.

Adding insult to their position, Indian shop-owners can only sit and watch as whites establish new businesses and take over their old shop — to cater for black customers.

The Indians are being moved into new shops in a huge trading centre being built by the Government nearby.

"It's legalised robbery, that's all," is the opinion of Indian Local Affairs Committee chairman, Mr Somaroo Pachai.

Last week the Sunday Tribune told how apartheid had backfired on whites in Ladysmith's Murchison Street, where white traders feared that the forced move of Indian traders under the Group Areas Act from the street to the new complex would draw business away from the central business district.

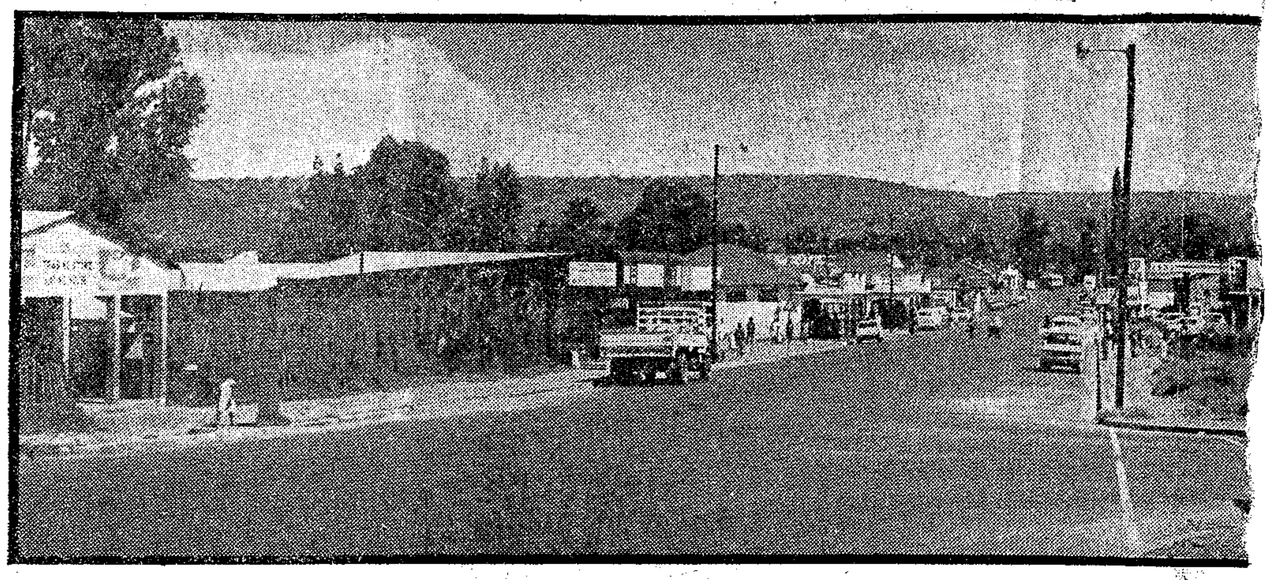
But the Indians in Illing Road are not as happy as their CBD colleagues. They feel they are being robbed of black customers in the Illing Road area, north of central Ladysmith, who come there to commute from a major bus terminus in the street, and who have always traded there.

Before 1962, Illing Road was a residential and commercial area for whites, Indians and coloureds with a few small Indian businesses catering for the everyday needs of residents.

But that year the Department of Community Development invoked the Groups Area Act, and so started a nightmare for those residents of the street who were not white.

Property values plummeted after it was re-zoned a light industrial area for white ownership and plots were snapped up by white businessmen.

A few Indians and col-



● Illing Road . . . a monument to apartheid in Ladysmith.

Mrs Dayawanthee Narandes, with grandchildren Samantha and Mahesh and son Mark. "Where will we go now?"

their two small children would have to move out.

But recent visits by Government officials had not enlightened her on their future in the house.

"I just don't want to move to the coloured township at Limit Hill because I can't afford the rentals there and the extra transport costs," she said.

She said she was also living there by the grace of a permit from the Department of Community Development.

Mr Pachai said it was ironic that a bus terminus built by the Town Council in Illing Road had added more black trade to the new white businesses in the street.

The Town Clerk, Mr Pieter Hurter, said the terminus had merely been constructed to cater for increased bus traffic from north of Ladysmith.

"And colour never even entered into it," Mr Hurter said.

"Unqualified"

zoned a light industrial area for white ownership and plots were snapped up by white businessmen.

A few Indians and coloureds have stayed on in the area by the grace of permits, but never sure when their homes and businesses will finally be taken away from them.

Some even still operate their businesses with white nominee owners.

Bitter

They are all bitterly confused by conflicting reports about their future. One Illing Road victim of the Group Areas Act is elderly Mrs Dayawanthee Narandes.

For more than 40 years Mrs Narandes has owned a restaurant, photographic studio and boarding house, all in one building, in Illing Road.

Her son, Mr Bully Narandes, said that on December 19 last year landowners in Illing Road were suddenly given notice that their properties had been expropriated and they had 60 days to give the Department of Community Development a value for their property.

Then they heard that the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, had stayed the expropriation.

But a Pietermaritzburg official of the department told the committee that he had heard nothing of the stay of expropriation and landowners should hand in their title deeds without delay.

Now the deadline for giving land values to the department has lapsed and landowners are bitter about the lack of correspondence from the department.

"Today we hear one thing, tomorrow they phone us to tell us something else," one man said.

"They have promised me only a replacement for my restaurant in the new shopping complex for Indians... and possibly a new photographic studio," said Mrs Narandes.

Mrs Narandes supports her two younger sons, one a student in Ireland, and helps her daughter look after her two children at Illing Road.

"There is no way I can do without the boarding house. It was my main source of income," the old lady said this week.

Mr Narandes said the new complex was a purely commercial one and there were no facilities for a boarding house — "There's been no talk about replacing it.

"As I read the Act, they should replace whatever they take from you," he said.

A distressed Mrs Narandes said she was confused about her future.

She would be able to move out of the building — where she and the children have lived — into another house she owns, but the children would probably have to find a new home.

A coloured woman in an old house in the street, who would not be identified, said she was also confused about her future. She said she had been told in 1972 that she, her bricklayer husband and north of Ladysmith.

"And colour never even entered into it," Mr Hurter said.

"Unqualified"

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development in Pretoria said the Indians were "unqualified" to live in Illing Road, according to the Group Areas Act.

"That is why we are moving them," he said.

He said the department tried wherever possible to ensure traders were allocated room in the new centre to replace their old businesses.

"If they have two licensed businesses, we try and give them space to run those two businesses in the new centre," he said.

He did not find it unusual that whites in Illing Road were now selling to blacks.

"This is just open competition," he said.

Mr Narandes said: "The whites are climbing in there to sell to the blacks.

"I will always hold up Illing Road as a typical example of the injustice of the Group Areas Act which the Minister called the friend of the people," says Mr Pachai.

Mrs Dayawanthee Narandes, with grandchildren Samantha and Mahesh and son Mark. "Where will we go now?"

No. 77, 1980

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 41 OF 1961 IN REGARD TO THE PROCLAMATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE GROUP AREAS DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1955 (NOW ACT 3 OF 1966), IN AN AREA AT QUEENSBURGH, DISTRICT OF DURBAN, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 41 of 1961 by the exclusion from the area defined in the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Thirty-first day of January, One Thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

(1) From the northernmost beacon of Queensburgh Extension 20 (General Plan SG 5098/1973), generally southwards along the boundaries of the said Queensburgh Extension 20, so as to include it in this area, to the westernmost beacon of Lot 4251 Queensburgh Extension 20; thence southwards in a straight line to the north-eastern beacon of Lot 3530 Queensburgh Extension 20; thence generally eastwards along the southern boundaries of the following lots in Queensburgh Township, so as to exclude them from this area: Lots 554, 555, 590, 589, 588, 587, 586, 585, 558, 559, 580, 579 and 617, to the northernmost beacon of the last-named lot; thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the southernmost beacon of Lot 628, Queensburgh Township and continuing generally north-eastwards along the boundaries of the said Lot 628, Queensburgh Township, so as to exclude it from this area, to Beacon G on Diagram SV 433 of 64 of the said Lot 628; thence south-westwards along the south-eastern boundary of Lot 3388, Queensburgh Township, to the south-eastern corner thereof in the middle of the Umhlatuzana River; thence generally westwards and north-westwards along the middle of the said Umhlatuzana River and the north-western boundary of Queensburgh Extension 20 to the beacon first mentioned, but excluding the following lots in Queensburgh Township: Lots 547, 548, 550, 551, 552 and 3670 of Queensburgh Extension 20.

(2) From the northernmost beacon of Queensburgh Extension 20 (General Plan SG 5098/1973), generally south-eastwards, westwards and southwards along the boundaries of the said Queensburgh Extension 20, so as to include it in this area, to beacon D on the said General Plan; thence generally westwards along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to exclude them from this area: Lot 550, Queensburgh Township, Lot 3670, Queensburgh Extension 20, and Lot 547, Queensburgh Township, to the middle of the Umhlatuzana River; thence generally northwards along the middle of the said Umhlatuzana River and the north-western boundary of Queensburgh Extension 20, to the beacon first mentioned.

No. 77, 1980

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 41 VAN 1961 INSAKE DIE TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP DIE ONTWIKKELING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1955 (NOU WET 3 VAN 1966), IN 'N GEBIED GELEE IN QUEENSBURGH, DISTRIK DURBAN, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 41 van 1961 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Een-en-dertigste dag van Januarie Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

(1) Vanaf die noordelikste baken van Queensburgh-uitbreiding 20 (Algemene Plan LG 5098/1973), algemeen suid met die grense van genoemde Queensburgh-uitbreiding 20 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die westelikste baken van Perseel 4251, Queensburgh-uitbreiding 20; dan suid reguit tot by die noordoostelike baken van Perseel 3530, Queensburgh-uitbreiding 20; dan algemeen oos met die suidelike grense van die volgende persele in die dorp Queensburgh langs, sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Persele 554, 555, 590, 589, 588, 587, 586, 585, 558, 559, 580, 579 en 617, tot by die noordelikste baken van laasgenoemde perseel; dan noordoos reguit tot by die suidelikste baken van Perseel 628, die dorp Queensburgh en verder algemeen noordoos met die grense van genoemde Perseel 628, die dorp Queensburgh langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by Baken B op Kaart SV 433 van 64 van genoemde Perseel 628; dan suidwes met die suidoostelike grens van Perseel 3388, die dorp Queensburgh langs, tot by die suidoostelike hoek daarvan in die middel van die Umhlatuzanarivier; dan algemeen wes en noordwes met die middel van genoemde Umhlatuzanarivier en die noordwestelike grens van Queensburgh-uitbreiding 20 langs tot by eersgenoemde baken, maar met die uitsluiting van die volgende persele in die dorp Queensburgh: Persele 547, 548, 550, 551, 552 en 3670 van Queensburgh-uitbreiding 20.

(2) Vanaf die noordelikste baken van Queensburgh-uitbreiding 20 (Algemene Plan LG 5098/1973), algemeen suidoos, wes en suid met die grense van genoemde Queensburgh-uitbreiding 20 langs sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word tot by Baken D op genoemde algemene plan; dan algemeen wes met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle van hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Erf 550, die dorp Queensburgh, Erf 3670, Queensburgh-uitbreiding 20, en Erf 547, die dorp Queensburgh, tot by die middel van die Umhlatuzanarivier; dan algemeen noord met die middel van genoemde Umhlatuzanarivier langs en die noordwestelike grens van Queensburgh-uitbreiding 20 langs, tot by eersgenoemde baken.

Township women vow to leave and live as squatters rather than pay higher rents

Flight from Phoenix

82

A town of despair where even bread and milk costs more

By ISOBEL SHEPHERD-SMITH

Part of the crowd of women who descended on city councillors this week

PHOENIX could become a ghost town if rents go up because the Durban township's women are prepared to take up their children and return to a "squatter" life rather than starve.

This week more than 100 wives and mothers with babes in arms and toddlers clinging to their skirts marched into a Durban City Council meeting to protest against the increase which will push many of them over the brink and into starvation.

They went by bus, train and on foot because they are the ones who have to eke out an existence on as little as R5 a month — after the rent has been paid. Now the 32 000 residents face a hike of up to 15 percent.

James Singh, founding member of the Phoenix Rent Action Committee (PRAC), thinks 70 to 80 percent of his people will leave and return to a squatter existence if they have to pay more. Already some have left for Inanda and other areas.

Mr Singh sent telegrams and wrote letters when PRAC heard about the proposed increase because of housing costs. Yet there are two schools opposite Mr Singh completed but empty.

"There are more schools than people. We have schools where there are no houses. The schools are ready but not in use. Why didn't they use that money to keep the cost of housing down?" he asked.

And even if they get an increase at work, the rent goes up.

"On the first of June we have to fill in a survey form supplied by the Council. If there is an increase in wages, the rent goes up."

"There is one man who was earning R149 a month last year. His rent was R36,12 a month. His salary went up by R5 a month and his rent then went up by R17 a month.

"With this type of increase people will never manage to live in Phoenix. One family has already packed up and left to live in the country.

"Ten people are put on the eviction list every month. Sometimes we try and make arrangements with the City Treasurer to pay off the back rent. But in most cases the city council does not accept that."

"There are persons here who have not had work for the past six months. They have no idea where they are going to get money from. They can get food from somewhere but they need cash for the rent."

Even the bakers and the milkmen exploit Phoenix. Bread costs two or three cents more and so does milk. The people pay the inflated price because it is still cheaper than catching a bus to Verulam or Durban. The only shopping centre is at the far end of one of the township's suburbs.

Five Children

Somduth Maharaj of Clayfield has five children. Her husband is a mechanic in Clairwood and brings home R153 a month. Their average monthly rent for the three-bedroomed semi-detached house is R98,83 and includes electricity and water.

Her husband cannot find work closer to home and her son can only go to trade school in Clairwood. There are no training facilities in Phoenix. They spend R48,50 a month on fares between them. Season tickets do not exist. That leaves less than R10 to feed seven people for a month.

"In Phoenix we worry about paying the rent first. Food, school uniforms — everything else comes later," she said.

Mealie meal, mealie rice, tea, sugar and bread is their basic diet and the one meal of the day is usually tea and bread.

Tharamathie Singh has breast cancer. Her husband walked out on her and she supports herself and two teenage children on a grant of R82,30 a month. She pays R30 a month towards her keep in Mrs Maharaj's house and pays off R30 a month on furniture. She goes to hospital twice a month for treatment and her children walk to their school—an hour away—to save on bus fare.

She combs the hillsides for herbs and grasses and claims that thousands of people are starving in Phoenix. Yet the mayor and his councillors were discussing swimming pools, roads and one robot at the meeting they attended, says Mrs Singh.

But not everyone will go. Some have threatened to take their blankets to the Corporation's offices in Martin West Building and camp there until they get what they want.

Others, like Katija Daood of Clayfield, will refuse to pay rent because where else can they go.

"They made us come here so we will stay here and fight it," she said.

And this is only Phoenix. But it symbolises what the residents of Chatsworth, Sydenham Heights, Newlands East and Wentworth are fighting for — a decent way of life not crippled by exorbitant rents.

After three mass meetings, most people have no faith in the South African Indian Council or representatives from the Local Affairs Committee. They want direct representation by people who have lived and suffered with them.

"Let the Mayor or Marais Steyn, Minister of Indian Affairs, come and live here and see how they manage," said one woman who did not want to be named for fear of losing her job at a nearby school "Then they will know how we feel."

Five Natal towns to 'go black' says MEC

STAR 2/5/80

(82)

Political Reporter

DURBAN — Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC, stirred a political hornet's nest here yesterday by disclosing reports that five white Natal towns are to go black, and northern Natal will be incorporated into the Transvaal in the terms of the current consolidation programme.

Speaking in the provincial council in support of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's commission for a future Natal, he said areas rumoured to be earmarked for blacks included the towns of Eshowe, Melmoth, Creighton, Babanango and all areas to the west of Ixopo as far as Donnybrook.

On the other hand most National Party-controlled areas like Klip River, Newcastle, Vryheid, Paulpietersberg and most of Dundee would be left untouched by consolidation.

"And that is why the NP is pressing ahead with its consolidation plan. In fact, all members across the floor, with the possible exception of the member for Eshowe, will not be affected."

FEARS

He earlier told council that his disclosure represented real fears of many Natal farmers at present, and he believed them to be "hundred percent correct."

In terms of the consolidation plan, he said, thousands of black people from the Drakensberg Lo cations One, Two a Three, would be mo near Ixopo, while black enclaves nea smith and Newcastle would be left to provide labour in the white areas.

Mr Stainbank said the consolidation proposals — which the NRP rejects — kept the people of Natal "in the dark" about what was to happen to their province.

The Government's consolidation programme would involve the mass uprooting of thousands of people from their settled homes to totally new and unfamiliar surroundings, he added.

OUT... because you are white!

8R

S Times 4/5/80

A SOUTH African Indian and her English husband who visited South Africa recently with their son, was embarrassed only once during their six-week stay — they were turned out of an Indian hotel in Durban.

Mr Ivan Marr, his wife, Kamala, a former Durban hairdresser, and their three-year-old son, Andre, left South Africa earlier this week after visiting Mrs Marr's family and friends.

Mr Marr, a gas technician now living with his family in Wales, told the Sunday Times before he returned home that he was turned out of a Durban hotel because he was white.

"My wife and I, accompanied by a few friends, went to the hotel where there was a jazz concert. We sat at a table and ordered a round of drinks.

"Before the drinks were served, however, I was called by the manager and told that as I was a white person, I was not allowed on the premises.

"I explained that I was from Wales and was at the hotel with my wife and friends. He was apologetic, but said that he had to abide by the law," said Mr Marr.

Mr J M Naidoo, manager of the Butterworth Hotel, said Mr Marr was asked to leave as the hotel — formerly a white hotel — was not classified international. He declined to comment further.

This was the second visit to South Africa by the Marr family since they married eight years ago in London.

When they were in South Africa for the first time as man and wife four years ago, they kept a low profile as it was uncommon for mixed couples to be seen together in public.

Mr Ivan Marr, his wife Kamala and their three-year-old son, Andre, leave Jan Smuts for home in Wales

Pick goods

"There was also the threat of being charged under the country's immorality laws.

"It was quite different this time. People took little notice when we walked with our son through the streets of Durban, except for the odd white who would look in disbelief.

"One thing was quite evident — white Durban shop assistants seldom see mixed couples shopping together. Each time I went with Kamala to one of the West Street stores, Kamala would select the merchandise and ask me to pay for it.

"Shop assistants would look at us curiously and after we left the counter, invariably there would be whispers between the assistants and their eyes would follow us until we left the store," said Mr Marr.

Sunday Times Reporter

Mrs Marr said they felt completely at home in Durban.

"Nobody took any notice of us and it was like being home in Wales, where no one cares about colour," she said.

Mrs Marr said she avoided the children's paddling pools on Durban's beach front, the centre of controversy for the past few months, after black children had been prevented from swimming in them.

"Almost everywhere we went, Andre's cousins accompanied us and it would have been too embarrassing to take our son to the paddling pool, knowing that his cousins would not be allowed to join him," said Mrs Marr.

82

'Strip the mayor bare'

Councillor Haydn Bradfield

By ISOBEL SHEPHERD-SMITH

. . . that's what the women were going to do to make their point

DURBAN'S Mayor, Haydn Bradfield, barely escaped a public stripping in the council chamber by a group of women protesting about rising rents.

The angry women invaded a council meeting two weeks ago determined to put their case to Mr Bradfield. And if he was not prepared to see them, they most certainly intended to see him — in the flesh.

"We agreed if he does not see us we would block the entrances and he would see us by force. No-one was going to leave," Daisy Goldstone, spokesman for the women from the townships of Newlands East, Phoenix, Sydenham Heights and Wentworth, said this week.

"We were just going to grab him and strip him and bring him to talk to us by force if he tried to run away."

Mrs Goldstone of Newlands East told a delighted mass meeting, called by Sydenham Heights Residents' Association how she and her colleagues were prepared to strip the mayor.

"They just laughed when I told them," she said.

As for Mr Bradfield being stripped of his clothing and his dignity is just part of being mayor.

"In this game you expect anything. They would have been very sorry. We are equipped for anything. I am not really surprised. I take it as a bit of a joke," he said, recalling that he had probably worn a navy suit, probably a white shirt and any tie. He did not elaborate further.

But while Mr Bradfield may have lost his dignity those people are prepared to lose a lot more.

"He is the person we wanted to express ourselves to. It is not a time for waiting and phoning. We were prepared to take anything that would come to us that day. That's how bad things were. We were ready to sleep there," Mrs Goldstone said.

"We sat as ladies, nicely and not disgracing ourselves. We wanted to explain that these rentals are something we can't pay we are not in a position to pay."

The residents of these areas face a rent hike from the municipality of up to 15 percent. Already the people of Phoenix have said they will not pay their rent if the increase is implemented.

... concrete-floored, ...nge

Daisy Goldstone — prepared to strip the mayor if he refused to speak to them

"One woman told me: 'Even if they send me to Robben Island, at least I get three meals a day,' and another said: 'Even if we are shot, at least we will not see our children starve,'" Mrs Goldstone said.

Some parents lock up their children before they both go off to work in an attempt to make ends meet.

Mrs Goldstone told of a five-year-old girl who stood on a chair so she could reach the stove to cook samp for her working parents. Others in her daughter's class have fainted from hunger.

82

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Vol. 179] PRETORIA, 20 MAY MEI 1980 [No. 7030

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 87, 1980

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATIONS 152 OF 1958 AND 272 OF 1963 AND DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT DURBAN, DISTRICT OF DURBAN, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend—

(1) Proclamation 152 of 1958 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (b) of Schedule II thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto; and

(2) Proclamation 272 of 1963 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph 16 of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto.

B. section 23 of the said Act, I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Second day of May, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. W. DE KLERK.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

From the north-eastern beacon of Subdivision 151 of Lot Bonela of the farm Cato Manor 812, southwards and westwards along the eastern and southern boundaries of the said Subdivision 151 of Lot Bonela, to the point where the middle of Blinkbonnie Road intersects the said southern boundary of Subdivision 151 of Lot Bonela; thence generally southwards along the middle of Blinkbonnie Road and its prolongation,

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 87, 1980

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIES 152 VAN 1958 EN 272 VAN 1963 EN VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE DURBAN, DISTRIK DURBAN, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby—

(1) Proklamasie 152 van 1958 deur die uitsluiting van die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (b) van Bylae II daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan; en

(2) Proklamasie 272 van 1963 deur die uitsluiting van die gebied omskryf in paragraaf 16 van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan; en

B. artikel 23 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Tweede dag van Mei Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. W. DE KLERK.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

Vanaf die noordoostelike baken van Onderverdeling 151 van Lot Bonela van die plaas Cato Manor 812, suid en wes met die oostelike en suidelike grense van genoemde Onderverdeling 151 van Lot Bonela langs tot by die punt waar die middel van Blinkbonnieweg genoemde suidelike grens van Onderverdeling 151 van Lot Bonela kruis; dan algemeen suid met die middel van Blinkbonnieweg en sy verlenging langs tot by die

Move to open city centre to all races

NATAL MERCURY 14/6/80 (82)

Municipal Reporter

A MOVE to open Durban's central business district to all comes before the city council on Monday, with the Management Committee's blessing.

Manco has suggested council ask the Government to open the CBD in terms of the Riekert Commission's report.

The Grey Street Indian Local Affairs Committee has also asked the Government to drop rent control and restriction on residential development in the Grey Street area, and has told the City Valuator his system of treating the area as a 'separate island is incompatible with free trade and free competition'.

Bus issue

Meanwhile, the bus issue goes on.

Manco yesterday said that the Durban Transport Management Board should be allowed to cut trips and increase fares on the white service.

But it added the proviso that if council did not want to do that, it at least limit its grant to the DTMB to R2,1 million.

It also supported Councillor Nick Fletcher's suggestion that unprofitable day services be cut and replaced with weekend and evening ones.

Manco wanted the DTMB to have the right to increase fares if fuel prices went up.

Back out

It did not support a request by a company to back out of a R225 000 tender to replace windows at Kenneth Gardens flats.

Natfix was the lowest tenderer when tenders closed in February this year, but the company had 'unexpectedly' won two contracts.

'It would be impossible for us to carry out both contracts to a high standard of workmanship in the specified time,' the company said.

The city council turned down Natfix's request in March, and Manco has suggested it turn it down again. The firm has claimed it made 'grave errors' in its tender calculations.

Instead, Manco thought Natfix should pay the difference between its offer and the next lowest tenderer.

There was more sympathy for a request by Councillor Pieter Breytenbach for a sub-committee on facilities for disabled people.

The Mayor of Durban, Mr Haydn Bradfield, Deputy Mayor Sybil Hotz, Councillor Nick Steyn and Mr Breytenbach will be asked to serve.

GETTING TO KNOW YOU

Some like it, some don't

(82)

By Maureen Griffin

IN Canelands in Natal a small population of whites and Indians are learning to be neighbours. And there's no law to stop them.

They have been getting acquainted since the land accommodating their 70 housing units was bought by an Indian-owned company with a permit from the Government to rent the houses to Indians.

The company decided not to evict the whites already there, merely informing them in a letter that "any houses or flats which are at present vacant, or which in the future become vacant, will be let only to members of the Indian community."

The first Indian families moved in at the beginning of June, mostly from nearby Verulam on Natal's North Coast.

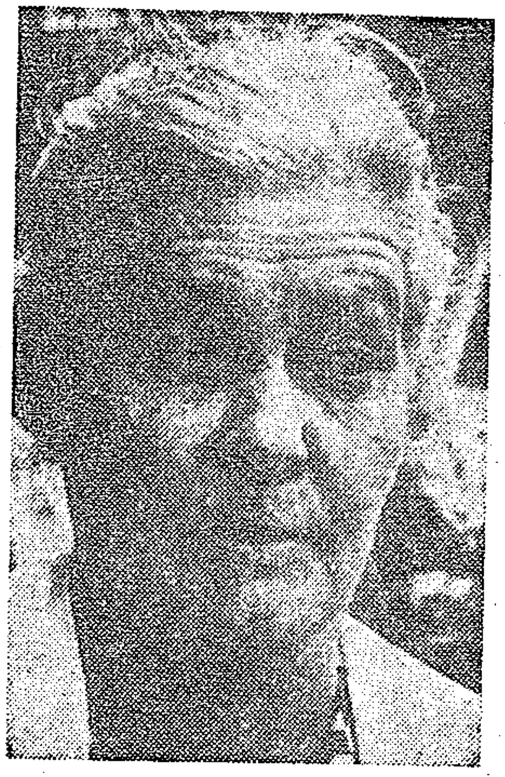
Living together hasn't all been plain sailing. The whites — a few of whom have been there for about 20 years — aren't sure what to make of their new neighbours, and one or two are openly hostile.

Ann Henderson (60), for instance, who with her husband was forced to leave Isipingo Beach when it was declared an Indian area after they'd lived there for 15 years, says: "I'm not prepared to live with Indians. I don't like their music, for one."

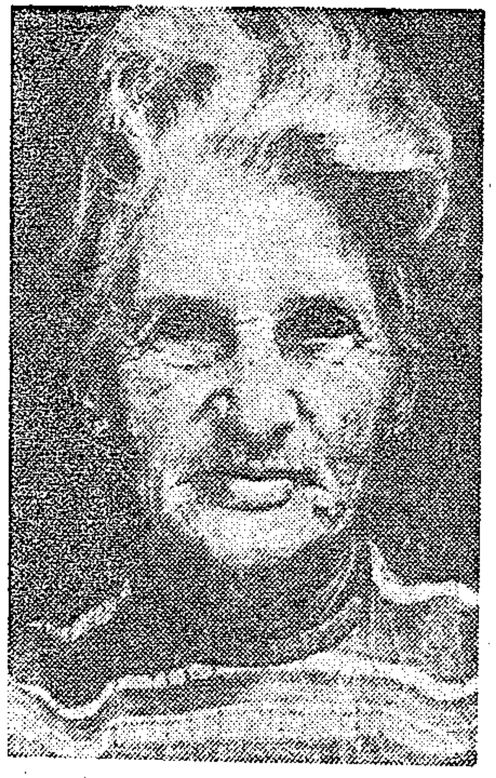
She adds bitterly: "At our age we should be relaxing, not wandering around looking for accommodation."

Annie-Marie de Boer is more philosophical: "If you want to live together in heaven you might as well make a start on earth."

Two housewives, neither of whom wanted to be identified, tell how a group of Indian children chased a white boy out of the property's communal swimming pool. "The boy's father went down there and gave those kids the hiding of their lives."



Mrs Ann Henderson . . . "I don't like their music"



Mrs Ellen McInnes : . . "Everybody must live in this world"

Mrs Devi Govender . . ."We don't mind the whites"

Mrs Florence Robinson . . . "I don't know where I'll go with my animals"

The residents of what the locals refer to as "widow's row" — bachelor flats for pensioners — are concerned mostly only about the increased rent. They now have to pay R75 a month, plus electricity (which with the previous owners was free of charge).

Ellen McInnes, who only has an old age pension apart from her meagre savings, says: "The Indians don't worry me. Everybody must live in this world.

"But if they close the bowling club I'll try to move nearer to my daughter in Durban."

Florence Robinson, who receives a pension from her late husband's previous employers and an old age pension, says: "I don't think I can afford the rent, because what is money today? Nothing.

"I'm not being nasty, but I wouldn't like to live with Indians. They have their different ways and we have our different ways."

She doesn't know where she'll go. "There are a lot of places that won't take animals. I've had my dog Bonny for nearly nine years, and I've got Wednesday, my cat, to think about.

"I have rheumatism in my legs, so I'd have to move into a flat or hotel with a shower because I can't get out of a bath."

Two Indian families have moved into a three bedroom house together. "We don't mind the whites staying here. We're very happy to have got this house, because accommodation in Verulam is so scarce," say Devi Govender and Rookoo Govender, sisters-in-law

According to the Secretary for Community Development's office, the area in question is not zoned for any particular race group in terms of the Group Areas Act.

The necessary authority was granted for the sale of the property to Indians, who were granted a permit to let houses on it to Indians.

It'll be boom city if...

22/6/80 SUN

Indians ready to pour huge sums into 'open' Durban CBD

TRIB

258

82

By TICKS CHETTY

INDIAN businessmen are ready to plough millions of rands into Durban's Central Business District if the Government gives the go-ahead for this part of the city to be opened to all races, making Durban the first major city to have a mixed CBD trading area.

The move to declare the CBD open in terms of the Riekert Commission's recommendations went a step further this week when the Durban City Council voted in support of the area becoming multiracial.

The council will now advise the Government of its decision. Should the Government agree to the CDB becoming a mixed trading area, all race groups will be able to buy and build property in prime shopping areas like Smith, West and Field streets — currently reserved exclusively for whites.

Indian businessmen said this week that if the CBD was made an open trading area, Durban would experience its biggest development boom in more than 50 years.

They said money was available for this development and all they needed to build and trade in the area was a Government go-ahead.

They were confident the move to grant blacks this new dispensation was now a mere legal formality.

Uthum Hargovan, a Durban businessman, said: "I am sure that millions will be ploughed into the CBD as soon as the Group Areas restriction on trading is removed. People, who have hitherto been reluctant to expand their businesses or venture into new ones because of the experiencing in the Grey Street complex, are now bound to feel more confident."

Change patterns

He said the trading patterns of Indians would also change once the CBD was opened to all. They would go more for the establishment of big supermarke and shopping centres to be able to compete with their white counterparts.

Karsandas Manjee, chairman of the Grey Street Local Affairs Committee and a chartered accountant, said hundreds of Indians had traded in the white areas until they were "kicked out" in terms of the Group Areas Act.

This had happened because white traders feared competition from Indians. But this fear had since been removed because whites now realised that the opening of the CBD would benefit them as well as blacks.

Buying power

The growing buying power of Africans, Indians and coloureds now made it necessary for trade to be more evenly distributed throughout the CBD.

Mr Manjee said that development in the Grey Street complex had been retarded because of the acute shortage of business sites and high property prices. Rents were also very high.

Mr Manjee said that because of these problems some Indians had moved to white areas where they opened shops by using whites as "fronts".

Another factor which caused development to be retarded in the Grey Street complex was the high rates Indian property owners had to pay.

James Aikman, assistant general manager of the Durban Chamber of Commerce, said the chambr had called for the CBD to be opened to all races because it believed the various racial groups should have equal trade opportunities without restrictions.

82

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Vol. 181] PRETORIA, 11 JULIE / JULY 1980 [No. 7118

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 121, 1980

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE KOKSTAD, DISTRIK MOUNT CURRIE, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Gekleurde groep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Een-en-dertigste dag van Mei Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

GEKLEURDE GROEP

Vanaf die noordoostelike baken van Erf 399, Kokstad, noordooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken U op Kaart LG 7009/65 van Erf 1069, Kokstad; dan algemeen noordooswaarts met die grense van die genoemde Erf 1069 langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die oostelikste baken daarvan; dan suidweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die suidelikste baken van Erf 794, Kokstad, soos aangetoon op Plan K76 wat geliasseer is in die Landmeter-generaal se Kantoor, Pietermaritzburg; dan suidwaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken 96 (Quarry) soos op Graadvel 3029 aangetoon word; dan suidweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die noordoostelike hoek van Erf 734, Kokstad; dan algemeen noordwaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Erwe 713, 712, 711 en 710 almal van Kokstad, tot by die oostelikste baken van laasgenoemde erf; dan noordooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die suidelikste baken van Erf 794, Kokstad, soos aangetoon op die genoemde Plan K76; dan noordweswaarts met die suidwestelike grens van genoemde Erf 794 langs tot by die westelikste baken daarvan; dan suidweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by eersgenoemde baken.

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 121, 1980

DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT KOKSTAD, DISTRICT OF MOUNT CURRIE, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Thirty-first day of May, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

COLOURED GROUP

From the north-eastern beacon of Erf 399, Kokstad, north-eastwards in a straight line to Beacon U on Diagram SG 7009/65 of Erf 1069, Kokstad; thence generally north-eastwards along the boundaries of the said Erf 1069, so as to exclude it from this area, to the easternmost beacon thereof; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the southernmost beacon of Erf 794, Kokstad, as shown on Plan K76, filed in the Office of the Surveyor-General, Pietermaritzburg; thence southwards in a straight line to Beacon 96 (Quarry), as shown on Degree Sheet 3029; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the north-eastern corner of Erf 734, Kokstad; thence generally northwards along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to exclude them from this area: Erven 713, 712, 711 and 710, all of Kokstad, to the easternmost beacon of the last-named erf; thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the southernmost beacon of Erf 794, Kokstad, as shown on the said Plan K76; thence north-westwards along the south-western boundary of the said Erf 794, to the westernmost beacon thereof; thence south-westwards in a straight line, to the beacon first mentioned.

Indian traders 'won't move to new complex

Natal Mercury 16/7/80 (82)

Mercury Correspondent

LADYSMITH—Fifty-two displaced Indian traders here have decided not to move into the new trading complex in Lyell Street until matters affecting an agreement between them and the Department of Community Development have been satisfactorily resolved.

Mr E M Vawda, secretary of the Ladysmith Indian Group Areas Committee, said yesterday that the traders wanted the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, to come to Ladysmith to resolve the difficulties.

'I have already spoken to the local Member of Parliament, Mr Tino Volker, and asked that the minister visit Ladysmith as speedily as possible,' said Mr Vawda.

Mr Vawda said that when discussions were held with the minister in 1978 he was asked to confirm the agreement between the department and the traders.

'The new agreement has clauses with which the traders do not agree.'

Mr Vawda said his committee met the displaced traders last week and the unanimous decision had been that they would not move in and would not sign the new agreement until all matters have been resolved.

In terms of the agreement with the minister all traders must move in simultaneously.

Points over which there was disagreement were:

The purchase of business premises in the complex;

The percentage in the escalation of rentals after the fixed rental for two years came to an end;

The expropriation of 20 properties owned by Indian traders in Murchison and Albert streets and Illing Road areas

The thorny issue of the Alexandra Street bus terminus for black commuters; and

Certain clauses in the tenancy agreement such as the sub-letting of premises.

Mr Vawda said that on April 22 representations had been made to the council about the terminus but still nothing had been heard. He said the moving of the bus terminus would cripple many of the displaced Indian traders.

He quoted from a 1978 letter from the Secretary for Community Development on the issue.

'In regard to the suggestion of your committee that the bus terminus in Alexandra Street should remain there to secure the viability of the shopping centre I must reiterate the minister's statement that this is a municipal matter. However, as undertaken by the minister, this matter will be taken up with the local authority.'

Mr Vawda said it was understood that representatives from the Department of Community Development were due in Ladysmith today to visit each of the 52 displaced Indian traders.

The traders are due to be given the keys of their new premises in the complex at the end of the month.

INDUSTRIAL LAND FM 18/7/86

Brown is beautiful

A more relaxed attitude to Indian ownership is rubbing off on the property market — especially in the industrial areas of Natal. Townships like Prospecton are already handling a growing volume of inquiries from manufacturers.

And now, says Russell and Marriott's (R & M) Michael Hyatt, strong interest is being shown in rent-producing stock as well.

In support of his view he cites the recent sale of an 11 342m² industrial property in Sydney Road for R208 000 to Indian interests. The selling price yields 11,8% on a net income of R24 550 a year.

But activity in the Durban area remains high all round. A R2m Southern Trident's development, for example, is doing much to bump up the Pinetown CBD. Hyatt believes the project, at the corner of Hill and Crompton streets, will do much to swing the core back to Crompton Street.

Edgars has taken a 15-year head lease on the property which is believed to give a return a shade under 10%, with current market escalations running around 6%. There are several other big developments in the pipeline in the Pinetown area.

And back in Durban, the sale of the old landmark Lowrys Corner has been confirmed. The property was bid up to R110 000 at a recent R & M auction, but a negotiated deal has been struck at R131 000, which yields 9%. The building comprises shops and upstairs flats.

Nat lays charge against council

NM. 9/8/80 (82)

Municipal Reporter

NATIONAL Party member Dave Taylor, campaigning against open libraries in a bid for re-election to the Durban City Council, laid a criminal charge under the Group Areas Act against the council's chief executive officer, Town Clerk Gordon Haygarth, yesterday.

Councillor Taylor told the Mercury the charge related to the opening of the Musgrave and Durban North branch libraries to all races without a permit from the Department of Community Development.

Mr Taylor said he would have no hesitation in taking similar action if the council carried out a recommendation by its Management Committee to open the rest of its public libraries.

Fellow councillors reacted strongly to his move.

Mrs Margaret Ambler said she was 'utterly appalled' but Mr Lew Phillips backed Mr Taylor because 'the council poured vast sums of money into libraries in areas like Chatsworth'.

Mr Taylor said he had laid the charge in terms of Proclamation R228 of 1973 which specified that exemption was required to allow people of one race to occupy premises in another group area.

'What authority has Durban to contravene an Act of Parliament without even trying to stay within the law?'

His action follows hard on the heels of a swift new move to have all Durban's libraries, branch libraries and depot libraries opened to all people.

A recommendation to this effect was carried by a 12-7 council-in-committee vote on Wednesday and approved by Manco on Thursday. It will go to the open council for ratification on Monday.

Mrs Ambler said Mr Taylor's action was 'utterly ridiculous'. She wondered why he had not thought of it years ago when the reference library had been opened.

'In my opinion Mr Taylor is not up to date with the Government's thinking. I believe that because the Durban City Council has seen fit to keep up with the times, this is a last-ditch stand by Mr Taylor to keep the libraries white.

'I'm disgusted.'

Mr Taylor said he had voted for the opening of

● TURN TO PAGE 2

Library

the reference library because it was an amenity which could not be duplicated. Otherwise, he had opposed the library issue since it had begun.

He had written to the Department of Community Development in May asking whether or not permit would be required for the opening of the Musgrave and Durban North libraries.

The department had written to the town clerk saying both areas had been proclaimed white and no 'disqualified' people could occupy the premises without exemption.

The Town Clerk had received a further letter on Wednesday advising him permits definitely were required.

Mr Haygarth said the department had told him that, in its opinion, a permit was required and the committee had been advised of this finding.

The question at issue is whether this involves an application for a substantial property right.

Mr Taylor said it was not up to a council to interpret the law.

If the Government had said a permit was not required, then a different matter. Either the council should have applied for a permit or gone to court for an interpretation.

Whether we like the law or not is not the point.

Mr Phillips said there was an element on the council which was trying to undermine the law of the land.

Mr Taylor said he might be in trouble with the Government for doing this thing in his opinion but he was not an Act of Parliament.

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New charge in open libraries rumpus

NM Municipal Reporter

A SECOND charge under the Group Areas Act was laid against Durban Town Clerk Gordon Haygarth yesterday, hours after the city's libraries opened to all races. 13/8/80

The charge, laid by Montclair Ratepayers' Association chairman Dick Beveridge, is similar to one laid by Councillor Dave Taylor on Friday.

Both are in terms of Proclamation R228 of 1973 and are related to the opening of libraries without permits from the Department of Community Development. 82

Mr Taylor's charge concerns the opening of the Musgrave and Durban North libraries, Mr Beveridge's to the decision to open all other libraries to all races.

Mr Beveridge said: 'If you don't do something about preserving some facilities for whites, you won't have any left.'

Mr Taylor pointed out that Montclair ratepayers had objected months ago to amendments to bylaws to provide for open libraries.

Councillor Lesley Sprague, who originally proposed the opening of all libraries, said: 'What are these people scared of?'

Business area may be opened to all

Group Areas Board to hear submissions

Mercury Reporter

THE white business and trading area between Albert Street and Soldiers Way could become an open trading area for whites, coloureds and Indians.

The area is a triangle bounded by Albert Street, Commercial Road and Soldiers Way, and includes 133 white and 35 Indian-owned properties.

Mr D J le Roux, acting Regional Representative for the Department of Community Development in Durban, said yesterday his department was investigating the desirability of such a move.

The investigating committee of the Group Areas Board would hear submissions in public regarding the proposals for the group areas in Durban on August 28.

The venue for the hearing is the Jubilee Hall (Ground Floor), City Hall, Durban.

In the meantime representations on the proposal can be sent in quintuple to the Regional Representative, Department of Community Development, Private Bag X54315, Durban, before August 27.

Thirty-five of the 168 plots are now Indian owned while 84 Indian traders occupy premises in the area.

Mr A Rajbansi, an executive member of the South African Indian Council, said the proposal in terms of Section 19 had been outdated by the Riekert report.

'People must not misunderstand that the proposal is for an extension of the Grey Street Indian trading area.

'A Section 19 area is a type of open area in which people of other races can trade in a white area.

'What we want is the opening of the whole of the central business district in terms of a section of the Riekert report which the Government has accepted.'

Mr R J Naran, a member of the Grey Street Tenants' Association, welcomed the move.

He said, however, that if the area were declared Indian it would remain a problem unless the Government allowed Indians to reside in the Grey Street complex and the new areas on a permanant basis.

Mr K T Manjee, chairman of the Grey Street Business Association, also welcomed the proposal.

No. 134, 1980 ~~828~~ (82)

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 106 VAN 1973 INSAKE DIE VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE TE DURBAN, DISTRIK DURBAN, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek Proklamasie 106 van 1973 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (d) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vyfde dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. W. DE KLERK.

BYLAE

Vanaf die punt waar die noordwaartse verlenging van die middellyn van Centenaryweg die middellyn van Dartnellweg kruis, algemeen oos met die middellyn van Dartnellweg langs tot by die punt waar die noordwaartse verlenging van die oostelike grens van Lot 29A, Blok AH, van Town Lands of Durban 1737 die middellyn van Dartnellweg kruis; dan suid met laasgenoemde verlenging en die oostelike grense van Lot 29A, Blok AH, en Lot 29, Blok AH, en die suidwaartse verlenging van die oostelike grens van Lot 29, Blok AH, langs tot by die punt waar laasgenoemde verlenging die middellyn van Carlisleweg kruis; dan wes met die middellyn van Carlisleweg en sy verlenging langs tot by die punt waar dit die middellyn van Centenaryweg kruis; dan noord met die middellyn van Centenaryweg en sy verlenging langs tot by eersgenoemde kruising.

No. 134, 1980 GG 7176 15/3/80

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 106 OF 1973 REGARDING THE PROCLAMATION OF GROUP AREAS AT DURBAN, DISTRICT OF DURBAN, PROVINCE OF NATAL.

Under the powers vested in me by section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 106 of 1973 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (d) of the Schedule thereto of the areas defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town on this Fifth day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. W. DE KLERK.

SCHEDULE

From the point where the prolongation northwards of the centre line of Centenary Road intersects the centre line of Dartnell Road, generally eastwards along the centre line of Dartnell Road to the point where the prolongation northwards of the eastern boundary of Lot 29A, Block AH, of Town Lands of Durban 1737 intersects the centre line of Dartnell Road; thence southwards along the last-mentioned prolongation and the eastern boundaries of Lot 29A, Block AH, and Lot 29, Block AH, and the prolongation southwards of the eastern boundary of Lot 29, Block AH, to the point where the last-mentioned prolongation intersects the centre line of Carlisle Road; thence westwards along the centre line of Carlisle Road and its prolongation to the point where it intersects the centre line of Centenary Road; thence northwards along the centre line of Centenary Road and its prolongation to the intersection first mentioned.

NATAL (82)

Setting the pace

FM 15/8/80

Within the limit of its powers, Natal is forging ahead in dismantling discrimination. This week's decision by the Durban City Council, by a 17-to-5 majority, to open all libraries and reading rooms may not be sensational, but it is part of this process. A criminal charge brought by Nationalist councillor David Taylor against the Town Clerk for allowing other races to use two existing libraries without a permit is unlikely to halt progress.

If the case comes to court, it may prove difficult to equate taking a library book out with "occupation" of the premises, for which a permit is required. No similar charge has been brought against the council for allowing all children to use formerly whites-only playgrounds in popular spots such as Mitchell Park.

Job discrimination in Durban's municipal service has been scrapped and equal pay is being offered for equal work. At the end of July, the Natal Parks Board declared an end to whites-only in its nature reserves. It has made accommodation at Mkuzi fully multiracial in line with Masimba camp at Umfolosi. At other reserves, cottages have been set aside for blacks, but these will be open to all should they not be reserved by blacks 30 days in advance.

An Institute of Race Relations list of hotels, restaurants and clubs granted "international" status shows Durban, with eight such hotels, only one behind Johannesburg and well ahead with open social and sports clubs. Furthermore, the Natal provincial administration is setting up a joint consultative board with KwaZulu to deal with road matters affecting the two administrations. This is seen as a first step to co-operation in other fields, notably education and health, where *de facto* co-operation already exists.

Westville buffer strip could be declared white

(82) WM

Mercury Reporter 18/8/80

THE Department of Community Development intends proclaiming a buffer strip of land between Westville, Reservoir Hills and Wandsbeck township a white area.

People who have made written representations to the department have been invited to object or speak in favour of the plans at a special hearing at the end of this month.

A spokesman for the department said the Group Areas Board wished to declare the land a white area because it adjoined white residential land in Westville and there was a demand for land for white residential development.

He could not say whether black or Indian people had also requested land for residential development.

The hearing, on August 28, will start at 9 a m in the Jubilee Hall, ground floor, Durban City Hall.

Indian waiting list drops by 9 000

WM 21/5/93

Municipal Reporter

DURBAN'S Indian housing waiting list has dropped by 9 000.

The chairman of the City Council's Health and Housing Committee, Mrs Sybil Hotz, said yesterday that an appeal for updated information had been circulated among the 26 000 applicants. Seventeen thousand had responded.

'Obviously some have moved elsewhere, some have housed themselves and others just haven't responded.'

The number of vacant white municipal flats — 238 at the beginning of the year — had dropped to 130, probably because of economic growth and immigration from Zimbabwe.

Cato Manor sites for sale

NM 21/8/80

Municipal Reporter

TWO HUNDRED Indian residential sites in Cato Manor are just about ready to be sold — but it is not known whether they are to be sold by the Durban City Council or the Community Development Board.

The council has appointed a deputation to discuss this and other matters concerning Cato Manor with the Department of Community Devolopment.

Estates Manager Jack Henwood said the sites, in Cato Manor's Umkumbaan section, had been serviced by the council in terms of an agreement with the board when the area had been declared white. But since it had been proclaimed for Indian occupation there had been great difficulty in removing restrictions in title.

It would be a long time before servicing of the rest of Cato Manor got into full swing because a number of major decisions had to be made and there was much replanning to be done.

Mr Henwood was replying to queries by Mercury readers who expressed concern about the lull in activities in connection with Cato Manor, whether the 350 families living there would be rehoused there or moved to Chatsworth or Phoenix, and whether housing would be provided for all income groups.

Housing

He said the 350 families might be given land, but that was a matter which would have to be decided in terms of the Group Areas Act.

He did not think anyone had given any thought to housing in Cato Manor because the land was meant to be for sale.

Meanwhile, the proposed purification works at Wiggins, to be linked with the Department of Water Affairs' proposed Inanda Dam by a 20 km pipeline, was still on the drawing boards.

No. 148, 1980 GG 7199 29/8/80

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 76 VAN 1976 EN VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE UTRECHT, DISTRIK UTRECHT, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen—

A. by artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 76 van 1976 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied

No. 148, 1980 (82)

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 76 OF 1976 AND DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT UTRECHT, DISTRICT OF UTRECHT, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me—

A. by section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 76 of 1976 by the exclusion from the area defined in

No. 142, 1980

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, EN TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN 'N GEBIED TE SHAKASKRAAL, DISTRIK LOWER TUGELA, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by—

A. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep; en

B. artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23, 29, 30 en 32 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, van toepassing is in die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Lot 150, die dorp Shakaskraal, suidoos met die noordoostelike grens van genoemde Lot 150 langs tot by die noordwestelike baken van Lot 151 van die genoemde dorp; dan algemeen suid met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle uit die gebied uitgesluit word: genoemde Lot 151, Lot 147 en Lot 153 almal van die dorp Shakaskraal, Onderverdelings 12, 17, 134, 18, 92 en 78, almal van die plaas Chakas Kraal 865, tot by die suidwestelike baken van laasgenoemde onderverdeling; dan algemeen noordwes met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle uit die gebied uitgesluit word: Onderverdelings 1 en 3 van die plaas De Jagers Kraal 874, Lot 161 die dorp Shakaskraal. Onderverdeling 3 van genoemde plaas De Jagers Kraal 874 en Lot 2, die dorp Shakaskraal, tot by Baken D op die Algemene Plan LG 4447/1974 van Shakaskraal-uitbreiding 1; dan algemeen suid en noord met die grense van genoemde Shakaskraal-uitbreiding 1 langs sodat dit in hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die suidoostelike baken van Lot 4 die dorp Shakaskraal; dan algemeen noordwes, noordoos en suidoos met die grense van genoemde Lot 4 en Lot 25, beide van die dorp Shakaskraal, langs sodat hulle in die gebied ingesluit word, tot by die suidwestelike baken van 'n padserwituut oor Onderverdeling 49 van die plaas Chakas Kraal 865; dan noord met die westelike grens van genoemde padserwituut oor Onderverdeling 49 en die padserwitute oor Onderverdelings 50 en 89 van die genoemde Chakas Kraal 865 langs, tot by die noordelikste baken van laasgenoemde padserwituut oor die genoemde Onderverdeling 89; dan algemeen noord, oos en noord met die grense van die volgende Onderverdelings van die plaas Chakas Kraal 865 langs sodat hulle uit die gebied uitgesluit word: Onderverdelings 51, 72, 85, 67, 47, 80, 85, 223, 86, 140 en 96, tot by die oostelikste baken van Lot 168, die dorp Shakaskraal; dan algemeen suid met die oostelike grense van die genoemde Lot 168, die dorp

No. 142, 1980

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AND APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AN AREA AT SHAKASKRAAL, DISTRICT OF LOWER TUGELA, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by—

A. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group; and

B. section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive and 29, 30 and 32 to 37 inclusive, of the said Act shall, as from the date of publication hereof, apply in the area defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

From the north-western beacon of Lot 150, Shakaskraal Township, south-eastwards along the north-eastern boundary of the said Lot 150 to the north-western beacon of Lot 151 of the said Township; thence generally southwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to exclude them from this area: the said Lot 151, Lot 147 and Lot 153, all of Shakaskraal Township, Subdivisions 12, 17, 134, 18, 92 and 78, all of the farm Chakas Kraal 865, to the south-western beacon of the last-named subdivision; thence generally north-westwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to exclude them from this area: Subdivisions 1 and 3 of the farm De Jagers Kraal 874, Lot 161 of Shakaskraal Township, Subdivision 3 of the said farm De Jagers Kraal 874 and Lot 2, Shakaskraal Township, to Beacon D on General Plan SG 4447/1974 of Shakaskraal Extension 1; thence generally southwards and northwards along the boundaries of the said Shakaskraal Extension 1, so as to include it in this area, to the south-eastern beacon of Lot 4, Shakaskraal Township; thence generally north-westwards, north-eastwards and south-eastwards along the boundaries of the said Lot 4 and Lot 25, both of Shakaskraal Township, so as to include them in this area, to the south-western beacon of a road servitude over Subdivision 49 of the farm Chakas Kraal 865; thence northwards along the western boundaries of the said road servitude over Subdivision 49 and road servitudes over Subdivisions 50 and 89 of the said Chakas Kraal 865, to the northernmost beacon of the last-named road servitude over the said Subdivision 89; thence generally northwards, eastwards and northwards along the boundaries of the following subdivisions of the farm Chakas Kraal 865 so as to exclude them from this area: Subdivisions 51, 72, 85, 67, 47, 80, 85, 223, 86, 140 and 96, to the easternmost beacon of Lot 168, Shakaskraal Township; thence generally southwards along the eastern boundaries of

Govt urged to lift residential ban in Grey Street area

Umgeni Road rezoning possible

NM

(82) 29/8/80

AN executive member of the SAIC, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, addresses the committee.

Mercury Reporter

THE Department of Community Development is looking into the possibility of setting aside a section of the business and industrial area on either side of the railway line along Umgeni Road as an open trading area, Mr C Perold, regional representative of the Department, told an investigating committee of the Group Areas Board in Durban yesterday.

The committee met in public to hear submissions on proposals for the setting aside of the white business and trading area between Albert Street and Soldiers Way as an open trading area for whites, coloureds and Indians.

Mr Perold made the disclosure after Mr J N Reddy, executive chairman of the SAIC, urged the committee to consider also the area on either side of Umgeni Road up to the Umgeni River being zoned industrial and commercial for all race groups.

He said the area was multiracial as whites, Indians and coloureds were presently living and trading there.

Mr Reddy told the committee that while he welcomed a move to set aside the area bounded by Albert Street, Commercial Road and Soldiers Way, the restrictions against residential development in the Grey Street complex should be lifted.

He said the complex was a viable area at one time because of small industries.

'But these industries have gradually moved to outside areas because of the Government's new policy. This has resulted in the stultifying of development. Industries are no longer being attracted to the area because Indians naturally want to build and plan their factories to their best advantage,' he said.

Mr Reddy said the only way in which Grey Street could become more viable was for the Government to allow property owners to build flats in accordance with the town planning scheme.

Mr K T Manjee, chairman of the Grey Street Business Association, supported the move to set aside the white business area adjoining Grey Street for whites coloureds and Indians, and urged the committee to consider lifting the ban on residential development in the Grey Street complex.

Indians told to quit Cato Manor

NM (82) 29/8/80

Mercury Reporter

FOURTEEN Indian families in Durban's Cato Manor have been given notice by the Department of Community Development to quit their homes by Sunday.

Mr Roland Parsotham, chairman of the Cato Manor Residents' Association, said last night the department had terminated lease agreements last month and had given notice to quit.

Although the department had offered alternative accommodation in Phoenix many told the Mercury yesterday that they were against moving there as it would mean paying higher rents and additional transport costs.

Mrs Sandra Govender, mother of three, said her family had lived in Cato Manor for many years and she feared that if they accepted the offer of a house in Phoenix her family may not qualify for a council house in Cato Manor.

Mr Parsotham said the Department of Community Development had given no reasons for terminating the lease.

members of the organization, even if one deals only with the management and workers.

In most industrial organizations nowadays, people from the fields of business administration, industrial and management engineering and operations research have replaced their colleagues from the field of organization. New quantitative techniques have been developed to serve these experts in order that they could not only describe the performed actions, but also *measure* them.

The purpose of studying the actions within the framework of the study of the organizational structure is to establish the effectiveness of each member of the organization and all of them together, that is to say the economic effectiveness of the organization as a whole. For this purpose, one establishes standards for measuring the effectiveness of individual members of the organization and/or of the organization as a whole. The actions and the results of the actions of members of the organization are compared with these standards and on the basis of these comparisons one can establish the effectiveness of the individual and of the whole.

STUDYING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION

The second factor of organizational structure is the relationships existing among members of the organization. When one deals with a relationship between two members of the organization, one can consider *a required relationship* between the two facilitating the execution of operations conducive to the carrying out of the organizational targets, such as producing or supplying products or services. On the other hand, when one deals with two people connected with each other, one usually considers the *actual relationship* existing between them, either because of work requirements or because of any other reason (e.g. because of historical circumstances, because of conditions created as a result of pressures not necessarily conducive to the organizational purposes, and, mainly, because the two people were personally attracted to each other).

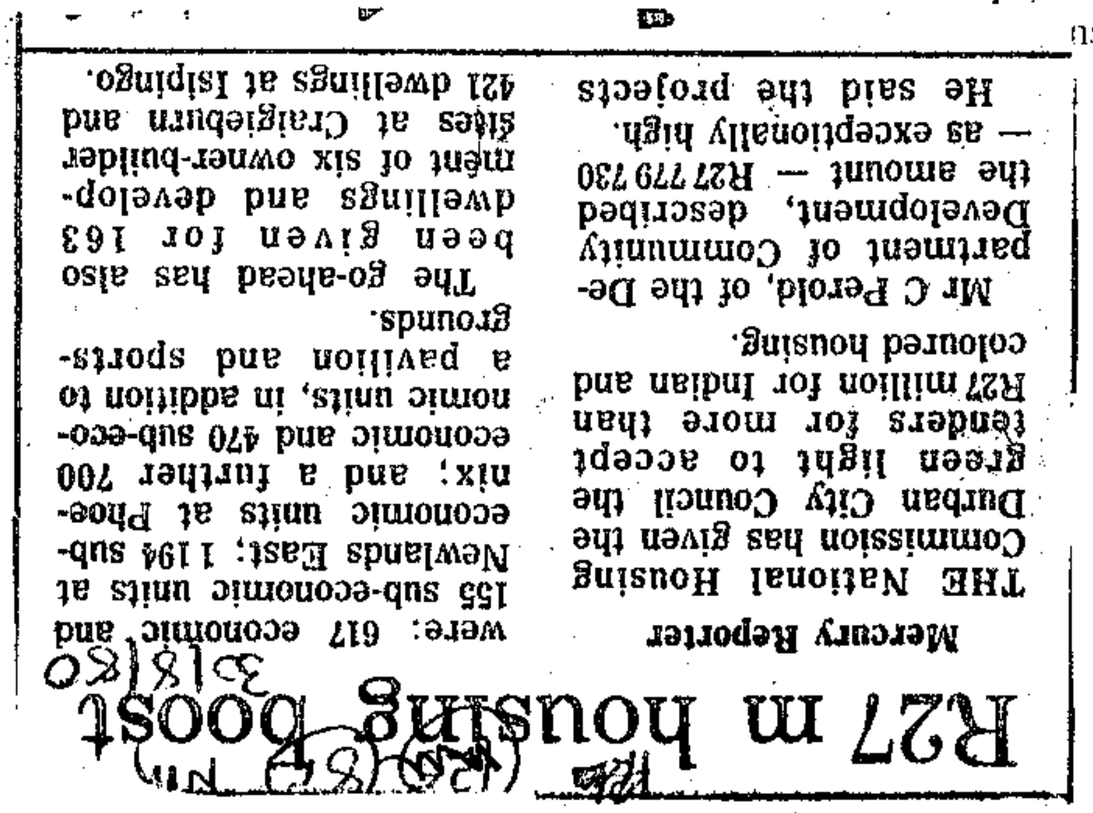
The semantics of the organizational structure distinguishes between these two by way of different names. The relationships necessary for the execution of the organizational targets or for the maintenance of a functional decision-making process are called *formal relationships*. The relationships actually existing among people whether they are congruent with the formal relationships or not, are called *informal relationships*. Thus we distinguish between the *formal structure*, which is the functionally *desired* structure, and the *informal structure*, which is the *existing* structure.

We can now repeat and state that there exist those *formal relationships* which are congruent with formal relationships, and there are other *informal relationships* which are incongruent with the formal relationships; or, in other words, the informal structure covers only partially the formal structure and not all of the formal structure is covered by the informal structure.

The formal structure is *hierarchical*, meaning that it consists of a ladder or scale of hierarchy levels. When one describes the hierarchy of the formal structure in a chart, one would usually do it in a form of a pyramid in which every level of subordinates is wider, i.e. larger, than the level of superiors above it. At the top of the hierarchy levels we reach the head of the pyramid, where we find the chief executive of the organization, who is usually by himself at this level (some people say that he is not only alone, but that he is lonely too).

The superiors who have under them subordinates in the formal structures are called "managers" or in the sociological language, "formal leaders" (see Chart 1).

The informal structure has no hierarchy, and therefore, naturally, has no superiors or subordinates. Part of the relationships in the informal structure are between subordinates and their superiors, or between peers (subordinates to the same superiors), but a great part of the informal relationships is, as we have already mentioned, between people with no formal relationship between themselves. Although there are no managers in the informal structure, one can identify in it persons who are centres of informal relationships, i.e. with whom nships. These



R27 m housing boost

Mercury Reporter

THE National Housing Commission has given the Durban City Council the green light to accept tenders for more than R27 million for Indian and coloured housing.

Mr C Perold, of the Department of Community Development, described the amount — R27 779 730 — as exceptionally high.

He said the projects were: 617 economic and 155 sub-economic units at Newlands East; 1 194 sub-economic units at Phoenix; and a further 700 economic and 470 sub-economic units, in addition to a pavilion and sports-grounds.

The go-ahead has also been given for 163 dwellings and development of six owner-builder sites at Craigieburn and 421 dwellings at Isipingo.

Residents appeal to PM to halt evictions

Natal Mercury 4/9/80

82

Mercury Reporter

THE Cato Manor Residents' Association yesterday sent letters to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, appealing for help to stop the eviction of 14 Cato Manor Indian families.

Mr Roland Parsotam, association chairman, said last night the Department of Community Developoment had served eviction notices on the families, fixing August 31 as the deadline. As the families had not yet moved out, the department's officials had called on them, giving them until Monday, he said.

'The families have not moved out as it is not easy to find suitable alternative accommodation. In any case as Cato Manor has now been rezoned for Indian ownership and occupation, we feel the need for Indian families to move out has fallen away,' he said.

The department served notices in terms of a lease agreement clause which provides for 30-days' written notice — without reasons. A spokesman for the department said, however, that the area was still owned by the department and had to be replanned and developed.

Mr Parsotam said the association was taking legal advice as no summons had been served and no eviction orders had been obtained.

No. 166, 1980

WYSIGING VAN DIE BYLAE VAN PROKLAMASIE 295 VAN 1979 INSAKE DIE VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED TE COLENSO, DISTRIK ESTCOURT, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 295 van 1979 deur die Bylae daarvan deur die Bylae hiervan te vervang.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vyfde dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. W. DE KLERK.

BYLAE

(a) Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Onderverdeling 2 van Perseel 8, die dorp Colenso, noordoos met die noordwestelike grens van genoemde Onderverdeling 2 en Perseel 8 langs tot by die noordelikste baken van laasgenoemde perseel; dan suidoos met die grense van die volgende persele in die dorp Colenso langs sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Perseel 8, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 8, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 7, Perseel 7, Perseel 6, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 6, Perseel 5, Perseel 4, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 3 en Perseel 3, tot by die noordoostelike baken van Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 2; dan noordoos reguit tot by die noordwestelike baken van Perseel 76, die dorp Colenso; dan met die grense van genoemde Perseel 76 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die suidwestelike baken daarvan; dan suidwes reguit tot by die suidoostelike baken van Perseel 2, die dorp Colenso; dan met die grens van Perseel 2 langs tot by die suidwestelike baken daarvan; dan noordwes met die grense van die volgende persele langs sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Perseel 2, Perseel 3, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 3, Perseel 4, Perseel 5, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 6, Perseel 6, Perseel 7, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 7, Onderverdeling 3 van Perseel 8 en Onderverdeling 2 van Perseel 8, almal van die dorp Colenso, tot by eersgenoemde baken.

(b) Perseel 8 en Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 8, die dorp Colenso.

(c) Vanaf die suidwestelike baken van Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 7, die dorp Colenso, noordoos met die suidoostelike grens van genoemde Onderverdeling 1 langs tot by die suidoostelike baken daarvan; dan suidoos met die grense van die volgende persele in die dorp Colenso langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Perseel 7, Perseel 6, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 6, Perseel 5, Perseel 4, Onderverdeling 1 van

No. 166, 1980

AMENDMENT OF THE SCHEDULE TO PROCLAMATION 295 OF 1979 IN REGARD TO THE DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA AT COLENSO, DISTRICT OF ESTCOURT, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 295 of 1979 by the substitution of the Schedule hereto for the Schedule thereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town on this Fifth day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. W. DE KLERK.

SCHEDULE

(a) From the north-western beacon of Subdivision 2 of Lot 8, Colenso Township, north-eastwards along the north-western boundary of the said Subdivision 2 and Lot 8, to the northernmost beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence south-eastwards along the boundaries of the following lots in Colenso Township, so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 8, Subdivision 1 of Lot 8, Subdivision 1 of Lot 7, Lot 7, Lot 6, Subdivision 1 of Lot 6, Lot 5, Lot 4, Subdivision 1 of Lot 3 and Lot 3, to the north-eastern beacon of Subdivision 1 of Lot 2; thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Lot 76, Colenso Township; thence along the boundaries of the said Lot 76, so as to include it in this area, to the south-western beacon thereof; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the south-eastern beacon of Lot 2, Colenso Township; thence along the boundary of Lot 2 to the south-western beacon thereof; thence north-westwards along the boundaries of the following lots, so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 2, Lot 3, Subdivision 1 of Lot 3, Lot 4, Lot 5, Subdivision 1 of Lot 6, Lot 6, Lot 7, Subdivision 1 of Lot 7, Subdivision 1 of Lot 8 and Subdivision 2 of Lot 8, all of Colenso Township, to the beacon first mentioned.

(b) Lot 8 and Subdivision 1 of Lot 8, Colenso Township.

(c) From the south-western beacon of Subdivision 1 of Lot 7, Colenso Township, north-eastwards along the south-eastern boundary of the said Subdivision 1, to the south-eastern beacon thereof; thence south-eastwards along the boundaries of the following lots in Colenso Township, so as to include them in this area: Lot 7, Lot 6, Subdivision 1 of Lot 6, Lot 5, Lot 4, Sub-

For full text see GG

5/9/80

Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on a comparable loan should be used for this term. This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 because the lessee requires to have a taxable income to get the cash flow.

Re: Term 4: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. To facilitate a fair comparison with leasing the most rapid method of depreciation allowed by the Receiver of Revenue should be used. Furthermore depreciation in this context includes the investment and initial allowances.

Re: Term 5: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising [illegible] of the interest on an

The genera [illegible] he problem in MAN. 530 which [illegible]

30 Indian LAC, Town Council to meet over disputes

WM 23 10/7/86

LADYSMITH—A crucial meeting over a 16-point dispute the Ladysmith Indian LAC has with the Town Council is to be held between the two bodies today and could have far reaching consequences.

According to Mr S Pachai, chairman of the LAC, the future of the committee depends on the meeting. The LAC has in fact been prorogued since June when members walked out and has only met very briefly since then to handle urgent matters.

'What really brought the walkout to a head was the refusal of the council to allow us a R10 000 over-expenditure for toilets in Kandahar Avenue,' said Mr Pachai. 'We had a number of other disputes. We asked for this over-expenditure because it was the 75th anniversary of the Klip River District Football Association and the toilets were urgently needed.

'The council has now built them.'

Mr Pachai said the future participation of the five members of the LAC largely depended on the attitude and reaction of the council.

'The council must treat us as the representatives of our people and with respect.'

Another thorny issue to be discussed is the question of land sales. The LAC wants sales to be by private treaty so that 'speculators and rich Indians do not snap up most lots offered at public auctions and leave the ordinary man with little or nothing'.

The uncertain future of the black bus terminus, greater employment opportunities for Indians in municipal service, the equalisation of salaries, and a caretaker for the housing schemes are other matters the LAC wants discussed.

'We also want the Indian area to be extended from Forbes to Lyell Streets and want to apply to the Department of Planning on this issue,' said Mr Pachai.

No. 173, 1980

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, EN TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN 'N GEBIED TE PIETERMARITZBURG, DISTRIK PIETERMARITZBURG, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens—

A. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep; en

B. artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23, 29, 30 en 32 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, van toepassing is in die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vier-en-twintigste dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

Vanaf die westelikste baken van Onderverdeling 2 van 32 van Plaas 1644, oos en suidoos met die noordelike en oostelike grense van genoemde plaas langs, sodat dit in hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die westelikste baken van Onderverdeling 5 van 3 van die plaas Whispers 13893; dan noordoos en suidoos met die grense van genoemde Onderverdeling 5 langs, sodat dit in hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die kruising van die noordoostelike grens daarvan met die westelike kant van die Pietermaritzburg-Wartburgpad; dan algemeen suid met genoemde westelike kant van die pad langs tot by die kruising daarvan met die suidwestelike grens van Onderverdeling 8 van Copes Folly 14704; dan noordwes reguit tot by die suidelikste baken van Onderverdeling 6 van Copes Folly 14704; dan met die suidwestelike grense van genoemde Onderverdeling 6 en Onderverdeling 5 van Copes Folly langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die westelikste baken van genoemde Onderverdeling 5; dan suidwes reguit tot by die westelikste baken van Onderverdeling 3 van Copes Folly 14704; dan suidwes reguit tot by die westelikste baken van Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 4 No. 1518; dan noordoos met die noordwestelike grens van genoemde Onderverdeling 1 langs, sodat dit in hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by eerstgenoemde baken.

No. 173, 1980

GG 7214 12/9/80

DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AND APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AN AREA AT PIETERMARITZBURG, DISTRICT OF PIETERMARITZBURG, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under—

82

A. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group; and

B. section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive, 29, 30 and 32 to 37 inclusive, of the said Act, shall as from the date of publication hereof, apply in the area defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-fourth day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

From the westernmost beacon of Subdivision 2 of 32 of Farm 1644, eastwards and south-eastwards along the northern and eastern boundaries of the said farm, so as to include it in this area, to the westernmost beacon of Subdivision 5 of 3 of the farm Whispers 13893; thence north-eastwards and south-eastwards along the boundaries of the said Subdivision 5, so as to include it in this area, to the intersection of its north-eastern boundary with the western edge of the Pietermaritzburg-Wartburg Road; thence generally southwards along the said western edge of the road to its intersection with the south-western boundary of Subdivision 8 of Copes Folly 14704; thence north-westwards in a straight line to the southernmost beacon of Subdivision 6 of Copes Folly 14704; thence along the south-western boundaries of the said Subdivision 6 and Subdivision 5 of Copes Folly, so as to include them in this area, to the westernmost beacon of the said Subdivision 5; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the westernmost beacon of Subdivision 3 of Copes Folly 14704; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the westernmost beacon of Subdivision 1 of Lot 4 No. 1518; thence north-eastwards along the north-western boundary of the said Subdivision 1, so as to include it in this area, to the beacon first named.

A.2.ii OTHER MANUF

Due to the undeveloped South Africa, many of firms operating in Sou

a) Cape Insulatio the largest in belongs to the Kingdom. It factures (i) and farming u millboard, pl (iii) brake l At the factor after which t expoxy resing

The company c asbestos ann manufacture. of whom 250 500 Africans

The Charter decreased de of the South Industries Cape Indust goods manuf to consider the asbesto way in the safety regi

b) Bestobell compounds kaolin. surfaces. whole of about 200 with prod made by t This spra into the

c) Vedder a facture

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In 1975 the Eras

No. 196, 1980

DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AND APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AREAS AT CEDARVILLE, DISTRICT OF MOUNT CURRIE, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under—

A. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that—

(i) the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the White group;

(ii) the area defined in paragraph (b) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group; and

B. section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive, 29, 30 and 32 to 37 inclusive, of the said Act, shall as from the date of publication hereof, apply in the areas defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Second day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

WHITE GROUP

(a) From the point where the prolongation of the north-eastern boundary of Erf 30, Cedarville, intersects the middle of Station Street, south-eastwards along the said prolongation and the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: the said Erf 30, Erven 31 and 32, across Van Heerden Street, Erf 38, across Bosman Street, Erven 44 and 47, across Warren Street, Erven 50 and 53, to the eastern beacon of the lastmentioned erf; thence south-westwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: the said Erf 53, Erven 54 and 55, across Ayliff Street, Erven 56 and 58, across Voortrekker Street, Erven 151, 152 and 148, across Church Street, Erven 153 and 154, across Main Street, and Erf 233, to the southern beacon of the lastmentioned erf; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the eastern beacon of Erf 336; thence along the boundary of the said Erf 336, so as to include it in this area, to the southern beacon thereof; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the southern beacon of Erf 333; thence generally north-westwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: the said Erf 333 and Erf 332, across Warren Street, Erven 340 and 341, to the south-western beacon of the lastmentioned erf; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the southern beacon of Erf 339; thence north-westwards along the boundary of the said Erf 339, so as to include it in this area, to the south-western beacon thereof; thence northwards in a straight line to the south-western beacon of Erf 301; thence north-westwards in a straight line to the southern beacon of Erf 293; thence generally north-westwards and north-eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: the said

No. 196, 1980

VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, EN TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN GEBIEDE TE CEDARVILLE, DISTRIK MOUNT CURRIE, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens—

A. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat—

(i) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Blanke groep;

(ii) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (b) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Gekleurde groep; en

B. artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23, 29, 30 en 32 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, van toepassing is in die gebiede omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Tweede dag van September, Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

BLANKE GROEP

(a) Vanaf die punt waar die verlenging van die noordoostelike grens van Erf 30, Cedarville, die middel van Stationstraat kruis, suidoos met genoemde verlenging en die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: genoemde Erf 30, Erwe 31 en 32, oor Van Heerdenstraat, Erf 38, oor Bosmanstraat, Erwe 44 en 47, oor Warrenstraat, Erwe 50 en 53, tot by die oostelike baken van laasgenoemde erf; dan suidwes met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: genoemde Erf 53, Erwe 54 en 55, oor Ayliffstraat, Erwe 56 en 58, oor Voortrekkerstraat, Erwe 151, 152 en 148, oor Churchstraat, Erwe 153 en 154, oor Mainstraat, en Erf 233, tot by die suidelike baken van laasgenoemde erf; dan suidoos reguit tot by die oostelike baken van Erf 336; dan met die grens van genoemde Erf 336 langs, sodat dit in hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die suidelike baken daarvan; dan suidwes reguit tot by die suidelike baken van Erf 333; dan algemeen noordwes met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: genoemde Erf 333 en Erf 332, oor Warrenstraat, Erwe 340 en 341, tot by die suidwestelike baken van laasgenoemde erf; dan suidwes reguit tot by die suidelike baken van Erf 339; dan noordwes met die grens van genoemde Erf 339 langs, sodat dit in hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die suidwestelike baken daarvan; dan noord reguit tot by die suidwestelike baken van Erf 301; dan noordwes reguit tot by die suidelike baken van Erf 293; dan algemeen noordwes en noordoos met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: genoemde Erf

No. 197, 1980 GS 7259 17/10/80

DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AND APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AREAS AT PORT SHEPSTONE AND MARBURG, DISTRICT OF PORT SHEPSTONE, PROVINCE OF NATAL

(82)

Under—

A. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that—

(i) the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the White group; and

(ii) the areas defined in paragraphs (b) and (c) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be areas for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group; and

B. section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive, 29, 30 and 32 to 37 inclusive, of the said Act, shall as from the date of publication hereof, apply in the areas defined in paragraphs (b) and (c) of the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-sixth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

No. 197, 1980

VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, EN TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966 IN GEBIEDE TE PORT SHEPSTONE EN MARBURG, DISTRIK PORT SHEPSTONE, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens—

A. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966) verklaar ek hierby dat—

(i) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Blanke groep; en

(ii) die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (b) en (c) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, gebiede is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep; en

B. artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23, 29, 30 en 32 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, van toepassing is in die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (b) en (c) van die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sesen-twintigste dag van Augustus, Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

Gr Jull 1983 Sle GS

48.

In the 1950s in South Africa, mesothelioma was found by Dr Wagner[2] to be associated with exposure to asbestos, particularly the variety found in the North Western Cape. When investigated further it was established that not only occupational exposure, but also environmental exposure was associated with this disease. Although in many of the cases the exposure was quite heavy the disturbing feature was that in some exposure was only transient and slight. There is no treatment for this disease and it too is rapidly fatal.

It can be seen then that all three conditions associated with exposure to asbestos are serious and chronic conditions. Asbestos progresses, possibly even after removal from exposure, and once advanced is not reversible or subject to cure. Lung cancer and mesothelioma are always rapidly fatal.

After initial exposure to asbestos, lung cancer and mesothelioma take between 15 and 30 years to develop. With heavy exposure asbestosis may develop within one or two years. Once the indestructible asbestos fibres are present in the lungs (after initial exposure) there is no possibility of prevention, particularly not for lung cancer and mesothelioma. In particular, mesothelioma may be caused by slight and incidental exposure leading to a fatal disease many years later.

B.2. THE HISTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ASBESTOS AND THE ARD'S EVIDENCE FROM THE U.K.

Historically the first of the ARD's to make a public impression was Asbestosis. The very high levels of exposure to asbestos in the 1890s and the early 20th Century caused an overwhelming majority of workers so exposed to develop asbestosis in a short period of time. The severe nature of the asbestosis produced in very dusty conditions led to early deaths from lung failure or other complications of asbestosis, thus masking the other ARD's. It was noticed that a disproportionate number of those with asbestosis also died of lung cancer, but it was only later when the levels of exposure were reduced that the cancer-producing effects of asbestos were fully unmasked. Lower levels of exposure caused milder forms of asbestosis compatible with a longer life. People then lived long enough for lung cancer to develop and to manifest itself as a problem.

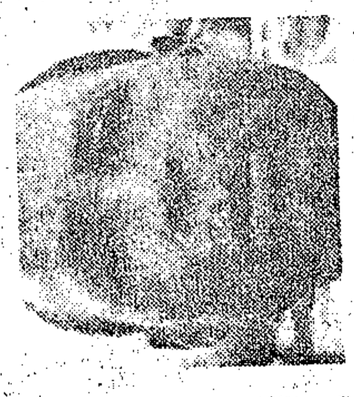
'Whites must stay'

TRANSKEI traders believe they will suffer financially if East Griqualand whites lose confidence and leave in the event of the area being consolidated.

A survey in Kokstad this week of black businessmen — who converge on the town regularly to buy supplies for their stores in Transkei — showed that all those questioned could see no problem in the actual incorporation of East Griqualand, but they foresaw economic problems if there was a white exodus.

The delicacy of the issue was illustrated by the refusal of several people, including a group of clergymen, to comment on what they judged to be a 'political' matter. Comment was given by other people after careful consideration of the implications and possible repercussions. Transkei severed diplomatic ties with South Africa for several years over the issue but recently reopened consulates in this country.

The survey was carried out after the renewed call by Chief George Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei, that East Griqualand be handed to the homeland.



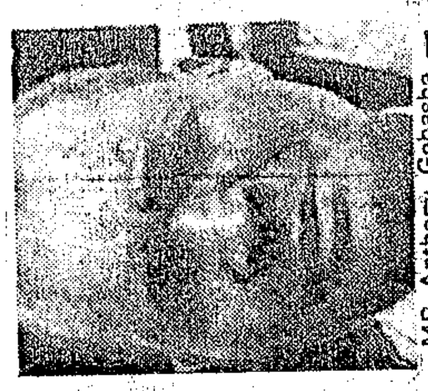
MR G Nojikela, Transkei MP — whites won't leave.

MR Elliot Majola — better prices from whites.

Mr G Nojikela, a Transkei MP from Flagstaff, said he did not believe whites would leave if the area was incorporated 'because even now, the whites in Transkei don't feel as if they are foreigners'.

He said his people believed that East Griqualand belonged to Transkei and that the Griquas and Bushmen had no claim to the territory.

Mr Anthony Gebashe, a trading store owner from the Umzimkulu district, said blacks and whites worked well together in East Griqualand.



MR Anthony Gebashe — we work well with the whites in Kokstad.

'We would suffer business-wise if the whites leave. It is God's will that we must work together.'

Mr Albert Seku, who travels about 150km from his store at Qumbe to buy supplies in Kokstad, said the economy of the area would collapse if the whites left.

'But I don't think the whites will go. The attitude of the Transkei government is to encourage whites to stay.'

Mr Elliot Majola, a Transkei citizen who works as a vehicle sales manager in Kokstad, pointed to Umtata as an example of where whites retained business confidence after the town became part of a black state.

Most of his business was with Transkei people wanting to buy trucks, vans and cars from him.

In the balance

That's the future of East Griqualand

Political Reporter
Blake Wilkins reports

Farm exodus would hit Natal hard

Natal Mercury 18/9/80

AN EXODUS of white farmers would follow the incorporation of East Griqualand into Transkei, leading to the loss of one of the most productive agricultural areas in South Africa.

Mr Peter Miller, MPC for South Coast, said that Natal would lose an important supplier of milk and meat, as would Transkei itself.

A Kokstad businessman who is a protagonist of the retention of the status quo, Mr Miller has put East Griqualand's case before the Van der Walt Commission into consolidation and lobbied numerous cabinet ministers.

He believes that incorporation 'will, without doubt, lead to a loss of confidence among working men'.

Major companies, with head offices outside the area, would continue their operations in the area.

'But the private entrepreneur would have little to continue his investment and expansion here.'

Mr Miller said firms would have difficulty kepping and recruiting recruiting white and Coloured staff.

He believed few farmers would respond to suggestions by both the South African and homeland governments that they remain on their farms and lose their original citizenship.

'Farmers here would need more than the assurances and guarantees of the Transkei Government to be convinced that their property rights and security of tenure would be respected. They would need a guarantee from the South African Government that they would be bought out.'

He said farmers would leave if the area was incorporated because of the many unknown factors they would face, such as the fear of a breakdown of law and order and the threats of nationalisation and compulsory citizenship.

Mr Miller stressed that if the government's concept of a constellation of states was to work, it was necessary to have viable, economically-active border areas and towns which supplied goods and services to homelands.

'It is essential for sound economic co-operation that confidence be maintained, and this will not be possible if step by step, the white-occupied areas adjoining homelands are absorbed. In the long term such a policy will be disastrous for the whole of South Africa.'

'Highly-productive farming land, properly cared for, is the only resource that the nation has which will last forever. Long after reserves of coal, gold and other minerals have been exhausted, properly conserved farmland will still be there to feed the millions.'

To illustrate the feelings of some farmers, Mr Miller quoted a majority decision of the Mount Currie Farmers' Association which, if implemented, would enable blacks to buy farms in East Griqualand.

The association called a meeting to discuss the KwaZulu consolidation issue. The meeting decided, subject to certain rules, that it was preferable to have a free market system than radical consolidation which might force farmers to sell out and lose control of their farms.

The rules under which the free market system could be implemented included the rigid enforcement of soil conservation legislation and labour laws which would allow only bona fide farmers and not squatters to live on farms, and the free market system had ultimately to extend both ways. This would mean black farmers could buy in white areas, and white farmers could buy in black areas.

The people of East Griqualand also had no objection to bona fide Coloured people buying farms in the area.

MR Peter Miller M P C

'East Griqualand and Transkei are economically independent. Things will not improve if we are incorporated. Let us retain the status quo.'

Statistics compiled in the area showed that the cost of buying all the farms in East Griqualand would total R58,6 million. This figure could top R73 million taking into account replacement values and costs of moving.

A report drawn up by a defunct organisation in the region showed that the diary industry alone contributed R11 million to the gross national product.

The report said the potential of the area could not be realised through primitive farming methods but needed to update techniques.

We will fight say E G's Griquas

THE 6 000 Griquas in East Griqualand are ready to fight for their land if the South African Government handed the area to Transkei, Mr Tom Poulson, chairman of the Coloured Local Affairs Committee at Kokstad, said this week.

'We have seen what our people did in the Cape when they tired of the school problem. We are prepared to swallow a lot from the white man, but be careful when we let rip (bars los).'

'There are over 400 000 Griquas in South Africa. The consolidation of East Griqualand — which is our land historically — will be a death blow to the trust which the brown man holds for the whites,' Mr Poulson said.

'The Griquas will never live under a black man. We are racists. Few people know what difficulties we as leaders face in trying to defuse this situation among Griqua people.'

Mr Poulson said the Griquas had accepted the invitation of East Griqualand whites to work with them. A Coloured had bought a farm for R50 000 in the area recently and four others had applied to the government for permits to buy farms in the white area.

MR Tom Poulson.

He said that the Griquas felt about the handing of East Griqualand to Transkei as the Afrikaner would feel if Pretoria and the Voortrekker Monument were handed to Bophutatswana.

The Griquas lay claim to the territory on the gruonds that the Griqua people under Adam Kok were offered East Griqualand as a settlement area in exchange for territory they held around Phillipolis. The Griquas arrived in 1863 after trekking across the Drakensberg to find the area uninhabited.

Kok administered the area until the convention of 1874, when Sir Henry Barkly took over.

The Griquas regard the incorporation of various parts of East Griqualand, such as Umzimkulu and Ongeluks Nek, as unconstitutional and invalid at law in terms of the 1874 convention.

Mr Poulson said his people feared they would be victims of racial prejudice and harassment.

His people could not hold weddings and dances at Umzimkulu now because 'certain elements' gatecrashed and disrupted the functions.

Two farms — Dawn and Lower Eastlands — the titles of which had been ceded to the Griqua people, had been incorporated into Transkei but no compensation had been paid by the government.

'All our people are adamant that we will fight for our land. We have spoken to the Minister (of Coloured Affairs) but there has been no action. There are thousands of people waiting to see what will happen in East Griqualand.'

Plan to open Stanger to all

(82)

Natal Mercury 18/9/80

Mercury Reporter

INDIAN and white business, trading and industrial areas of Stanger will become 'open' areas for all races if a recommendation by the Stanger Local Affairs Committee is accepted by the Stanger Town Council.

The move to declare the areas open was taken a step forward when the council expressed support for the areas to become multiracial. It was understood yesterday that the council's plan to 'open' the commercial area of the town would hit a snag because of residents there.

Mr W T Byrnes, Town Clerk of Stanger, yesterday confirmed that his council had supported the LAC recommendation, but there was still a snag.

'The council has been advised that while there was no difficulty in declaring the industrial areas open to all races, it was not possible, at this stage, to open up the commercial areas as people were also living there,' he said.

Mr Yunus Moolla, vice-chairman of the Stanger LAC, said yesterday the LAC had further recommended to the council that the Section 19 clause in the Group Areas Act should be applied in the case of the town's commercial areas.

'Already there are white-owned businesses in Indian areas operating with Indian fronts. We all would like the Group Areas Act repealed, but I am totally opposed to the Act being circumvented in any way,' he said.

Mr Moolla said there was no demand for residential development in the centre of the town and, therefore, felt that the Section 19 clause could be easily applied.

Mr Byrnes said the council would advise the Department of Community Development of its decision.

Racecourse bars for whites only

(82) NM 19/9/80

Richard McMillan

NATAL'S racecourses will remain racially segregated until the clubs are in possession of international liquor licences.

A number of Natal punters are under the mistaken impression, following a report this week, that all sections of the three courses in the province are now open to all races and already some non-white punters, who wanted to enter the Gold Ring at Greyville on Wednesday, have been refused entry.

The punters were acting on a report which stated that the Government had given the green light for the desegragation of all racecourses.

In fact, the Government move allows for the desegregation of all sporting clubs' facilities — provided the the clubs get an international licence.

As far as Natal's three race clubs are concerned, Clairwood has applied for an international licence and is waiting on a decision by the National Liquor Board, Greyville tended an application which was rejected on a procedural technicality and Scottsville has made no move towards applying for an international licence as yet.

In terms of the Liquor Act, applications for international licences must be submitted by March 31 of each year and the intention to apply for the licence must be advertised seven days before the application is lodged.

With the exception of Clairwood, which is waiting on a decision on its application, Natal's clubs must wait until next March before applying for international licences, should they wish to do so.

The situation at the three clubs at present is that non-whites are not allowed into the areas licenced for whites in terms of the liquor licences granted to the clubs. They may not use of the bars, restaurants or toilets in these areas.

While the question of desegregation has been discussed within the clubs from time to time, there has been no recent move on a national basis to bring about the desegregation of racecourses.

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9. What is Your Opinion of Having Different Lecturers Lecturing Various Topics on the Course?

5/ ...

Open up...!

(82) NM 26/9/80

Much easier if Acts amended or dropped, says club manager

Sports Reporters

MOST sports clubs in Durban and Pietermaritzburg reacted favourably to the recommendations of the Human Sciences Research Council's national sports investigation which said the Government should not interfere in sport and should grant sport full autonomy without forcing either segregation or integration.

Club officials thought amendments to the Group Areas Act, the Liquor Act and the Black Consolidation Act would be welcomed by their members.

Mr Mike Bradbury, the manager of Maritzburg Collegians, said: 'I fully agree that sport and politics be kept separate.

'As for the Liquor Act, it does not really affect us as we have an international licence and sportsmen from all race groups mix freely here and we have no problems.'

Mr Ron Griggs, the manager of Glenwood Old Boys, spoke on behalf of managers of all clubs when he said that it would make everyone's lives a lot easier if these Acts were amended or dropped altogether.

'We have an international licence so we do not have problems serving other races and the issue does not really affect us personally,' he said.

The chairman of Durban High School Old Boys, Mr Julian Thornton, said that sport and politics did not mix and 'every sport should be able to decide it's own destiny'.

No other way

Mr Ferdie Nel, chairman of the rugby section at Marist Rovers, said the recommendations were something that had to be accepted in the long run.

'There's no other way out, as far as I'm concerned. As far as the playing side goes we've already had non-whites turning out for us so further changes wouldn't be something completely new.

'It's essential that matters like this become second nature, not something unusual. Change has to be accepted whether we like it or not, but I think people are slowly getting used to new ideas.

'Of course club decisions have to be put to the vote but I believe these recommendations would be constructive.'

A spokesman for Lahee Park felt that members would probably not like complete integration within the club.

'But you have to remember that Lahee Park is not a pure sports club. It is more of an entertainment centre. I think the sports sections, which are like sub-unions, would be more favourable to change. Certainly the cricketers would go along with this.'

Durban's exclusive golf clubs were tight-lipped on the issue.

If the Government accepted the recommendations and repealed the relevant legislation this would be 'the beginning of the end of apartheid,' said Mr Dave Dalling, PFP MP for Sandton and the party's spokesman on sport.

Mr Dalling said it would be interesting to see if, in the light of this report, the Government was prepared to move away from cosmetic changes to introduce fundamental changes through the amendment of legislation.

Urged

'If the Government baulks from doing what is necessary, then South Africa can expect continued isolation and a further escalation of conflict,' he maintained.

Mr Geoff Oldfield, MP for Umbilo and the NRP spokesman on sport, said the NRP had persistently urged the Government to let sports administrators handle sports matters.

He noted that the Department of Sport would no longer function in future and hoped that this meant the Government would keep out of sport.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

'Keep the buses white...'

NM 9/10/80

(82)

Mercury Reporter

FIVE thousand petition forms are to be distributed to Durban people calling on them to protest against the planned integration of the bus service.

The petition forms are being put in postboxes along bus routes by members of the Right-wing White Rhino Club.

Mr Bryan Hurt, of Sherwood, chairman of the club, said yesterday he could not understand why it was necessary to integrate buses even if it would mean that the service would be less of a liability on ratepayers. The black service was heavily subsidised by the Government as should be the white service.

He said ratepayers and taxpayers paid for city pavements and the trees in public parks, which were not profit-making.

'So why is it necessary for the bus service to make money?' he asked.

The petition forms claim that white commuters are entitled to an efficient, clean and safe bus service.

'Do you know,' says the petition, 'integration of the buses is just another step towards full integration of ALL amenities.

'First the parks and libraries NOW the buses NEXT beaches, NEXT...??'

It claims that the Durban Transport Management Board's decision means that, 'if your daughter, wife or grandmother has to catch a bus at night, it would be with non-Europeans'.

'When the libraries were to be opened you were warned that your swimming pools would be next. If you allow this trend to continue you'll have no one but yourselves to blame!!!.

'This Devilish proposal can still be decisively defeated if you, the people of Durban, unite with us in protest.'

Mr Hurt said the signed, returned petitions would be sent to the Government before a final decision was taken on bus integration by the City Council.

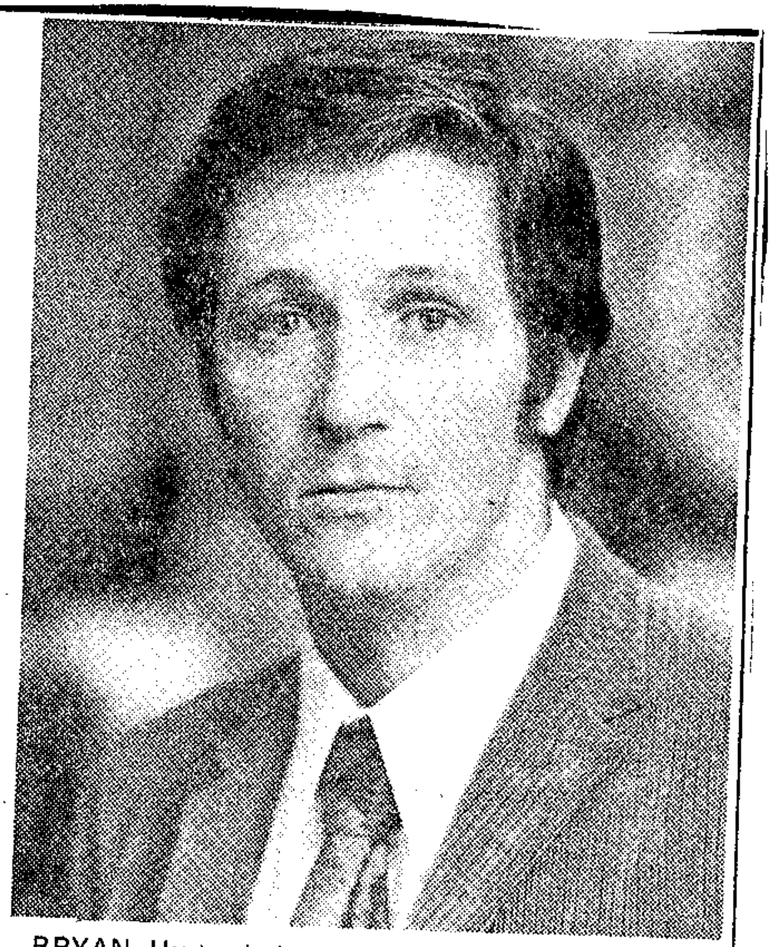
He said the White Rhino Club had a membership of about 900 throughout South Africa.

Mr Hurt said the white rhino was symbolic of the white people in South Africa. It had once faced extinction but had been saved.

In a letter introducing the club to prospective members, Mr Hurt states it is committed to enduring action to protect and promote the interests of traditionalist, Christian, white South Africans by lawful and moderate means.

'Among other things we aim to pool ideas and resources to combat the bias of our reporting media.

'The media has, in effect, stifled the expression of non-liberal thought and sought to frustrate conservative action by portraying us as a minority of bigots clinging to archaic ideas in a changing world.'



BRYAN Hurt, chairman of the White Rhino Club which is campaigning to keep Durban's bus service segregated.

Indian businessmen told to get out of white area

NM 24/10/80 (82)

Mercury Correspondent

TWO Indian businessmen in a white trading area in Mobeni were yesterday given notice to vacate their premises within three days as they were allegedly illegal occupants.

Mr Bala Govender, who runs a photographic studio, and Mr V Pillay, who has an office for his painting business, were warned that if they did not go they would be ejected and charged.

But the men could not understand how they could be 'illegal' as they had signed a tenancy agreement.

In letters to the tenants, the attorneys for the landlords of Mobeni Heights, SPB Investments, said the lease was subject to the granting of a permit: 'This was refused so you are illegally occupying the premises.'

The Department of Community Development had warned that the matter had been referred to the police, the letter said.

Mr Govender said he had no other place from which to conduct his business.

82 S. Tribune 30/11/80

'RACIST' RONDALIA

Businessman was turned away from holiday resort

Ismail Moolla . . . not allowed

By WANDA EDKINS

AN Indian businessman has slammed the Rondalia Touring Club as racist after he was refused accommodation and "rudely" turned away from their Hibberdene holiday resort on the Natal South Coast.

Mr Ismail Moolla, a councillor on the Umzinto North Town Board and secretary of the Umzinto Civic Association, had planned to spend a long weekend at the resort with his wife and children after he saw it advertised in a Sunday newspaper.

On their arrival he was refused admission. "An official there told me: 'You're a non-white so you're not allowed. We're only open to whites'. He was very rude and I felt humiliated and embarrassed," Mr Moolla said.

He was later told in a letter from Mr Hennie Rall, managing director of Rondalia, that he had been turned away from the resort as to admit him would have constituted a contravention of the Liquor Act.

"Should this Act be contravened the company is liable to loose its liquor licence," Mr Rall said.

This week the **Sunday Tribune** established the Hibberdene resort has no liquor licence.

When this was pointed out to Mr Rall he said: "Well, if the Liquor Act doesn't apply, then other things do — the Group Areas Act and the Hotel Act."

When told that neither of these Acts applies in the case of the South Coast resort, Mr Rall said he would have to look into the legal position to see what clause excluded blacks.

"I'm no racist, in fact I'm quite the opposite," Mr Rall said. "I have lived among the Zulu people and I speak Zulu."

But, he said, he had priorities over making application for Rondalia holiday resorts to open their doors to blacks. Asked what these are, Mr Rall said: "Making money."

A receptionist at the Hibberdene resort, who refused to give her name, said when telephoned by the **Sunday Tribune** that company policy restricted the camp to whites.

"I don't know why," she said.

"Once in a while we get non-whites coming here. We don't give them accommodation, but if they want to eat at our restaurant, we allow them to eat on the veranda. We don't allow them inside," she said.

She said the restaurant was not licensed.

Mr Gerhard Stanek, president of the Durban Hotel and Bottle Store Association, said the Hotel Act would not prohibit blacks from being admitted to the resort.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development in Durban said the Rondalia camp at Hibberdene did not fall within a proclaimed group area.

It was, however, a controlled area, owned and occupied by whites.

As such, a concession was needed to allow blacks in. Application for this could be made to the Minister of Community Development in Pretoria.

Mr Moolla said there was nothing in the newspaper advertisement he had seen to indicate the resorts were restricted to whites.

"One doesn't normally stress racial problems. Everyone knows the laws of the land," Mr Rall said.

He said the touring club side of Rondalia was open to all race groups. This includes services such as free towing for members, discount on certain car parts and bookings of accommodation throughout South Africa.

"I took over the group in February," Mr Rall said. "We have many operations going on. Why would I apply for that sort of thing (integration of resorts) immediately?"

He said he was not aware of any such move having been made in the past. He could not say if anything would be done to change things in the future.

"We might have some plans. I can't say we have — but it's just possible," he said.

No. 237, 1980

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 153 OF 1958 IN REGARD TO THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE GROUP AREAS DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1955 (NOW THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966), IN AN AREA AT DURBAN, DISTRICT OF DURBAN, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 153 of 1958 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (b) of the Schedule of that Proclamation of the area defined in the Schedule of this Proclamation.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Eleventh day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZE.

397—1

No. 237, 1980 GG 7311 (82)

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 153 VAN 1958 INSAKE DIE TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP DIE ONTWIKKELING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1955 (NOU DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966), IN 'N GEBIED GELEE TE DURBAN, DISTRIK DURBAN, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 153 van 1958 deur die uitsluiting van die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (b) van die Bylae van daardie Proklamasie van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae van hierdie Proklamasie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Elfde dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZE.

7311—1

28/11/80

No. 238, 1980

WITHDRAWAL OF PROCLAMATION 88 OF 1980 IN REGARD TO THE AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATIONS 153 OF 1958 AND 273 OF 1963

Under section 51 (3) of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby withdraw Proclamation 88 of 1980 in its entirety.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Eleventh day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZE.

No. 239, 1980

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT STORMS RIVER, DISTRICT OF HUMANSDORP, PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Under section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Eleventh day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZE.

82

SCHEDULE

COLOURED GROUP

Erf 104, Zitzikama (Storms River), in its entirety.

No. 238, 1980

INTREKKING VAN PROKLAMASIE 88 VAN 1980 INSAKE DIE WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIES 153 VAN 1958 EN 273 VAN 1963

Kragtens artikel 51 (3) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), trek ek hierby Proklamasie 88 van 1980 in sy geheel in.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Elfde dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZE.

No. 239, 1980 GS 7311 28/11/80

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE STORMSRIVIER, DISTRIK HUMANSDORP, PROVINSIE DIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP

Kragtens artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Gekleurde groep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Elfde dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZE.

BYLAE

GEKLEURDE GROEP

Erf 104 Zitzikama (Stormsrivier), in sy geheel.

From the table we can see that the ratio of white to African cases is very different from the usual composition of the workforce in the mines or in manufacturing, and different from the population composition in the country as a whole, or that in the North Western Cape asbestos fields. So this table is quite useful. It allows one to pinpoint semiquantitatively that there is certainly a significant underestimation of African cases in particular. So one can say that the overall number of cases is an underestimation in general.

We know that in South Africa about 25 to 30 cases are added to the register each year.[34,35] The United Kingdom with more than twice the South African population registers about 60 cases annually.[67] Yet the United Kingdom is more heavily industrialised implying that more people are exposed to asbestos. In addition, the health services infrastructure is much more developed and one would expect more cases to find their way onto the register. So the South African figures again seem to underestimate the true situation despite the fact that they are proportionately as high as in the United Kingdom. The relatively high South African figures might be explained by exposure to high levels of asbestos at work and in the environment, control being worse than in the United Kingdom.

The tendency to say that where there are no numbers there are no facts excludes much useful information. On the other hand, when the figures do exist other difficulties arise.

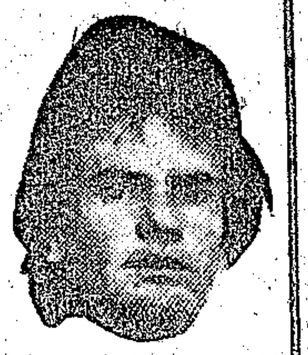
B.3.ii WHERE NUMERICAL DATA DO EXIST

Association equals causality?

B.3.ii.a. The question has been raised as to whether the association between asbestos and ARD's is a causal one. With regard to asbestosis there is no doubt that asbestos causes scarring of the lungs.[23,35,37,38,39] This has been proved in many animal experiments, post mortem examinations and X-Ray studies. The causal relation is relatively straightforward because nothing else causes the type of lung damage characteristic of asbestosis.

We have nowhere to go, say the Umbulwana squatters after their homes are bulldozed

Story and Pictures by



CHRIS WHITFIELD

The terror they call the Magwaza

18/11/80 SUN TRIB

82

Some of the victims . . .

CELLOPATRA Tetwa came back from fetching wood one Monday and half her house had been knocked down. Her children were sitting in the back yard shivering and crying.

A few weeks later a white newspaper reporter drove up and parked near her shattered home. The two little children and neighbouring friends fled.

"They thought you were the magwaza," explained landowner Esther Molife.

It was the "magwaza" — a Zulu word meaning "condemnors" and used to describe Government and borough officials responsible for housing in the Umbulwana townships near Ladysmith — who had come with front-end loaders and knocked down the two rooms Mrs Tetwa had added to her mud and tin house.

With them were armed police in camouflage uniforms.

More than 40 of those squatter buildings were demolished or partly destroyed at Umbulwana on that Monday, August 18.

Now more than 100 families have been given until the end of this month to get out of Umbulwana.

They have hit out at the evictions and claim they have nowhere else to go, and houses in which people are living are being partially destroyed by the front-end loaders.

Ladysmith Town Clerk, Pieter Hurter, said he gave specific instructions that only vacant dwellings were to be destroyed.

A spokesman for the Drakensberg Administration Board, responsible for housing in urban areas outside KwaZulu, refused to comment and referred the Tribune to Mr Hurter.

Children play among the ruins of what used to be Joseph Mkhwanazi's six-roomed house. The one remaining room — in which Mr Mkhwanazi and his two children live — is behind them

Landowner Esther Molife and three-year-old daughter Zenele. "Where will they all go," asks Mrs Molife

Umbulwana people at the labour offices."

Mr Hurter said the eviction of the squatter families in the township is being done as humanely as possible.

"They have to go because they are a health hazard to the borough and they have no services," he said.

"Also they are in the flood plains — they don't realise this because there have been no floods for a few years — so it is in their own interests to move," he said.

The Klip River runs through the borough and periodically floods its banks.

Marked

Mr Hurter stressed that no action was being taken against the "legal illegals" — squatters who have been on the land since 1976 when several were moved to a township nearby.

"Their houses were marked and they can stay," he said.

"On August 18, 42 buildings were demolished and the truth of the matter is that they were all unoccupied buildings," he told the Tribune.

"It was my specific instruction that no buildings that were being used were to be demolished," he said.

"There were cases where people were building on to their houses and these additions were demolished, but as far as I know there were no possessions in there," said Mr Hurter.

Health

Mr Hurter said a Drakensberg Administration Board survey had shown that more than 50 percent of the squatters at Umbulwana were not from the Ladysmith district.

"I am only involved in the removal of the illegal structures and the health hazard . . . the people do not fall under my jurisdiction," he said.

"I am not putting out people — just demolishing unoccupied illegal structures."

A spokesman for the DAB refused to comment on the issue and referred the Tribune to Mr Hurter who was "running the whole operation."

The residents are bitter — they have no apparent future and their lives are being destroyed around them.

As one man put it: "We don't often see whites around here. And when we do they have come to take something."

> We were told to move the furniture and then they broke the room down . . . This is bad — now we don't know what is going to happen . . . we hear rumours all the time . . . We are having trouble getting new jobs as well. They refuse to register Umbulwana people at the labour offices . . . We don't often see whites around here. And when we do they have come to take something . . . .

Rain soaked

The Tribune this week spoke to several of the squatters, and some of them said they were told to remove property from rooms before the front-end loaders, driven by borough employees, razed them.

Victoria Lubede pointed to a rain soaked pile of furniture and household accessories: "We were told to move the furniture and then they broke the room down," she said.

The room at Mrs Lubede's home was separate from the main dwelling and used mainly for storage, but others in the township claim they were living in rooms that were flattened.

Victoria Gwala lives with eight children in one room after the extra room she had built on the house had been demolished by the front-end loaders.

She had also been asked to remove goods from the room before it was knocked down.

Joseph Mkhwanazi decided to improve his dwelling from a one room shed to a six room house. All he still had to do was put the roof on.

Then the magwaza came.

Mrs Molife owns 5 hectares of land in the township. Eight families live in the eight sturdy mud-houses on the land.

On August 18 two of the houses on her land were partly demolished by the front-end loaders.

Later that day, when Mrs Molife returned from a shopping trip to be greeted by the destruction, she found an official letter signed on behalf of the borough engineer.

The letter warned that authorisation had been given for the demolishing of eight "shacks" on her property within 28 days.

"This is bad — now we don't know what is going to happen ... we hear rumours all the time," she said.

The municipality this month gave families — more than 100 say local landowners — notice to get off the land or they will face legal action.

The Umbulwana residents' problems don't end here. They have nowhere to go to...

Victoria Lubede says she was asked to remove furniture from this room before it was demolished

Cellopatra Tetwa and her children ... she came home to a shattered house

... and one of the Magwaza

LEFT: Ladysmith Town Clerk Pieter Hurter. He says the eviction of squatter families is being done as humanely as possible. "They have to go because they are a health hazard to the borough and they have no services. Also they are on the flood plains. It is in their own interests to move. It was my specific instruction that no buildings that were being used were to be demolished. They are not my responsibility"

Mr Hurter says they are not his responsibility and the Drakensberg Administration Board refuses to comment, but the residents say they are not being given alternative housing and nearby townships are full.

The nearby Steadville and Ezakheni locations are "full up", according to local churchmen and the Umbulwana residents.

Mrs Molife has been told that she will be allowed to stay on the land if she gets the necessary licence.

"But where will they all go," she said, pointing at the houses around her little home.

Some have already started sending their children away to relatives, but for most the future is bleak.

"We are having trouble getting new jobs as well," said Mrs Molife. "They refuse to register

• To Page 17

GROUP AREAS

— NATAL

22/2/81 to 31/12/81

Redhill evictions cause uncertainty and grief

By CONNAL VICKERS

S. Tribune 22/2/81 (82)

FAMILIES living on Redhill Farm near the Tugela River mouth have been given a month to leave the area occupied by their forefathers since the Anglo-Zulu war.

The eviction orders, thought to affect about a hundred families, have brought grief and uncertainty to the people living on the narrow strip of land which runs northwards along the coast from the river mouth.

Many of the residents say their families have lived in the area for three or four generations, settling there at the end of the Anglo-Zulu war over 100 years ago.

"My history is in these hills," said resident Mr Alfred Zulu. "My family has been here a very long time. I don't know exactly how long it is but my father, who is 88 was born and raised here, and my grandfather was here for many years before his birth."

"How can we be squatters after all this time? This is my birthplace and my children's birthplace and it has been home to many generations before us," he said.

Mr Zulu left the area when he was 17 and worked in Durban for 18 years before retiring to come back to the farm. His father gave him land last year in the family kraal and he has used a large part of his savings to start building a house for his wife and four children.

The house, a four-roomed cottage built from concrete blocks, will now never be finished.

"I have put over R1 000 into my house but now they have told us to go. Must I now leave the house for which I have worked and saved for 18 years?" he said.

"The people don't care anymore. We know we will have to go so the people have stopped planting crops and the cattle now graze freely in fields meant for our use. Our family had 30 cows. Today we have four because what is the use of cattle if you can't take them with you?" he said.

Alfred Zulu's story is just one of the many abandoned dreams that abound in the area. Many people have built new homes, only to find they must leave them for a new undeveloped location.

Several families live in each kraal as sons and daughters return from the cities to build homes alongside more of their fathers. These people, and the older residents, have been labelled as squatters who are "illegally residing" on the farm.

Officials from the Department of Co-operation and Development maintain the people are squatters who have recently moved on to the farm. They said they had established in 1970 that 11 families were living on the farm and that they had only served eviction notices on those who had subsequently moved into the area.

But residents deny having any squatters in the area. All squatters were cleared out in previous removals in May last year, they say.

CHE

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Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Indians; Marlboro

Hans 5 Aug (1) 214 (82)

*4. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services, 25/2/81

(1) Whether progress is being made in the development of Marlboro for the occupation of Indians; if so,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND STATE AUXILIARY SERVICES:

(1) Yes.

(2) Excellent progress has been made to date with the development of Marlboro. All the ground in the proclaimed group area has been acquired and a tender for the installation of essential services has been accepted. The site was handed over to the contractor during October 1980 and the expected completion date is February 1982. The area will be developed in two phases. Phase one

comprises 529 residential erven and phase two 290 residential erven. Provision has also been made for flat sites, business sites, school sites, parks, and other community facilities. The National Housing Commission proposes to build a project comprising 50 dwelling units in phase one and tenders for the construction of the project are expected to be invited during the second half of 1981. Erven in phase one will be offered to individuals wishing to build their own homes as soon as the township has been proclaimed. Finality in this connection is expected to be reached before the end of 1981.

Hans 5 Col. 245 (82)

Durban complex: shortage of houses

26/2/5

27. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services:

(1) What was the estimated shortage of houses for White, Coloured and Asiatic persons, respectively, in the Durban complex as at 31 December 1980;

(2) how many (a) houses and (b) flats were made available for persons of each race group during 1980 by (i) his Department and (ii) the local authority?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND STATE AUXILIARY SERVICES:

			Whites	Coloureds	Asians
(1)			None	1 422	8 555
(2)	(a)	(i)	120	1	—
		(ii)	29	876	1 572
	(b)	(i)	—	—	2
		(ii)	18	—	995

As far as Whites are concerned there is, in general, no real shortage. This does not mean, however, that adequate accommodation is readily available on demand in all centres. The sudden cataclysm and resultant favourable economic climate led to such an increased demand for housing that accommodation which was readily available a year ago is now difficult to obtain. Waiting lists, indicating a growing

demand that is being carefully watched, cannot be used as a gauge to determine shortages due to a considerable number of factors such as, for instance, duplication of applications, rapid ageing of particulars and the fact that the majority of applicants are not without shelter. Local authorities are encouraged to submit new housing projects to supply in the demand for Whites to the Department for approval in order that they may be commenced with as soon as funds are available.

82

Boycotters seek aid in city rent battle

Mercury Reporter

THE Department of Internal (Indian) Affairs is to be formally asked today to come to the rescue of thousands of Indian tenants of the Durban City Council in Phoenix who are fighting an increase in rents.

A deputation from the Phoenix Rent Action Committee, headed by the committee's chairman, Mr Jackie Nair, will make the request when it meets Mr W J Schreuder, regional representative of the department, in his Stanger Street office this morning.

Subsidy

Mr Nair said they were meeting Mr Schreuder in the hope that the department would help the thousands of Phoenix families who are boycotting rents as a protest against Durban City Council's decision to raise them by 15 percent from the beginning of this month.

'One way the department can help us is by approaching the Department of Community Development to subsidise rents in the housing schemes,' he said.

Mr Schreuder yesterday declined to comment, except to say that 'if these people want to run to the Press even before the meeting, it's their business'.

Meanwhile, the Phoenix Rent Action Committee yesterday sent a letter to Durban's Town Clerk, Mr Gordon Haygarth, informing him that more than 5 000 council tenants in Phoenix were boycotting payment of their March rents.

THIS Phoenix family is one of many who have been hard hit by the recent increase in rents. Mrs Devanthee Suresh and her children, Prevesh, 4, and Neelawathie, 2.

Boycott

'We also issued a stern warning to the council not to take action against these people. If the electricity supply to their homes is interrupted because of non-payment of rents, there is going to be a strong backlash with thousands of Indian and coloured tenants of the council from other areas joining the rent boycott,' said a spokesman for the committee last night.

Mr Virgil Bonhomme, secretary of the Durban Housing Action Committee, said the rent boycott in the Newlands East and Sydenham Heights area was 'still going strong'. The coloured tenants of the council from these areas were determined to continue the boycott until the council met all the demands of the tenants.

These include scrapping the 15 percent increase in rents, granting a 30 percent rebate on rates and a review of the entire rental structure with a view to 'bringing it within the reach of all tenants'.

TABLE 36

A DEJECTED Mrs Elsie Thompson and her family was one of six families evicted from Newlands East homes by the Durban City Council yesterday.

Families' belongings dumped in street

NM · 11/3/81 (82)

Mercury Reporter

A COLOURED family in Newlands East returned home yesterday to find it empty and their furniture and other belongings dumped outside their council home.

Mr D L Bhima, whose family was one of six evicted yesterday because of non-payment of rent, said he left home early yesterday to look for a job and his wife had gone to work.

'The house was locked when we left in the morning,' he said.

'I was told by neighbours that a gang of 20 black men accompanied by police had unlocked the house with a spare key and removed the furniture because I was in arrears with my rent.

Bedding

'I owe the council about four months' rent, about R250. I notified it that I was unemployed and will pay part of the arrears as soon as I receive my unemployment money,' he said, adding that he was upset that his belongings had been 'dumped outside' without warning.

When the Mercury visited Newlands East yesterday, furniture, bedding and other belongings of the evicted families were still left outside. Several family members had gone to find accommodation for the night.

Mrs Elsie Thompson, 40, who was also evicted yesterday, said she had fallen behind with her rent after her former husband lost his job about nine months ago.

Relatives

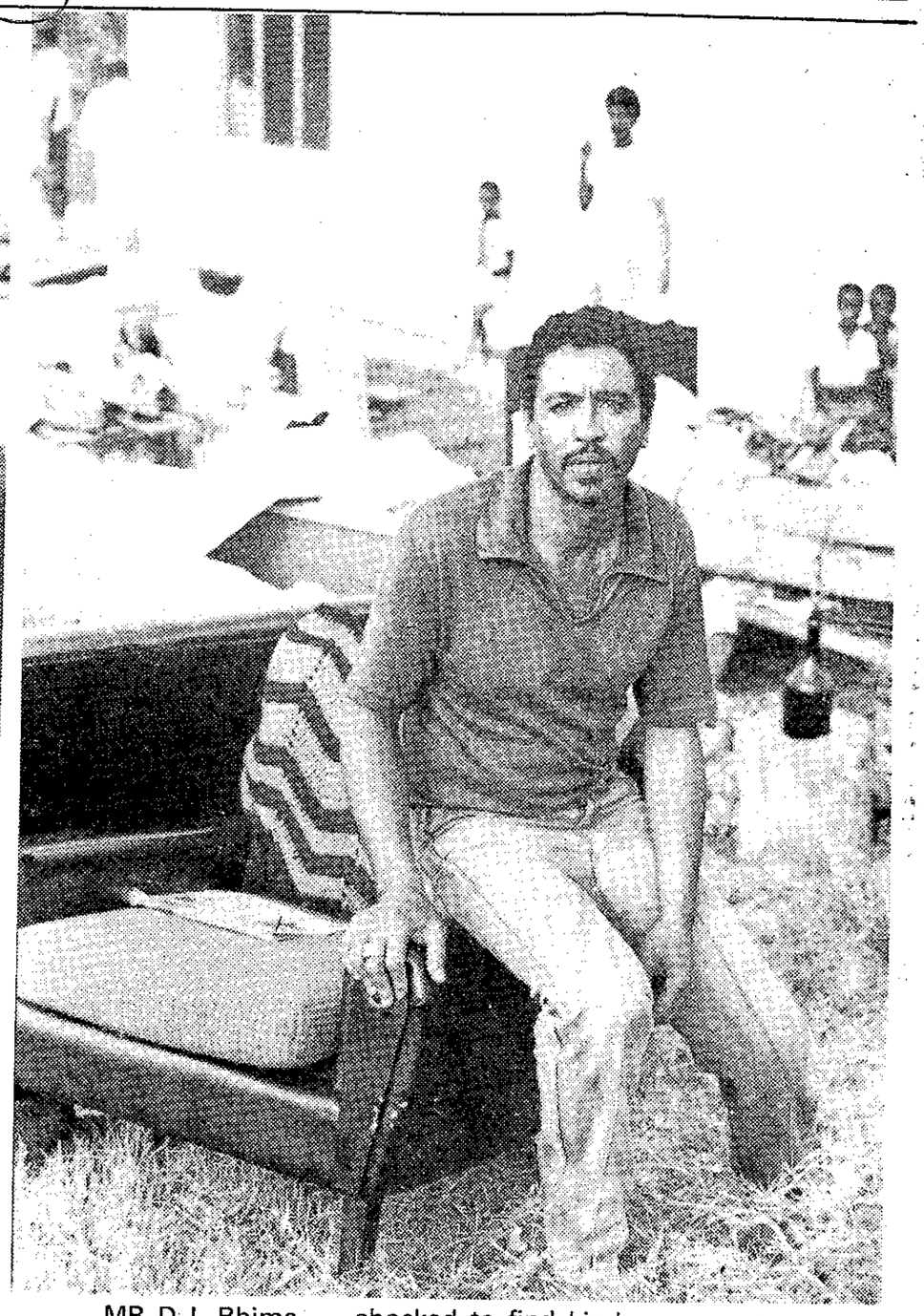
'I owe the council about R400 in rent, but paid R170 towards this last week. I cannot understand why I was still evicted,' she said.

She said her family would spend the night with relatives in the neighbourhood.

She was very worried that her furniture would be stolen if left outside overnight.

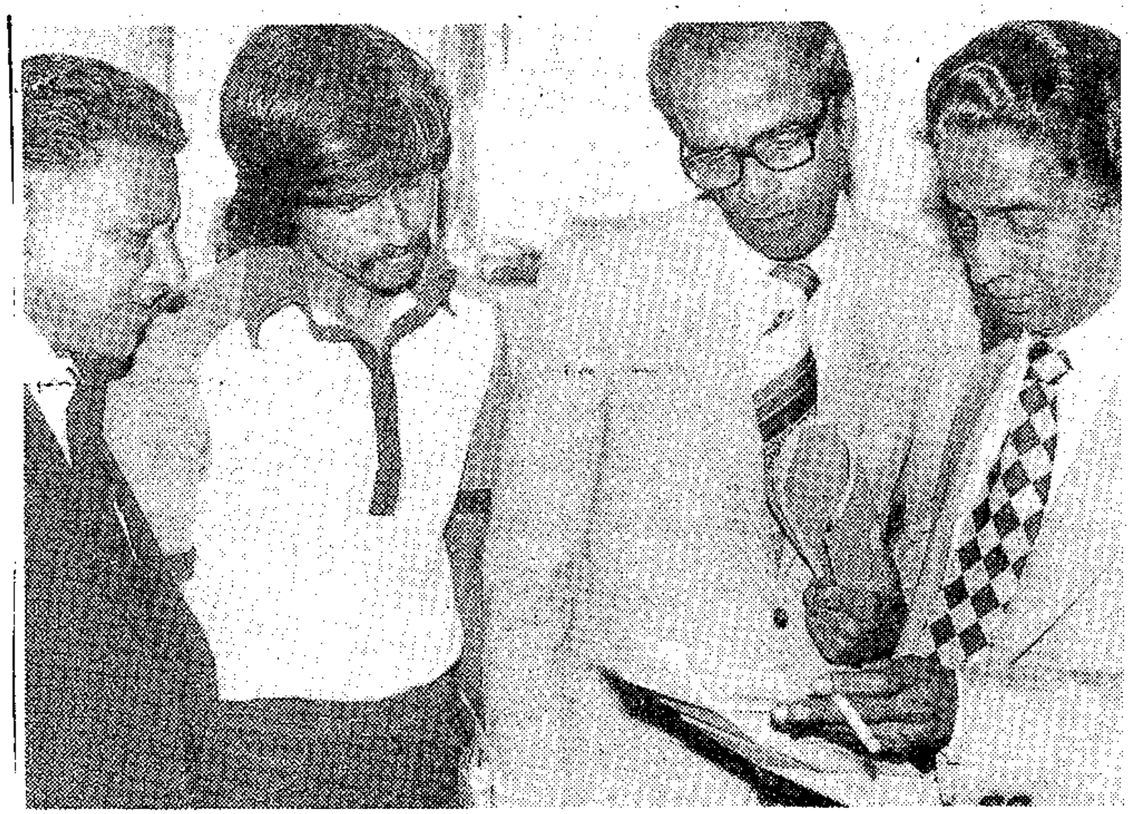
Mrs Leslie Sprague, chairman of the Durban's Health and Housing Committee, said last night that no tenant in arrears with rent was evicted without thorough consideration.

'We are terribly reluctant to evict people from their homes. We go right out of our way to avoid eviction. It's only done as a last resort,' she said.



MR D L Bhima . . . shocked to find his house empty.

Deputation in plea over rents 'crisis'



MEMBERS of the Durban Housing Action Committee's deputation which yesterday met Mr W J Schreuder, regional representative of the Department of Internal Affairs, to discuss the rent problem. They are (from left) Mr J M Singh, Mr S Maharaj, Mr D K Singh, chairman, and Mr Jackie Nair.

Mercury Reporter

MR W J Schreuder, regional representative of the Department of Internal (Indian) Affairs in Durban, yesterday undertook to arrange an urgent meeting with the Department of Community Development to help resolve the rent problem facing thousands of Indian and coloured tenants.

Mr D K Singh, chairman of the Durban Housing Action Committee, told the Mercury that Mr Schreuder had given this assurance to a deputation which met him in his office yesterday to discuss a 'crisis situation' which had arisen following increases in rents in municipal housing schemes in Durban.

Mr Singh, who led the deputation, described the meeting with Mr Schreuder as 'very fruitful' and said they had informed him of the hardships of Indian and coloured tenants as a result of the rents hike.

'We told Mr Schreuder that a crisis situation has arisen and it is imperative that his department impressed upon the Department of Community Development and other Government agencies the seriousness of the rent problem and the need for urgent action to defuse it.'

He said Mr Schreuder agreed to submit the request to the Department of Community Development and also to take steps to set up a committee on which the committee would be represented to find ways and means of reassessing the housing and rent problem.

'We have little doubt that immediate steps will be taken by the Department of Internal Affairs to set the machinery in motion to deal with the very crucial rent problem,' Mr Singh added.

Mr Schreuder declined to comment when contacted by the Mercury yesterday.

50 are told to go in Ifafa rezoning

NM 12/3/81

(82)

By Mariah Vengtas

PROPERTY-owners and residents at Ifafa Beach on the Natal South Coast yesterday reacted with mixed feelings to a move to rezone the predominantly white area for coloureds.

More than 50 property owners were this week served with expropriation notices by the Department of Community Development giving them 60 days in which to submit their claims for compensation.

The area affected includes a hotel, caravan park, a seaside holiday resort and a number of stores. It was learned that the holiday resort and caravan park, Ifafa Marina, was also likely to be affected by the zoning.

Ideal

An Ifafa Marina resident who asked not to be identified, said he was very worried about his family's future.

'I am 65 years old and have been living here with my wife for the past five years. We moved here from Sasolburg and thought it was an ideal place for our retirement, but now it seems we'll have to move.

'We have nowhere else to go. We have become so conditioned to life here that it's not going to be easy finding a place like this,' he said.

Mr Jan Coetzee, owner of the Ifafa Beach Hotel, which is in the affected area, said the zoning ended several years of uncertainty. He said there were many coloured families already living in the area and the zoning in their favour had not come as a surprise.

Moans

'Whites have to give up their land somewhere for other race groups. Unfortunately it is our area that was chosen. There are lots of coloureds living here. They are very good people and deserve a place of their own.

'There will be a lot of moans and groans about the rezoning. Where will the coloureds go to if we all adopt an attitude that we are not moving?' he asked.

will go. I guess we'll just have to shop around. I don't think we will get a place like this again,' she added.

Mr William Oberholzer, chairman of the Ifafa Beach Advisory Committee, who also owns a number of holiday cottages near the beach, said his livelihood had been affected.

'I will be deprived of a business which I built up over 13 years. I thought this was going to be our place of retirement, but my dream has been shattered,' he said.

He said he accepted the fact that it was to become a coloured area, but he was worried at being 'left in the dark' over what compensation to expect for his property.

NRP candidate for the South Coast, Mr Aubrey Thompson, who addressed a political meeting in Ifafa Beach yesterday, told the Mercury that he was 'extremely pleased that the coloureds had at long last been given a place where they can enjoy home ownership.

'But, looking at it from the surface, one wonders whether the right place has been chosen. Ifafa Beach has 128 building sites of which 59 were already developed whereas the nearby Elysium has about 227 building lots of which only 36 have been developed.'

Notice of the expropriation is expected to be gazetted shortly.

(Report by M Vengtas, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban)

MRS Sybil McLeod . . . it's going to be 'heart breaking' leaving our homes. **Pictures by Elijah Zondi**

MR WILLIAM Oberholzer . . . livelihood affected.

HOTEL-OWNER Mr

negative (suggesting that

Again, however, the preser

zoning ended several years of uncertainty.

NRP candidate for the South Coast, Mr Aubrey Thompson . . . 'extremely pleased' coloureds given home ownership.

Mr R J R Bullock, a resident at Ifafa Beach for nearly 60 years, said he was 'very depressed and astounded' that whites would be uprooted.

'I don't think it was necessary to do so. It would have done a great deal more towards racial harmony if the area was left as it is because there are already coloureds living adjacent to the Ifafa Beach development area and were making use of the beach and its amenities.'

A pensioner, Mrs Sybil McLeod, who has owned a property near the beach since 1953, said it would be 'heart breaking' to move out.

Cottages

'We never thought the day would come when we would have to leave our homes. This is one of the best areas on the South Coast.

'I do not know where we

reguit lyne deur Baken H tot by Baken A op genoemde Kaart vir Proklamasiedoeleindes A6625/80, die beginpunt.

GRENSSTROOK

(4) Begin by die noordwestelikste baken van Gedeelte 43 (Kaart A2482/29) van die plaas Mooiplaats 355 JR; daarvandaan algemeen ooswaarts met die noordelike grense van genoemde Gedeelte 43 langs tot waar dit gekruis word deur die suidwaartse verlenging van die westelike grens van Claudius De Vries-Rylaan in die dorp Claudius (Algemene Plan A2944/29); daarvandaan suidweswaarts met genoemde verlenging langs tot waar dit die suidelike grens van genoemde Gedeelte 43 kruis; daarvandaan algemeen weswaarts en noordwaarts met die suidelike en westelike grense van genoemde Gedeelte 43 langs tot by die noordwestelikste baken daarvan, die beginpunt.

No. 49, 1981

VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, EN TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966 IN GEBIEDE TE IFAFA EN ELYSIUM, DISTRIK UMZINTO, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens—

A. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966) verklaar ek hierby dat—

(i) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Blanke groep; en

(ii) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (b) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Gekleurde groep; en

B. artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23, 29, 30 en 32 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, van toepassing is in die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (b) van die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vier-en-twintigste dag van Februarie Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

BYLAE

BLANKE GROEP

(a) Vanaf die oostelikste baken van Onderverdeling 7 (van 1) van die gekonsolideerde plaas Elysium 2054 suidoos met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Onderverdeling 1 van die gekonsolideerde plaas Elysium 2054, die gekonsolideerde plaas Elysium 2054 en Erf 139, Ifafa, en met die verlenging daarvan langs tot by die punt waar dit die hoofwatermerk van die Indiese Oseaan kruis; dan algemeen suidwes en wes met die hoogwatermerk van die Indiese Oseaan en die hoogwatermerk aan die linkerkant van die Mtwalumerivier langs tot by die punt waar dit die westelike

Beacon H to Beacon A on the said Diagram for Proclamation Purposes A6625/80, the point of beginning.

BORDER STRIP

(4) Beginning at the north-westernmost beacon of Portion 43 (Diagram A2482/29) of the farm Mooiplaats 355 JR; thence generally eastwards along the northern boundaries of the said Portion 43 to the point of intersection with the prolongation southwards of the western boundary of Claudius De Vries Drive in Claudius Township (General Plan A2944/29); thence southwestwards along the said prolongation to the point where it intersects the southern boundary of the said Portion 43; thence generally westwards and northwards along the southern and western boundaries of the said Portion 43 to the north-westernmost beacon thereof, the point of beginning.

No. 49, 1981

DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AND APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AREAS AT IFAFA AND ELYSIUM, DISTRICT OF UMZINTO, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under—

A. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that—

(i) the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the White group; and

(ii) the areas defined in paragraph (b) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group; and

B. section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive, 29, 30 and 32 to 37 inclusive, of the said Act, shall as from the date of publication hereof, apply in the area defined in paragraph (b) of the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-fourth day of February, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

SCHEDULE

WHITE GROUP

(a) From the easternmost beacon of Subdivision 7 (of 1) of the consolidated farm Elysium 2054, southeastwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: Subdivision 1 of the consolidated farm Elysium 2054, the consolidated farm Elysium 2054 and Erf 139, Ifafa, and the prolongation thereof to the point where the high-water mark of the Indian Ocean is intersected; thence generally south-westwards and westwards along the high-water mark of the Indian Ocean and the high-water mark of the left bank of the Mtwalume River to the point where the western boundary of Erf 253, Elysium,

Agricultural Census data give the following averages:

TABLE 2

District, Number of permanent ('regular') Coloured and African men workers employed, number of holdings and average number employed per holding, 1972-73 :

District	No. of workers	No. of holdings	Average No. of workers per holding
Beaufort West	1 015	274	3,7
Fraserburg	591	214	2,8
Middelburg	1 141	204	5,6
Graaff-Reinet	1 384	199	7,0
Total	4 131	891	4,6

SOURCE: Report on agricultural and pastoral production, Agricultural Census No. 46, 1972-73, Report No. 06-01-10.

The Unisa survey found an average of 5,62 permanent farm workers per farm in area 3 and 2.84 in area 4.(3)

Th ed in this survey and
those q extent by the Unisa
researc hat many of the farms
in this bour forces - than the
average rms in the Beaufort West
distric res, employ 25 and 23
permane farm of 13 000 hectares
in the

First steps are taken to rezone Ilafa Marina

NM 14/3/81 (82)

Mercury Reporter

THE Group Areas Board is to investigate the desirability of proclaiming the Ilafa Marina holiday resort on the Natal South Coast for coloureds, according to Mr Charles Perold, Regional Representative of the Department of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services in Durban.

The move follows a notice in the Government Gazette yesterday proclaiming Elysium, near Ilafa, a white group area and Ilafa Beach and Darlington, as coloured group areas.

Members of the public who have an interest in Ilafa Marina may submit their representations to the Department of Community Development's office in Durban before April 10.

'Because the majority of people with an interest in Ilafa Marina live in the Orange Free State and Transvaal it has been decided to hold a public hearing in Pretoria on May 15 to hear verbal representations.

'Furthermore, an inspection in loco of Ilafa Marina will also be held on May 12 at 9 30 a m and people with an interest in the resort will be given an opportunity of accompanying the committee,' he added.

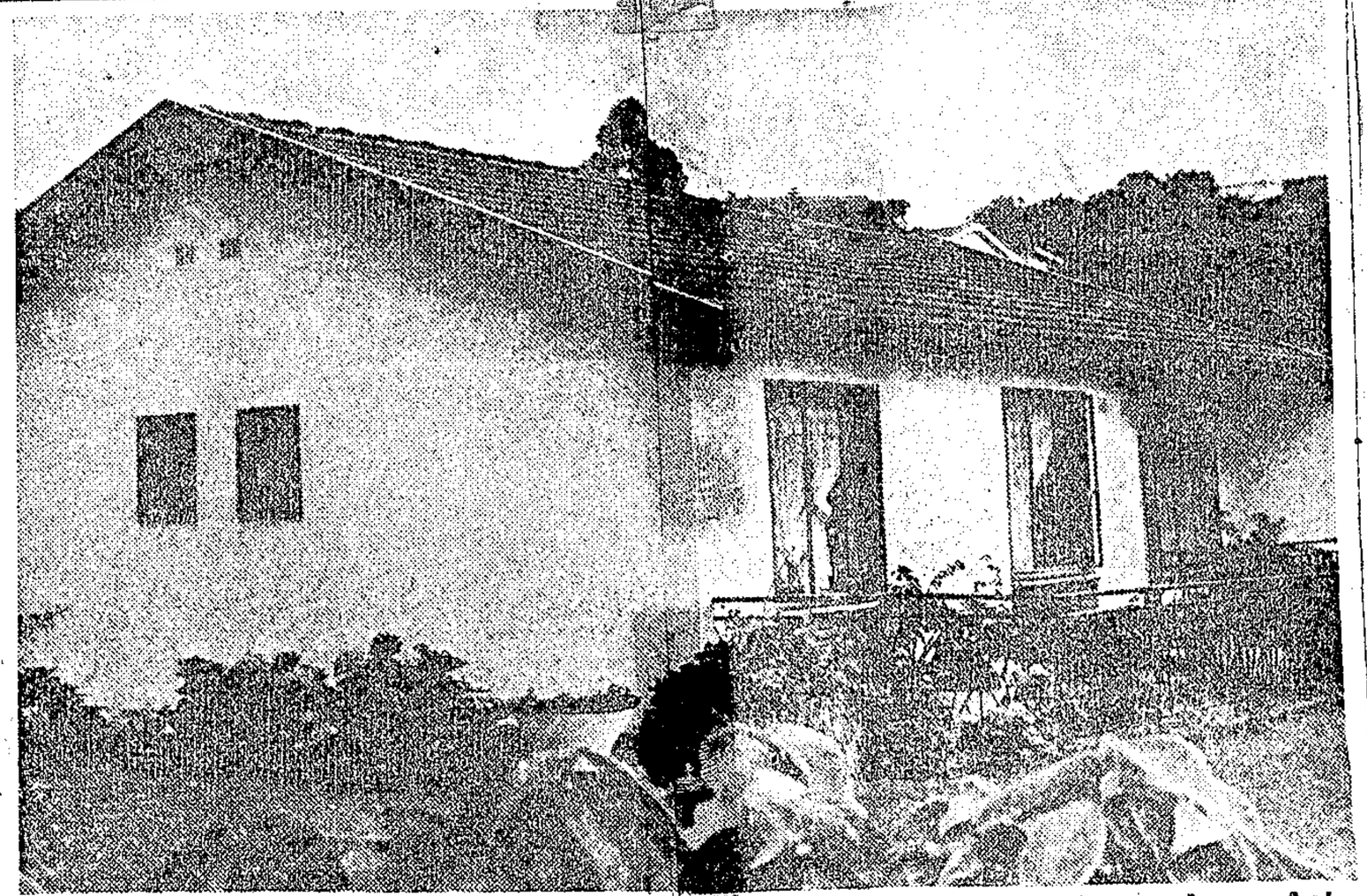
The holiday resort for whites is about 80 km from Durban and includes 18 two bedroom chalets, 180 luxury caravan sites, each with its own private bathroom and toilet, 5 staff houses, and amenities such as tennis courts, swimming pools, trampolines and canoes.

John Forbes . . . "I am old and don't want to fight the Group Areas Act.

The house owner who isn't!

S. Tribune 15/3/81 (82)

And all because he's white and living in Chatsworth with his Indian wife . . .



The house that Mr Forbes bought but cannot own in terms of the Group Areas Act

By YOGIN DEVAN

CHATSWORTH'S only white resident — who has been living among 250 000 Indians for the past 11 years — cannot own the house he bought because of the colour of his skin.

Mr John Forbes, 69, and his Indian wife, Amina, 58, who live in a two-bedroomed cottage in Arena Park entered into an agreement of purchase and sale with the Durban City Council in 1970 when he took occupancy of the house. Because they married before the Mixed Marriages Act was passed, the couple are allowed to live together in an Indian residential area.

Mr Forbes could not take transfer of the property because the final selling price of the house had not been determined by the Durban City Council. A few years ago he also bought an extra strip of land at the back of his house.

The City Council agreed to sell him the land by private treaty, in 1975 but he was not allowed to take transfer.

Mr Forbes is disqualified from taking transfer because he is white and living in an Indian Group Area.

Amina Forbes . . . "We paid for the house fully."

Mr Forbes, who is a disabled pensioner, this week slammed the Group Areas Act as "evil and rotten, perpetrated by a clever lot of bastards."

He does not often show his bitterness and he spoke this week of his happy married life and the house in Berea he rented and was forced to quit because of the Group Areas Act.

"I was working in a sugar mill in Mount Edgecombe and Amina lived in the same town. When she came to the mill to do small chores, I met her and decided that she would be my wife."

He was born in Scotland and came to South Africa when he was 17 to live with an aunt who was childless.

"After I fell in love with Amina, I was called to serve in World War 2 and saw service with the Natal Mounted Rifles in Egypt. When I returned, I married and continued to work in the sugar mill," he said.

"Amina and I were happy when we lived in Berea. We had two sons and two daughters and enjoyed living with our neighbours until the suburb was proclaimed a group area and we had to move."

"My voting rights were snatched away as soon as I moved to Chatsworth."

"Which constituency do I vote in?" he asked.

Amina Forbes said her husband had a motor accident 14 years ago and received compensation for his injuries.

"We paid for the house fully as soon as we moved to Chatsworth so that we would have our own place and my husband could live in retirement peacefully," she said.

Mr Forbes added: "I find it strange that I cannot own the house that I bought. The authorities knew I was white and should have told me that I could not take transfer of the house. Instead I was allowed to live there for 11 years only to find out that I am a disqualified person."

The Department of Community Development will not allow Mr Forbes to take transfer of the property even under a permit.

A clause in the Agreement of Purchase and Sale which the couple entered into when they took occupation of their house states:

"The property shall not be owned and occupied except by a person or persons of Indian descent, but nothing in this condition shall be construed so as to prevent residence upon the property by any person of any other race group."

The City Valuator and Estates Manager has recommended to the Durban City Council that Mr Forbes' name be deleted from the sale agreement and substituted with that of his wife, Amina.

Meanwhile, Mr Forbes who is sick and receives treatment at the white Addington hospital, said: "I am old and don't want to, at this age, fight the nasty Group Areas Act."

The blond crusader who fights for

By CHRIS VICK

HE'S a tall German blond, making loud, mean music, and he's come to South Africa to fight for black rights.

means I'm fighting for the rights of black people."

Kurt, who is touring South Africa this month, has a Jamaican wife and

other musician — until we started talking politics.

our band — you'd racially m see that

are reasonably accurate.

(v) Grazing rights.

Seventy-eight workers (60%) had no animals grazing on the farmers' land. Most farmers, where they do not forbid workers to keep grazing animals, tend to discourage them. Donkeys and horses, which workers use for transport to and from the towns, seem to be more acceptable to farmers than sheep, goats or cattle, which, the farmers said, could not be kept separate from their own flocks and herds and tended to interbreed with, and reduce the quality of, the farmers' own animals.

Where the workers were allowed to keep goats, sheep or cattle [illegible] d to them (or superv[illegible] t dosing, dipping or she[illegible] als. This was probab[illegible] ocks from the spread [illegible] s a free service to worker[illegible]

Th[illegible] of grazing animal [illegible] hem.

Committee wants 50 000 to sign rates 'equality' petition

18/3/81 (83)

Mercury Reporter

THE Natal Rates Working Committee hopes to collect 50 000 signatures for a petition to the Administrator of Natal asking for, among other things, equality in rates for white- and black-owned properties in Durban.

Mr Paul David, committee chairman, said yesterday the committee had received overwhelming support from ratepayer organisations in its campaign for a reduction in rates which had 'soared to alarming proportions' after recent revaluation of Indian properties.

He said the committee expected to hand the petition to the Administrator, Mr Stoffel Botha, next month.

Mr Yunus Mahomed, committee secretary, said in some cases rates had doubled and trebled, sending 'shock waves' through Indian property owners who faced big rates bills.

He said rates on a business property in Clairwood had increased from about R2 000 to R8 000.

'This is absolutely shocking and unbelievable.'

The petitioners would point out that the Group Areas Act had operated to create a drastic shortage of land for blacks, causing artificially inflated property valuations. Local Government Ordinance No 25 of 1974 took no cognisance of the effects of the Act.

'The Durban City Council failed to take into account the effects of the Act on black properties when granting rebates and also discriminated in the provision of services and amenities for black and white areas.

'The petitioners therefore call on the Administrator and other relevent authorities to repeal the Group Areas Act, amend the Ordinance, appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate rate assessments in black areas, and grant an immediate 30 percent increase in rate rebates to compensate black property owners for the ill-effects of the Act,' he said.

'Let's fight...'

NM 18/3/81

(82)

MR Leon van As ... 'I'll just have to sell if I'm forced to leave.'

Ifafa resort home-owner wants whites to unite and not hand everything over on a plate

Mercury Reporter

THE owner of a park home at the Ifafa Marina holiday resort on the South Coast, which the Department of Community Development is considering proclaiming for coloureds, yesterday appealed to other site owners to unite to 'fight for the place we whites have built up since 1969'.

Mr Leon van As of Frere Road, Durban, was 'shocked' at the board's move which followed a notice in the Government Gazette last week proclaiming Elysium, near Ifafa, for whites and Ifafa Beach and Darlington for coloureds.

'My argument is that the whites have built up everything at this magnificent spot and it will just be a case of handing everything over on a plate.

'Will we get a similiar place in return? I doubt it. We will probably just be allocated something we'd have to build up from scratch.'

He said another resort would be unsuitable for him and many site owners.

Each site at the marina has a kitchen and bathroom provided so when I spent R18 000 on a site and a park home, which I cemented in, I did not cater for these facilities. If it came to whites being moved out of the resort I would be stuck.

'It is a terrible shock hearing about this move; I don't know what I will do if we have to move out — it has been a home from home for my family every second weekend.'

Public hearing

Mr van As urged other owners to contact him so that a list of complaints could be prepared for submission to the department, which had announced that the public with interests in the resort may submit representations to its Durban office before April 10.

Mr van As said also that he planned to have a representative at a public hearing in Pretoria on May 15 which had been arranged because most people with an interest in the marina live in the Free State and Transvaal.

'The resort is the only facility we have in Natal where we can own land next to water. I will not sit back and wait to be kicked out from a place I hope to make my permanent home when I retire,' he said.

Mr van As said he would urge other site owners to attend the inspection of the resort on May 12, which is being held by a committee from the department.

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10	7,94
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2	47,62
	,63
	,16
	,68
	21
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s cold storage, they had either to

at once if they wanted it fresh, or

dry and salt it to eat during the week.

Kuppa Govender, one of the pioneer workers in a North sugar estate, with his grandson, Shavashin ... worried about his family's future.

Nowhere to go

Sugar estate workers to be kicked out of homes after a lifetime of service

Report by MARIAH VENGTAS
Pictures by JIMMY HUTTON

MORE than 20 Indian and black workers on a sugar estate near Tongaat are having sleepless nights after receiving 30 days' notice to quit their jobs by the end of the month.

They have also been told to vacate their company houses within three months.

Yesterday Mr P F Boulle, manager of the Egolomi Sugar Planting Company, which has been taken over by the giant Tongaat Group, assured his workers that none of their families would be thrown on to the streets if they had not found other accommodation by then.

He said the sprawling cane farmland had been leased to his company from the Tongaat Group for more than 50 years and it had now changed hands 'on satisfactory terms'. He was still negotiating with the Tongaat Group to absorb the existing Indian and black labour force, some of whom had more than 25 years' service with his company.

Mr Boulle said he was also trying to find alternative accommodation for the workers and their families and the Tongaat Group had given him an undertaking that no family would be thrown out.

Families interviewed by the Mercury yesterday expressed deep concern about their future. Some people had been living in the company houses for 50 years.

'We have nowhere else to go. We never knew we would be uprooted from this area,' said a pensioner, Mr Kuppa Govender, who worked for the company for nearly 50 years.

He said he had a family of 14 and it would be very difficult to find alternative accommodation. 'I thought we will be living here forever,' he said.

An elderly man, who asked not to be identified as he was still on the staff, said he had served the company for more than 28 years and he was worried about his job chances because of his age. 'This was my first job since I left school. It's going to be heartbreaking leaving this place,' he said.

The Indian families said Mr and Mrs Boulle had been 'most sympathetic' and promised to find them accommodation.

A spokesman for the Tongaat Town Board said yesterday there 'were nearly 3 000 applicants on the waiting list for houses.

TABLE 4

Distribution of farms by number of sheep (x) and size of permanent male labour force (y)

No. sheep / No. Men	0 - 999	1000 - 1999	2000 - 2999	3000 - 4999	4000 - 5999	5000 - 6999	6000 - 7000 & higher	Total No. of farms
								7

'My quandary over Group Areas Act . . .'

NM 20/3/81 (82)

By Nagoor Bissetty

THE South African Indian Council yesterday appeared to be uncertain whether the Group Areas Act should be condemned as 'obnoxious and beastly' and removed from the Statute Book, or to press for eventual repeal and plead with the Government for its application to be tempered with mercy.

The convener of the council's resolution committee, Mr R G Pillay, admitted to the meeting that he was in a quandary on how to have a resolution suitably phrased for tabling at today's final session because of conflicting approaches to the Act.

'If we want the Act scrapped, how can we ask for it to implemented more humanely?' he asked council chairman Amichand Rajbansi.

'Be pragmatic,' said Mr Rajbansi, adding that the Act could not be thrown out overnight.

Executive chairman J B Patel said: 'Let's face realities and accept the implementation of the Act under protest. Let it be implemented humanely.'

Hardships experienced by Indians under the Act, widely regarded as the cornerstone of apartheid, aroused the ire of many members at the session in Durban, and a deputation from the executive committee will ask to see three Cabinet ministers to seek redress and relief.

Mr Patel said proclamations of land for whites and Indians in terms of the Act were grossly unjust and diabolical, and while whites benefited, Indians lost heavily. He said up to the end of last year there were 841 proclamations under the Act reserving 767 544 ha for whites while 258 proclamations provided only 45 747 ha for Indians.

The Rev Joseph Prakasim told the session earlier that Indians who condemned group areas while accepting benefits under the Act should search their conscience.

Condemning group areas, Dr A M Dhoodhat, the member from Port Elizabeth, said he was worried because . . . his wife was a Muslim Malay and his children were classified Indians, but in terms of the Act Indians and Malays were not permitted to live in the same area.

Not enough land, houses for Indians, says Mayat

By Nagoor Bissetty

JOHANNESBURG City Council came under heavy attack at a meeting of the Indian Council in Durban yesterday for not providing enough land and houses for Indians.

Spearheading the attack, executive member Ismail Mayat of Johannesburg described the housing situation for Indians in the area as farcical and urged the City Council to act immediately to end the shortage.

Lenasia, with about 48 000 Indians, became an Indian group area by accident and not because the City Council really wanted to create the township.

The Indian Council decided to approach three ministers, those of Internal Affairs, Community Development and Justice, to ask for group area prosecutions to be stopped in the Transvaal.

Mr Mayat told the meeting that the executive was concerned because the Supreme Court gave judgment against Indians in a test case in which they had been charged with illegally occupying property in white areas.

As a result, about 500 Indian families in Johannesburg faced eviction, he said.

(Report by N Bissetty, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban).

Grey Street rethink bid

Municipal Reporter

DURBAN'S Management Committee wants the Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, to consider changing the restriction on residential development in the Grey Street Indian business district.

Manco chairman Neil MacLennan said yesterday the committee would ask the City Council to invite Mr Kotze to visit the area.

The committee had resolved to do this after considering a letter in which the Director-General of Community Development, Mr L Fouche, had declined to discuss the matter any further with the Grey Street Indian Local Affairs Committee.

Mr Fouche said the subject had been investigated and exhaustively considered in the past.

Can't own house he bought

C. Herald 21/3/81 (82)

Herald Durban Bureau

THE Group Areas Act is evil and rotten and was 'perpetrated by a lot of clever bastards'. So says a white man. Not that your normal white man will acknowledge him as such, seeing he married an Indian.

Mr John Forbes, 69, lives with his wife in Chatsworth, and is the town's only white resident.

He has been living among 250 000 Indians for the past 11 years, but he cannot own the house he bought because of the colour of his skin.

Mr Forbes, and his wife, Amina, 58, who live in a two-bedroomed cottage in Arena Park, entered into an agreement of purchase and sale with the Durban City Council in 1970 when he took occupancy of the house. Because they married before the Mixed Marriages Act was passed, the couple is allowed to live together in an Indian residential area.

Mr Forbes could not take transfer of the property because the final selling price of the house had not been determined by the Durban City Council. A few years ago he also bought an extra strip of land at the back of his house.

The City Council agreed to sell him the land by private treaty in 1975, but he was not allowed to take transfer.

Mr Forbes is disqualified from taking transfer because he is white and living in an Indian Group Area.

Mr Forbes, who is a disabled pensioner, this week slammed the Group Areas Act as 'evil and rotten, perpetrated by a clever lot of bastards.'

He does not often show his bitterness and he spoke this week of his happy married life and the house in Berea he rented and was forced to quit because of the Group Areas Act.

'I was working in a sugar mill in Mount Edgecombe and Amina lived in the same town. When she came to the mill to do small chores, I met her and decided that she would be my wife.'

He was born in Scotland and came to South Africa when he was 17 to live with an aunt who was childless.

'After I fell in love with Amina, I was called to serve in Word War 2 and saw service with the Natal Mounted Rifles in Egypt. When I returned, I married and continued to work in the sugar mill,' he said.

'Amina and I were happy when we lived in Berea. We had two sons and two daughters and enjoyed living with our neighbours until the suburb was proclaimed a group area and we had to move.

'Which constituency do I vote in?' he asked.

'My voting rights were snatched away as soon as I moved to Chatsworth.

Amina Forbes said her husband had a motor accident 14 years ago and received compensation for his injuries.

'We paid for the house fully as soon as we moved to Chatsworth so that we would have our own place and my husband could like in retirement peacefully,' she said.

Mr Forbes added: 'I find it strange that I cannot own the house that I bought. The authorities knew I was white and should have told me that I could not take transfer of the house. Instead I was allowed to live there for 11 years only to find out that I am a disqualified person.'

The Department of Community Development will not allow Mr Forbes to take transfer of the property even under a permit.

A clause in the Agreement of Purchase and Sale which the couple entered into when they took occupation of their house states:

'The property shall not be owned and occupied except by a person or persons of Indian descent, but nothing in this condition shall be construed so as to prevent residence upon the property by any person of any other race group.'

The City Valuator and Estates Manager has recommended to the Durban City Council that Mr Forbes's name be deleted from the sale agreement and substituted with that of his wife Amina.

Meanwhile, Mr Forbes who is sick and receives treatment at the white Addington hospital, said: 'I am old and don't want to, at this age, fight the nasty Group Areas Act.'

● POLITICAL comment in this issue by E J Doman, headlines and posters by P L Cloete. Cartoon by C de Klerk, all of 122 St George's St, Cape Town.

Demands for repeal of Group Areas Act

NM 23/3/81 (82)

Mercury Reporter

THE Group Areas Act took a beating yesterday when angry demands were made for its repeal at two meetings in Chatsworth called to discuss the 'exorbitant' rates increase in Indian areas.

Several speakers, including Mr Paul David, chairman of the Natal Rates Working Committee, and Mr R Ramesar, secretary of the committee, blamed the Group Areas Act for the dramatic escalation of land values in the city's Indian residential and industrial areas.

At both meetings, convened by the Southern Durban Rates Action Committee in the Croftdene Anglican Church Hall and at Havenside, speakers were applauded as they condemned the Act.

Speaking at the Croftdene meeting, Mr Ramesar said the demand for properties by the Indian and coloured communities far exceeded the supply because of the restricted area available to them in terms of the Group Areas Act.

Full support

'This situation created an artificial market, resulting in prices paid for properties in such areas to be considerably higher proportionately than that paid in adjacent whites areas. This attributed to the higher rates levied on Indian-owned properties.'

The two meetings also pledged full support to the Natal Rates Working Committee and mandated the committee to make urgent representations to the Administrator of Natal to amend Local Government Ordinance No 25 of 1974, which they said, discriminated against Indian property owners.

Mr Raymond Reddy, secretary of the Southern Durban Rates Action Committee, called on all Indian property owners to lodge individual objections with the Durban City Council. The closing date for objections is March 30.

The Durban City Council was urged to grant an immediate additional 30 percent rebate to compensate for the effects of the Group Areas Act.

The Natal Rates Working Committee is to convene a public meeting of all Indian ratepayers at the Orient Hall on Sunday.

1) Number of rooms.

The number of rooms in a house is related to its total area, but more important, it serves as a measure of privacy.

TABLE 23

Distribution of houses according to number of rooms, average number of people living in each type of house.

Number of rooms	Number of Houses	Average number of people in house: during week	at weekends and during school holidays
1	4	7	3
2	0	7	2
3	4	people	are metres
4	1		
5	1		
6	1		
7	1		
8	1		
9	1		
10	1		
11	1		
12	1		
13	1		
14	1		
15	1		
16	1		
17	1		
18	1		
19	1		
20	1		
21	1		
22	1		
23	1		
24	1		
25	1		
26	1		
27	1		
28	1		
29	1		
30	1		
31	1		
32	1		
33	1		
34	1		
35	1		
36	1		
37	1		
38	1		
39	1		
40	1		
41	1		
42	1		
43	1		

The Natal Mercury

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1981

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WHAT'S FAIR RENT?

HOUSING has always been a sensitive socio-economic problem, constituting as it does a basic family need second only to food in man's struggle for survival. In today's climate of roaring inflation and unprecedented price rises it is hardly surprising that the less fortunate members of our community are disappointed at the Durban City Council's decision in December not to extend its moratorium on rent increases in Indian and Coloured housing schemes.

Whether their disappointment entitles them to exacerbate relations with their council landlords by refusing to pay their rents is arguable. Boycotts are no substitute for calm discussion, and what they might achieve in short-term financial relief could conceivably be offset by a loss of goodwill.

Since the moratorium was declared the council has decided to reduce charges in some of the components which make up the rent structure applying to the R150 to R250 income group living in economic housing schemes at Phoenix. These measures affect 28 percent of the council's tenants, and have made it possible for their rents to be reduced by an average of R8,59 a month. In the R150 to R250, R250 to R350 and R350 to R450 income categories the increases amount to little more than R5 a month, but in the higher income bracket the increases average about R20.

Subeconomic rentals have actually been reduced, sometimes fairly substantially, in all but the R450 to R540 income group, whose increase is a mere R2,26 a month. This would seem to indicate that the council, faced as it is with escalating building costs and high land prices, has tried to relieve the situation for many of the tenants who are feeling the financial pinch.

There is no easy answer to the conundrum. The council faces losses fast approaching R2 000 000 on its housing schemes, and if rents are not raised the ratepayers will have to foot the bill. While families whose heads earn less than R150 a month deserve every sympathy, it should be remembered that their rents are already being subsidised by the Government by way of low interest rates on home loans.

The creation of a special fund from certain council reserve funds to subsidise the rents was suggested by the council-created Working Committee, and on Friday it was proposed that this fund should be augmented to R1 000 000, of which half would be paid by the council.

That would involve a substantial and direct shifting of the burden of subsidy from the State to the municipal ratepayer, and the council should think carefully before it accedes to the principle. The case of the boycotters is hardly strengthened by the fact that the council has a waiting list of 12 300 applicants earning R250 or less a month. A more searching look at actual household incomes might be helpful in determining fair rents.

Meanwhile, dissatisfied tenants who have decided to continue the boycott would be well advised to save their rent money so as to obviate falling into arrears when the boycott ends.

Several farmers considered themselves responsible for

Of the 57 workers in the lowest category, 27 (21 percent of all workers) received no extra payment at Christmas.

(vii) Medical care.

Tenants protest at 40 pc rents increase

NM 2/4/81

Mercury Reporter

A GROUP of people from Seabrook, a block of flats in Smith Street, Durban, yesterday petitioned against the 40 percent across-the-board rent increase they face from May 1 — two of them handing in notice in protest.

According to Mr J A Thom, manager of Kondotel Ltd — who administer the block on behalf of the owners C Smith — Seabrook is in need of repair, the cost of which is estimated by architects at R25 000.

Mr Thom said: 'The increase in rent — the first since 1979 — is so we can paint the building, instal a communal television aerial and repair the floors, among other things.'

Pensioners

But Mr C J Titley, who was representing the tenants, feels the increase cannot possibly be absorbed by them, especially with only a month's notice.

'Many of the people are pensioners. Most will have to find accommodation elsewhere because of the increase,' Mr Titley said.

He felt the increase was not justified as tenants had to put up with 'noise from nightclubs and people using the back entrance as a toilet' among other inconveniences.

The block was sub-economic and rents should be in keeping with what tenants could afford.

After 40 years family faces bulldozer

NM 3/4/81

(82)

By MARIAH VENGTAS

ONE of the pioneer 'Indian' families in Ladysmith has been ordered by the Department of Community Development to vacate its home in Murchison Street by today because the area has been declared white.

But Mr Ahmed Timol claims his family is wrongly classified Indian instead of Arab Muslim and is adamant that they still have a legal right to the property at 19 Murchison Street.

'We are not going to move although we have been threatened with imprisonment and a fine of R2 000.

'The authorities can have this place over my dead body. We have been living here for more than 40 years and we cannot allow anyone to uproot us now,' he said.

Inherited

They had been warned that the house would be bulldozed if they did not leave by today.

He said he and his brothers had inherited the property from their mother, the late Mrs Rasool Bibi Timol, who died in July last year.

The substantial six-bedroom wood-and-iron building was expropriated by the department in 1972.

Although the property was said to be worth more than R45 000, the family had been offered compensation of R14 000 by the department after the matter was taken to arbitration.

The family was sent a cheque for R12 000 after deduction of arrear rentals but they returned the cheque, saying that the property still belonged to them.

Mr Timol said that after the expropriation of the property they were considered tenants of the Department of Community Development and were charged a rental of R30 a month which was subsequently increased to R65 a month.

His mother was the legal owner and refused to be treated as a tenant and so did not pay the rent.

Mr A Biljon, the acting regional representative of the Department of Community Development in Pietermaritzburg, yesterday declined to comment.

● See picture Page 2

We need to have therefore measure of

1. Health
2. Illness
3. Health related behaviour
4. Service facilities

Health and illness and the Health Care System is an integral part of our total Socio-economic structure

8. World view - attitudes and custom
9. Family strength
10. Nutritional status
11. Sanitation and pollution

It can be seen that these factors are often interlinked. Nutrition can for instance be seen as part of population pressure or economic status but should I think be measured seperately

<u>Given the eleven categories how do we meassure them?</u>

The most difficult category to find measurements for is positive health.

Nutritional status, educational and economic status, family stability and absence of illness go some way towards this but a score should be developed that can express to some extent the ecological balance, self reliance and "happiness index" of families and communities if this is at all possible. Perhaps it is once more a mirage we are preoccupied with

We should think along the lines of a small number of accurately determinable questions and measurements to

as opposed to diseases and disease categories which pressuppose diagnostic facilities and skills. It is however possible to diagnose some diseases such as Tuberculosis for instance by sputum collection in each home

To come closer to the how, a list of items that can be measured accurately is presented using the same numbers as before

1. <u>Health</u> - not possible?

New body follows Gandhi ideals

Mercury Reporter

THE new South African coloured movement, Congress of the People, is following the ideals of Indian philospher and humanist, Mahatma Gandhi to launch an awareness programme among its community in South Africa.

The movement, called COPE, met in Durban at the weekend and launched two peoples' programmes following the success of a pilot scheme in Cape Town.

Pilot schemes

COPE leader Mr Lofty Adams, a former member of the Coloured Persons' Representative Council, and now a member of the Presidents' Council, said COPE's main plan was to prepare the coloured people for leadership, and to unite the community to fight poverty.

Two of its highly successful pilot schemes now officially launched in Durban are a back-to-the-earth plan and the home economics programme.

'Both programmes will help to make people self-reliant and independent, and are mainly designed for the masses of people living in sub-economic housing schemes,' said Mr Adams, adding that the programmes would re-establish the family as the centre of the community, and through this, bring about a unity which coloureds have not had.

Mr Adams denied that that COPE was a political organisation, but described it as a socio-political body which aimed to improve the quality of life of its people.

'COPE will not merely condemn apartheid laws such as the Group Areas Act — but, through its grass-roots programmes, will lift the people above the environment in which they have been forced to live by legislation.'

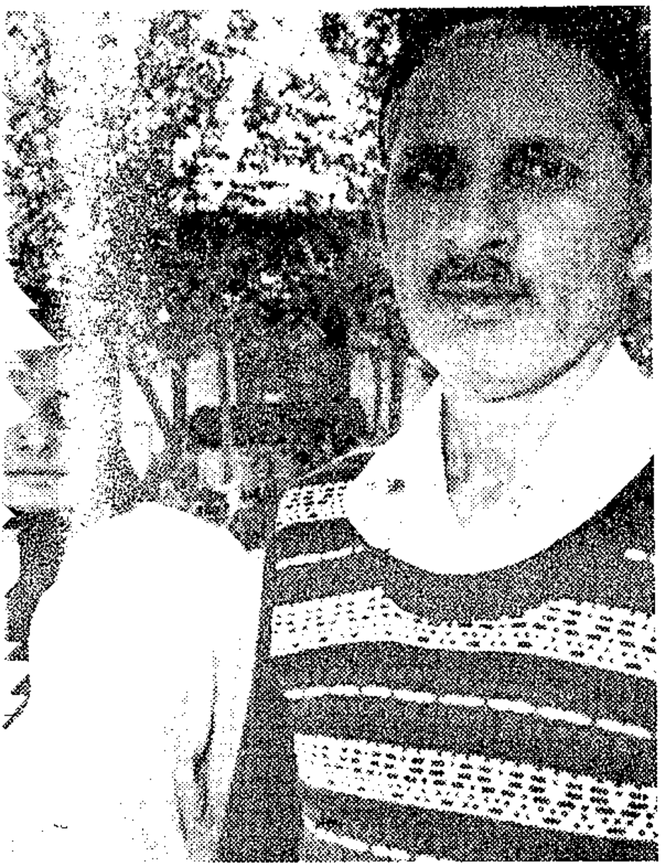
He said COPE would attack and seek the repeal of other existing discriminatory laws.

'We plan to do this through deputations to the ministers concerned, and I will also help at meetings of the Presidents' Council.'

Mr Adams denied that COPE was being funded by the Government or that it was a mouthpiece of the Government.

We won't move

(82) 8/4/81



THE Timols

Mercury Reporter

THE Timol family of Ladysmith, who are defying a Government order to vacate their home because it is in a white area, last night reiterated that they were still 'sticking to their guns' although the deadline to move had passed.

Mr Ebrahim Bin Timol, a spokesman for the family, said: 'The property belongs to us and we're going to fight to the bitter end to retain it.'

The Timols, of 19 Murchison Street, who have been living there for more than 40 years, were given notice to move by the Department of Community Development following the expropriation of their property.

But the Timols have refused to accept the expropriation notice and are determined not to move, although they have been threatened that their house would be bulldozed.

Mr Timol was still adamant that his family had been wrongly classified as Indians instead of Arab Muslims. He said the birth certificate of his father, the late Mr Mahomed Amod Timol, did not state that he was an Indian.

'In fact, in the section under race classification it says "race not stated".

'What gave the Department of Community Development the idea that we are Indians? This is what I've been trying to find out all these years. I have written to the Minister of Interior, the Prime Minister and members of Parliament to explain my family's predicament,' he said.

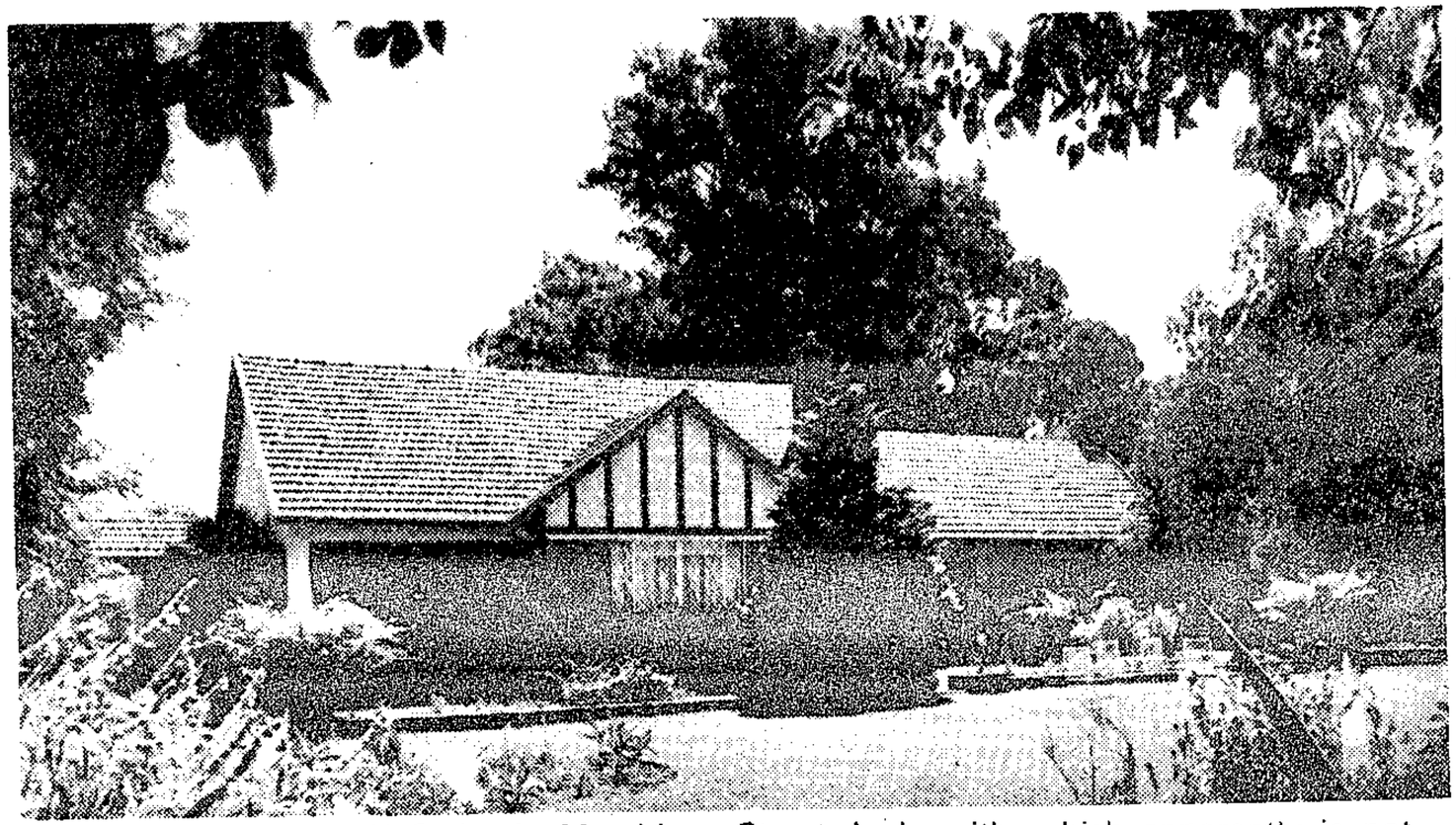
Meanwhile, several residents of Ladysmith yesterday expressed surprise that Dr A H Sader, an Indian doctor who lives in a palatial house in Murchison Street — also in the white area — had not been affected by the Group Areas Act.

Dr Sader yesterday declined to comment, except to say that he had not received any notice to vacate his home.

Mr M L Friedrich, regional representative of the Department of Community Development in Pietermaritzburg, said yesterday he was not prepared to discuss the Timol case with the Mercury.

'It is purely a personal matter between the family and my department.'

When asked why Mr Timol's neighbour, Dr Sader, was not apparently affected by the Group Areas Act, Mr Friedrich, said: 'I am not aware who is living next to who. I cannot comment on this.'



THE home of Dr A H Sader in Murchison Street, Ladysmith, which apparently is not affected by the Group Areas Act.

Timol family will defy order to quit home

65 tenants in the dark as council

A PHOENIX rent boycotter, Mrs A Davids, writes by candlelight at home last night.

By MARIAH VENGTAS

DURBAN City Council yesterday disconnected the electricity supply to the homes of more than 50 Indian and 15 coloured tenants — many of whom are among the rent boycotters — in Phoenix and Newlands East, triggering off widespread condemnation by community and church leaders.

Deputy City Treasurer Wilfred Stone said yesterday the lights had been cut because tenants had not paid overdue accounts.

'It is a normal disconnection process where people, who owed the council money over the specified period, did not meet their commitments,' he said, emphasising that it had nothing to do with the boycott.

For most of the families last night it was dinner by candlelight. Some told the Mercury they would not be deterred by the action.

Mr Virgil Bonhomme, secretary of the Durban Housing Action Committee, said the council's move had strengthened the resistance of boycotters in their present campaign to fight high rents.

'Extremely difficult'

Families interviewed by the Mercury last night expressed anger and showed a strong determination to continue the boycott. A Newlands East mother of four said they would manage without lights for 'a couple days more to show the people in power that we will not be intimidated into ending the present rent boycott'.

A Phoenix housewife, Mrs Angelina Davids, said that although she found it 'extremely difficult to cook on a paraffin stove and live by candlelight', she was prepared to stay without lights for a 'few days more'.

In a hard-hitting statement, Mr Paddy Kearney, a director of Diakonia which represents Durban's major churches, described the disconnection of lights as 'appalling'.

Mr Kearney said: 'This is a provocative and dangerous response to a sensitive situation which has arisen over dissatisfaction over the high rents.

'We are appealing to the public to help those families whose lights had been disconnected by paying the R8 reconnection fee.

'Together with other organisations we are establishing a Rental Boycott Relief Fund.

Change of heart

'We are also calling on members of the public who are sympathetic to the aims of the boycotters to indicate their support by fasting on Good Friday and sending the money saved to the relief fund.

'Those who fast will be asked to pray for a change of heart by the City Council,' he added.

Meanwhile, more than 10 000 handbills were distributed in Phoenix and Newlands East yesterday calling on all residents to show support for the boycott by switching off lights in their homes between 8 p m and 10 p m.

They were also urged to place a lighted candle at their front-room window during the 'black-out' as a sign of solidarity.

(82)

Sv

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theoretical perspective differs from that of others in this broad ca
of views in that its fundamental economic determinism is reminis
some Marxist thought. Using the general theory of the stages of g
he has attempted to date the probable stages of political chang
argument is more complicated than the model sketched above, b
he also grants a role to Black actors and so ... tionary
mainly the

Off-Off

dicate a
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duction

Vigil

UM 10/4/8 1

disconnects electricity

we will present the barest outline of the standpoint.

The main problem in South Africa is seen as the economic exploi
by the White colonists or 'post-settler' group of the Black popu
Racialism may be irrational *per se*, but in South Africa it is sec
'rational' in so far as it functions as an ideology which legitim
rational exploitation of Blacks. The South African economy is
'market economy' in which goods are allocated solely by the fo

12

tion of domination, rather than towards the removal of race
mer (1965) argues that in any event it is rational for the
the rationalisation of the prejudices of their influential White
prejudice. Blumer (1965) argues that in any event it is rational for the
capitalists to take account of the prejudices of their influential White
employees at the expense of their relatively powerless Black workers.
Johnstone argues that the principles of apartheid are in fact bent whenever

(c) Beginning at the north-western beacon of Lot 267, Chiltern Hills Township; thence eastwards, southwards, south-westwards and northwards along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 267, Lots 268, 269, 268 and 267, all of Chiltern Hills Township, to the point of beginning.

No. 77, 1981

DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT GREYTOWN, DISTRICT OF UMVOTI, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under— Sg 7541.

A. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that—

(i) the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group; and

(ii) the areas defined in paragraph (b) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town on this Thirteenth day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

SCHEDULE

COLOURED GROUP

82

(a) Beginning at Beacon A (Surveyor's Record 1052/1980); thence south-eastwards in a straight line to Beacon B (Surveyor's Record 1052/1980); thence south-westwards in a straight line to Beacon C (Surveyor's Record 1052/1980); thence westwards in a straight line to the easternmost beacon of Lot 767, Greytown Township; thence generally north-westwards along the boundary of the said Lot 767, Greytown Township, to the northernmost beacon of the said Lot 767, Greytown Township; thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the point of beginning.

INDIAN GROUP

(b) Beginning at the northernmost beacon of Greytown Extension 7; thence generally south-eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to include them in this area: the said Greytown Extension 7, Greytown Extension 8 and Greytown Extension 5, to the south-eastern beacon of the said Greytown Extension 5; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to Beacon A (Surveyor's Record 1052/1980); thence south-westwards in a straight line to the northernmost beacon of Lot 767, Greytown Township, and continuing in this direction along the north-western boundary of the said Lot 767, so as to exclude it from this area, to the westernmost beacon of the said Lot 767, Greytown Township; thence north-westwards in a straight line to the easternmost beacon of Lot 387, Greytown Township; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern boundary of the said Lot 387, Greytown

(c) Begin by die noordwestelike baken van Perseel 267 van die dorp Chiltern Hills; daarvandaan ooswaarts, suidwaarts, suidweswaarts en noordwaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Perseel 267, Persele 268, 269, 268 en 267, almal van die dorp Chiltern Hills, tot by die beginpunt.

No. 77, 1981

VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE GREYTOWN, DISTRIK UMVOTI, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens—

A. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat—

(i) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Gekleurde groep; en

(ii) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (b) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Dertiende dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

BYLAE

GEKLEURDE GROEP

(a) Begin by Baken A (Meetstukke 1052/1980); daarvandaan suidooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken B (Meetstukke 1052/1980); daarvandaan suidweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken C (Meetstukke 1052/1980); daarvandaan weswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die oostelikste baken van Perseel 767 van die dorp Greytown; daarvandaan algemeen noordweswaarts met die grens van genoemde Perseel 767 van die dorp Greytown langs tot by die noordelikste baken van genoemde Perseel 767 van die dorp Greytown; daarvandaan noordooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die beginpunt.

INDIËRGROEP

(b) Begin by die noordelikste baken van Greytown-uitbreiding 7; daarvandaan algemeen suidooswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: genoemde Greytown-uitbreiding 7, Greytown-uitbreiding 8 en Greytown-uitbreiding 5, tot by die suidoostelike baken van genoemde Greytown-uitbreiding 5; daarvandaan suidooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken A (Meetstukke 1052/1980); daarvandaan suidweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die noordelikste baken van Perseel 767 van die dorp Greytown en verder in hierdie rigting met die noordwestelike grens van genoemde Perseel 767 langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die westelikste baken van genoemde Perseel 767 van die dorp Greytown; daarvandaan noordweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die oostelikste baken van Perseel 387 van die dorp Greytown; daarvandaan noordweswaarts met die noordoostelike grens van genoemde Perseel 387 van die dorp Greytown en sy verlenging

Township, and its prolongation, to the point where it intersects the middle of Sargeaunt Street; thence north-eastwards along the middle of Sargeaunt Street, to the point where it intersects the middle of Kelly Street; thence north-westwards along the middle of Kelly Street, to the point where it intersects the prolongation south-westwards of the north-western boundary of the said Greytown Extension 7; thence north-eastwards along the boundary of the said Greytown Extension 7 to the point of beginning.

langs tot by die punt waar die middel van Sargeauntstraat gekruis word; daarvandaan noordooswaarts met die middel van Sargeauntstraat langs tot by die punt waar die middel van Kellystraat gekruis word; daarvandaan noordweswaarts met die middel van Kellystraat langs tot by die punt waar die suidweswaartse verlenging van die noordwestelike grens van genoemde Greytown-uitbreiding 7 gekruis word; daarvandaan noordooswaarts met die grens van genoemde Greytown-uitbreiding 7 langs tot by die beginpunt.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

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Vol. 190] PRETORIA, 10 APRIL 1981 [No. 7541

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 76, 1981

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATIONS 152 AND 153 OF 1958, 411 OF 1960 AND 13 OF 1964, DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AND THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, AT WESTVILLE, DISTRICT OF PINETOWN, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend—

(i) Proclamation 152 of 1958 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (o) of Schedule I to that Proclamation of the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto; and

(ii) Proclamation 411 of 1960 by the withdrawal of paragraph C of that Proclamation and paragraph (m) of the Schedule thereto;

B. section 51 (3) of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966)—

(i) I hereby amend Proclamation 153 of 1958 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (m) of the Schedule to that Proclamation of the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto; and

(ii) I hereby withdraw Proclamation 13 of 1964;

C. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966, I hereby declare that the areas defined in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, be areas for occupation and ownership by members of the White group; and

D. section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966, I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive, 29, 30 and 32 to 37 inclusive of the said Act shall, as from the date of publication of

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 76, 1981

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIES 152 EN 153 VAN 1958, 411 VAN 1960 EN 13 VAN 1964, DIE VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, EN DIE TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, TE WESTVILLE, DISTRIK PINETOWN, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby—

(i) Proklamasie 152 van 1958 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (o) van Bylae I van daardie Proklamasie van die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan; en

(ii) Proklamasie 411 van 1960 deur die intrekking van paragraaf C van daardie Proklamasie en paragraaf (m) van die Bylae daarvan;

B. artikel 51 (3) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966)—

(i) wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 153 van 1958 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (m) van die Bylae van daardie Proklamasie van die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan; en

(ii) trek ek Proklamasie 13 van 1964 hierby in;

C. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966, verklaar ek hierby dat die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (a), (b) en (c) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, gebiede is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Blanke groep; en

D. artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966, verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23, 29, 30 en 32 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie

Rent boycott ends but fight goes on

(82) (125) 16/4/81

Mercury Reporter

THE two-month-long rent boycott by coloured and Indian tenants of Durban City Council in Phoenix, Newlands East and Sydenham Heights has been called off.

But the tenants — up in arms over increased rents — emphasised that the battle had not ended.

'We will continue pressuring the council to reduce rents,' said Mrs Monica Agulhas, of the Sydenham Heights Tenants' Association.

During the week the council disconnected electricity supplies to the homes of more than 50 families taking part in the boycott. A spokesman for the Phoenix Rent Action Committee told the Mercury that they had decided to call off the boycott because it would be unfair to ask people to live without electricity.

Durban's Town Clerk, Mr Gordon Haygarth, said a joint meeting of the council's Management Committee, the Health and Housing Committees, city councillors and LAC members would be held today to discuss ways of reducing rents.

Indian families given new hope after 10 years of uncertainty

23/4/81

NM (82)

Mercury Reporter

THE 43 Springfield Indian families who have been living for the past 10 years under the threat of being moved to make way for a school were given new hope yesterday.

Mr Baldeo Dookie, chairman of the Natal Committee of the South African Indian Council, led a deputation comprising Mr Abdulla Khan, chairman of the Northern Durban Local Affairs Committee and Mr A Bijou, to the Planning Committee of the Durban City Council.

He said after the meeting they had suggested alternative plans for the school which would avoid uprooting the families from their homes in Lotus Road.

He said the families, occupying council-built houses, had been living there for more than 40 years.

While some of them had already purchased the houses from the council, others were living there as council tenants because of the uncertain future of the area.

Mr Dookie said with the development of the Alpine arterial road the volume of traffic would be increased tremendously and the choice of the site for the new high school therefore would not be suitable any longer.

The Planning Committee was sympathetic to the families' plight and had agreed to support the LAC in finding an alternative site.

Mr Khan said his LAC would fight 'tooth and nail' any move to uproot settled communities.

Sites

Councillor Barry Clark, chairman of the Planning Committee, said after the meeting his committee would co-operate with the LAC in its new approach in finding a solution.

'We looked at various alternative sites for the school but unfortunately they were not suitable.'

The LAC was now planning a new line of approach and if it were successful then the committee would be happy to give its support.

AN apartheid ruling has trapped hotel owner Jan Coetzee in the middle of a classic Catch-22 situation.

Mr Coetzee owns a popular hotel at the scenic Ifafa Beach on the South Coast . . . but all his white guests have cancelled their holiday bookings after learning that the area has been proclaimed a coloured area.

But — and this is where the catch comes in — Mr Coetzee is afraid to serve coloureds because he is not licensed to do so.

Mr Coetzee is not the only person affected by the recent proclamation of the area from white to coloured. Caravan parks and chalet-hiring companies, who have operated in the area for many years, are reeling as white holidaymakers cancel their bookings.

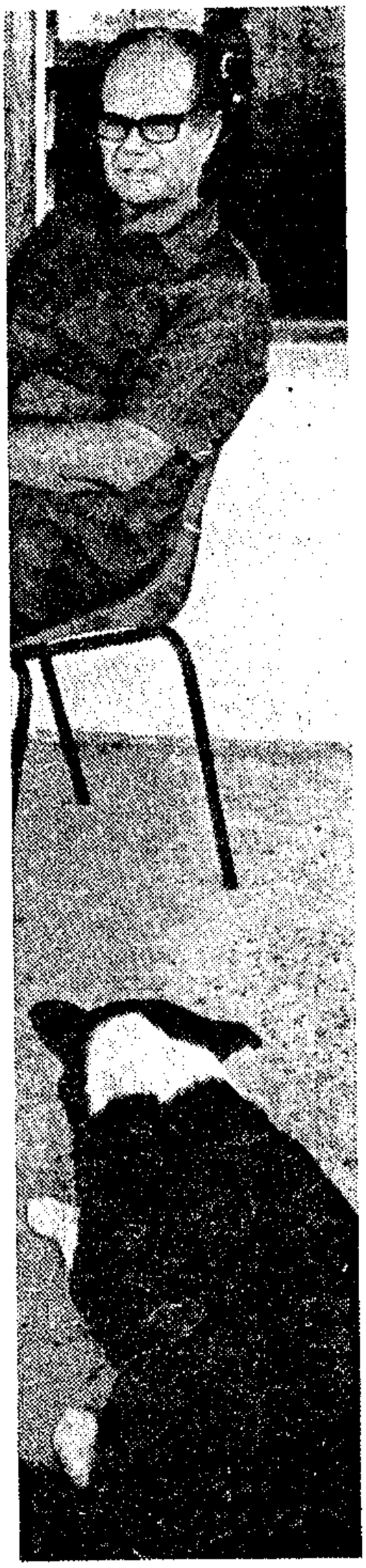
Alone at the inn . . .

S. Times 26/4/81

82

Landlord with business where he's not allowed to serve his future customers

By GEORGE MAHABEER



JAN COETZEE
A unique situation

Said Mr Coetzee: "I am caught in a unique situation. My hotel is not attracting the whites I am licensed to cater for, but I cannot serve the people for whom the area has been declared."

Ifafa Beach was proclaimed a coloured area last month and all the white-owned properties were expropriated by the Department of Community Development a few days later.

"We said goodbye to the last batch of white visitors last weekend when they left after spending their Easter holidays here. It was a sad weekend because several of them were regular visitors to the area.

"Since the proclamation virtually all bookings for the July and December seasons have been cancelled. We had to tell people that they were welcome to stay but the area had been declared for coloured occupation.

"As soon as they hear that the area is now for coloureds they tell us to cancel their bookings," said Mr Coetzee, who bought the hotel two years ago.

Mr Bill Oberholzer, 55, chairman of the Ifafa Beach advisory committee, said he had received no bookings for the 13 chalets his company owns.

"I don't know what I am going to do with the empty chalets. The Group Areas Act is such a complicated law that I may be breaking it if I allowed coloured occupation of the chalets.

"Since my chalets have been expropriated I am no longer the legal owner, so I may even break the law if I let them out to whites.

"We would have been happy if the Government had declared the area multiracial because

Bitter

we never had any problems in the past when other races used our beach.

"I came here 13 years ago to set up this business so that I could retire one day — but now I have to go somewhere else and start all over again.

"I do not mind sharing with the coloureds, and I have no objections living next to them, but I am disappointed to be just kicked out like this."

He said that several white owners were also bitter with the Department of Community Development because of the expropriation notices.

"The Government should have given us an opportunity to sell our property directly to the coloured community. Several coloured people have approached us directly, but we are not permitted to sell to them.

"The department has given us until May 9 to put in our claim for compensation, and I understand that if we are unhappy we can take the matter to an arbitration court.

"That will be a costly affair, and most of the owners are pensioners who would not be able to afford the high legal costs involved," said Mr Oberholzer.

Mr Gilbert Goldstone, local coloured spokesman, said his people would not like the area to be opened to all races.

"It's the only area the coloureds have on the beach, and there are only 138 plots which are to be expropriated from the whites. This is a very limited space which will be overcrowded by our own people."

He said that he would encourage the department to purchase the Ifafa Marina chalets from the white owners.

"The area is only 4km from Ifafa, and I understand that its owners believe it will no longer be viable to operate because whites have to travel more than 30km to reach a beach set aside for their use," said Mr Goldstone.

He said the beach area which had been declared for coloured occupation had originally been owned by his grandfather, Mr Samuel Goldstone, who arrived from England in 1851.

The Department of Community Development has granted a permit to a Ifafa Beach caravan park owner to continue accommodating whites until next February.

Mrs June MacNicol, owner of the park, told the Sunday Times that she had applied for the permit soon after the area had been proclaimed for coloured occupation.

"Fortunately I have not had a single cancellation from whites who have booked to use my caravan park during the Christmas holidays.

"I am heartbroken at being forced to give up my caravan park which I built up over a period 10 years. It's a little haven and I don't know where I am going from here," said Mrs MacNicol.

She said that a request to the department to extend the permit until Easter next year had been refused.

BILL OBERHOLZER
Had hoped to retire

GILBERT GOLDSTONE
Coloured spokesman

3

It would be otiose to document the above position exhaustively. In all non-colonial societies the capitalist economic system has grown out of a previous system in which nearly all individuals had some form of direct access to the means of production, whether as serfs, as yeomen with certain rights to the use of commonage, or as tenant-farmers with traditional rights. However limited these traditional rights, they had to be destroyed by actions which were, in the broad sense, political, and a new legal system had to replace the old.

Thus, to imply that there are two distinct types of economy is slightly misleading. Instead there is probably some kind of continuum, which possibly also represents an historical trajectory (although almost certainly not a 'smooth' trajectory). This continuum does not represent the move from a purely 'politically' created labour supply to a purely market-[illegible] supply. Rather it represents changing forms of the political [illegible] understand the nature of the [illegible] market laws of supply and demand currently operate. The study of the historical development of these parameters will also shed light on the motivations and interests of the various social groups.

Plan to build home for Indian aged runs into a financial snag

30/4/81

By Nagoor Bissetty

A MOVE by a leading Durban welfare agency, Aryan Benevolent Home, to build an ultra-modern home in Chatsworth for the aged has run into a hurdle — with the lowest tender exceeding the estimated all-in cost by about R1 000 000.

However, the Department of Community Development and Auxilliary Services has agreed to advance R1 838 858 based on per capita grant with the request that the home's council reduce the standard of finishes to effect savings, Mr S Rambharos, chairman of the home council, said yesterday.

In 1979 the council applied to the department through the Durban City Council to erect a home for the aged adjoining the home council's children's home in Chatsworth. A quantity surveyor put the cost at R1 152 000, including professional fees, and the department later agreed to outlay R1 143 180.

The home's council called for tenders and the lowest received was for R2 141 727 — exceeding the estimated cost by nearly R1 000 000 — and it then applied to the department for an advance of R2 357 430, including fees for professional services.

'As building costs are rising sharply and as the shortage of accommodation for the aged is acute, my council has decided to accept the department's offer to advance the R1 838 858 and we have now entered into an agreement with Bax Bros Construction to build the home.

'There is still a shortfall of R521 572 which we are hoping will also be advanced by the department. Otherwise my council will be faced with a serious financial problem,' Mr Rambharos said.

The new home will have 96 beds for geriatric care and 140 beds for frail and very fail aged. There will also be a block of 12 rooms with 24 beds for aged couples.

Mr Rambharos said an important feature of the scheme would be facilities for a 'day care' service centre to cater for aged from outside the home. A laundrette, hairdressing rooms, bathrooms, provision for games and occupational activities are also planned.

4. Questions regarding the historical emergence of the labour force and subsequent development

In the light of the preceding analysis, the following questions are suggestive:

(*a*) Until about 1860 South Africa, with the exception of some coastal areas in the western and eastern Cape, was predominantly a society of subsistence agriculturalists and pastorialists. There was a limited amount of wage labour but nearly everybody had some form of direct access to the means of production. How, then, was a labour supply, and hence a labour market created?

(*b*) In whose interest was this labour supply created, and what structural relations between classes resulted from this particular mode of emergence of a supply of wage-labourers? How and to what extent were these relations institutionalised?

(*c*) How has economic growth affected the structural relations between these groups? What new groups has it brought into being? How has it affected the sources of power of each of these groups? How has it affected the attitudes and the real and experienced interests of [illegible] each of these groups? What structural tensions have [illegible] introduced into the system, and to what extent and [illegible]ese structural tensions been resolved?

[illegible]e problem in this way we shall be able to grasp the present [illegible]amic process and thereby to some extent at least short-[illegible]he mutually contradictory assumptions contained in the [illegible]utlined earlier. Here we shall obviously not try to answer [illegible]ourselves. We shall attempt to formulate some of the [illegible] which arise by examining some of the major themes [illegible] of the above questions.

[illegible] of a labour supply

[illegible]se 'creation of a labour supply', we are attempting to [illegible] the consequences of a complex historical process, some [illegible]f which are outlined below. We acknowledge freely that [illegible]nces were necessarily deliberately intended by those in [illegible] some undoubtedly were). In other words, we do not [illegible]us and coherent 'conspiracy' of settlers against indigenous [illegible]es against Blacks; the assumption, rather, is that similar [illegible] produce similar responses without there necessarily [illegible]

The original conquest played a major role. It severely limited the amount of land available to Africans. Many Africans became designated as 'squatters' on White-owned land, and so were available either as agricultural labour, or, later, could be expelled entirely from the land, either by legislation to satisfy the growing need for urban workers, or else immediately by the landowners when the growing market for agricultural produce made it more profitable to farm more intensively. Although African workers were available in some areas of the country for wage-labour from the 1860's it may well be that at this stage, land shortage was

Game with Indian player switched

14/5/81 Sparg

(82)

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — A Natal schools' netball match has been switched because one of the teams has an Indian player.

The match, between Gert Maritz High and St Anne's which has an Indian player, was originally to have been played at Gert Maritz.

Mr Tony Cheetham, headmaster of St Anne's, was reported to have said it was the convention to inform headmasters when a team was mixed. The game was then postponed and transferred to St Anne's.

Natal's Director of Education, Dr Gerald Hosking, said the schools had a parental community with views "right across the spectrum.

"Because we believe that the wishes of parents are significant, we take cognisance of those parental views.

"It is a clearly defined policy affecting private schools and provincial schools,

"We have implemented this policy now for quite some time and the result is that in Natal we have avoided embarrassing situations, we have avoided incidents, and there has been general harmony on this sensitive issue.

"I believe what we have done has been to the general benefit," Dr Hosking said.

Mr M J Fourie, acting principal of Gert Maritz said the schools adhered to the department's policy on integrated school sport and venues.

It was the department's policy not to interfere but to leave headmasters and parent-teachers' associations to make the arrangements.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Vol. 191] PRETORIA, 15 MAY MEI 1981 [No. 7582

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 100, 1981

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 241 OF 1963, DECLARATION OF SPECIFIED, DEFINED AND USE AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, IN DURBAN, DISTRICT OF DURBAN, PROVINCE OF NATAL, AND THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN THESE AREAS

Under—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), and section 51 (3) of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 241 of 1963 by exclusion from the area defined in paragraph 3 of the Schedule to that Proclamation of the areas defined in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the Schedule hereto;

B. section 16 of the Group Areas Act, 1966, I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 17 and 18 of the said Act shall, as from the date of publication hereof, apply in the areas described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the Schedule hereto;

C. section 18 (3) (a) of the Group Areas Act, 1966, I hereby define for the purposes of section 18 (3) (b) of the said Act, the areas defined in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the Schedule hereto;

D. section 19 (1) of the Group Areas Act, 1966, I hereby declare that all the buildings, land or premises in the areas defined in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, be occupied or used only for the purpose of any—

(a) trade or occupation which may be lawfully conducted by virtue of a licence issued by a competent authority, with the exception of an accommodation

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 100, 1981

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 241 VAN 1963, VERKLARING VAN AANGEWESE, OMSKREWE EN GEBRUIKSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, IN DURBAN, DISTRIK DURBAN, PROVINSIE NATAL, EN DIE TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN DAARDIE GEBIEDE

Kragtens—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), en artikel 51 (3) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 241 van 1963 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf 3 van die Bylae van daardie Proklamasie van die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (a) en (b) van die Bylae hiervan;

B. artikel 16 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966, verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 17 en 18 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, van toepassing is in die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (a) en (b) van die Bylae hiervan;

C. artikel 18 (3) (a) van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966, omskryf ek hierby vir die doeleindes van artikel 18 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet, die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (a) en (b) van die Bylae hiervan;

D. artikel 19 (1) van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966, verklaar ek hierby dat al die geboue, grond of persele in die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (a) en (b) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie proklamasie, geokkupeer of gebruik mag word slegs vir die doel van enige—

(a) besigheid of beroep wat wettiglik bedryf of beoefen mag word kragtens 'n lisensie uitgereik deur 'n bevoegde owerheid, uitgesonderd 'n verblyfsonderneming, maar

for full text see G.G.

Judgment reserved in bus fare increases

NATAL MERCURY 27/5/81 (82)

Mercury Reporter

THE Local Road Transportation Board yesterday reserved judgment on an application by Putco Limited for bus fare increases ranging from an average of 7,32 percent up to 50 percent on some routes in the greater Durban area.

The application was heard by the chairman, Mr J B Haak, and two members, Mr P J Conradie, and Mr Gys Muller.

In his submission for the increase, Putco's legal respresentative, Mr A Findlay, told the hearing that on June 8, 1979, there had been a massive increase in the price of diesel fuel, amounting to 14.98 c a litre.

'At this time Putco was in the process of implementing an increase in the scale of charges which was done in Durban in mid July, 1979. The new scale did not provide for the impact of the massive fuel price increase.'

As a first step Putco approached the Department of Transport, Fare and Tarriffs Section, to inquire whether or not all or part of the increased cost could be met from subsidy funds.

The substance of the reply was that as the fuel price increase was a national crisis the whole of the cost should be recovered from the passengers.

Putco was therefore now applying for a new increase.

Mr Findlay said that although it was now almost two years since the fuel price increase there was still justification for the increase in bus fares.

He said if the application was granted and implemented, Putco could at best expect a yield of R571 672 a quarter in additional revenue.

'This would, of course, be subject to the fact that a passenger resistance of 1 percent would cost as much as R65 500 (11 percent) in the early stages of implementation.

'On the other hand the increased cost of fuel amounts to R569 966 in the same period of a quarter. It will therefore be obvious that the granting of this application in full, will certainly not do more than reimburse Putco for their additional annual expenditure on fuel of R2 280 000.'

Opposing the application, Mr Chris Nicolson, who appeared for several public organisations, including the Natal Indian Congress, Durban Housing Action Committee, Diakonia, Inkatha and Newlands East Residents' Association, told the hearing that the increase would create deep inroads into the pockets of hundreds of poor people already suffering to make ends meet.

He said the increase in the cost of basic foodstuff coupled with transport costs through families being housed far away from their places of employment had dealt a crippling blow to many people.

Referring to a report in a recent issue of the Financial Mail, Mr Nicolson said Putco's net profits had increased from R4 000 000 to R13 million and the company was now placed 76th among the top 100 companies.

Previously it had been placed in the 131st position. The company had made the profits in spite of the fuel price increase.

'Does Putco with such massive profits really need the extra money to operate its bus services?' he asked.

Mr Nicolson said there had also been a number of complaints from commuters about inadequate services, lack of shelters at bus stops, frequent breakdown of buses, rude drivers, dirty buses and uncomfortable seats.

Replying to Mr Nicolson, Mr Findlay said if Putco was making large profits why did other bus operators not share in the profit by also serving similiar routes. The company's position improved in the top 100 companies because of increased investment by shareholders.

Fee row while injured child waits

Mercury Reporter

AN INJURED black child waited for almost two hours while a private ambulance company demanded guarantees for payment, the regional representative for the National Road Safety Council said last night.

Mr Peter Luxton, said he was distressed to hear of the plight of the child — knocked down by a vehicle during the latter part of the Comrades yesterday — between the Radnor guest farm and Inchanga about 1 p m.

'I find it totally deplorable that people should haggle over prices when somebody is injured and perhaps dying,' he said.

According to Mr Luxton he received the information from a Natal provincial official who said because there were no ambulances available they decided to ask a private ambulance company to take the child to the Edendale Hospital.

The ambulance company — Pilani Ambulance Company from Hammarsdale — refused to collect the child unless the Province was prepared to pay the fare, according to Mr Luxton.

The provincial official then contacted the St John Ambulance who took the child to Edendale Hospital.

The driver of the Pilani ambulance, who did not want his name mentioned, said he was acting within the law.

'Accidents which occur on the main road have to

TURN TO PAGE 2

Ambulance fee 'haggle'

FROM PAGE 1

be handled by Edendale Hospital and the magistrate of Camperdown has forbidden us to touch these patients,' he said.

The driver said his manager — who was not available last night — had discussed this matter with the Camperdown magistrate and had been told the Province would not pay for patients the company picked up on the old main road between Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

'That is why we have to make sure somebody can pay.'

1p call

Clean-U

Wentworth families want blitz on crime

Mercury Reporter

FAMILIES in the coloured township of Wentworth in Durban, alarmed at the rising crime rate, yesterday called for urgent police action to clean up the area.

At the weekend the body of a man was found in a children's playground, with a knife plunged through his head, scores of windows of flats in Croton Road were smashed, a car parked on the roadside was set alight and another in the same road was extensively damaged when it was hacked with a chopper.

Mr Derek McBride, chairman of the Austerville Action Committee, said yesterday three people had been killed through acts of violence at the weekend.

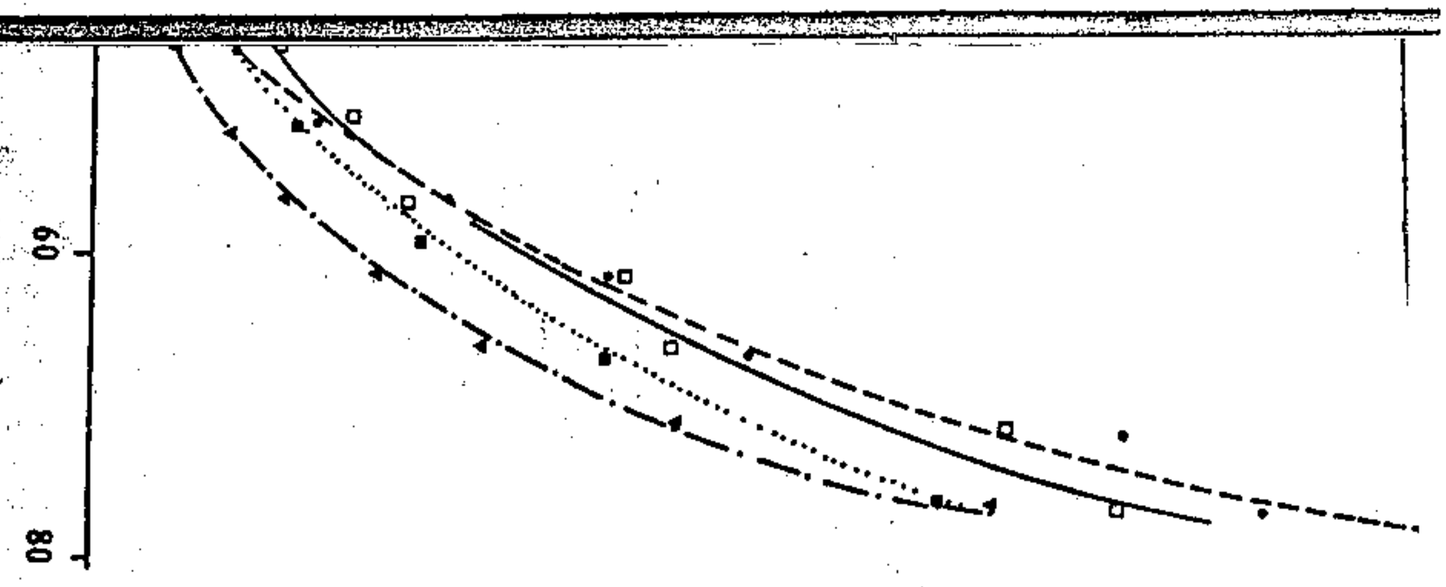
His committee was alarmed at the recent increase in crime and was drawing up a memorandum to the Minister of Police, demanding an immediate improvement in policing.

Bushknives

'Residents' feelings are running high over the lack of effective police patrols to curb the crime rate and unless there is a significant drop in the rate, they are going to take it upon themselves to put an end to it,' he said.

One resident said a gang of about 40 men, many armed with bushknives, had caused sleepless nights in the blocks of flats in the Croton Road complex. She said gang warfare was rife.

Capt J H Smith, Station Commander at Wentworth Police Station, yesterday declined to comment. Brig John Visser, Divisional Commissioner of Police for Port Natal, said that if complaints were brought to his notice they would be investigated immediately.



- 34 -

Fig. 5 (a)

PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY
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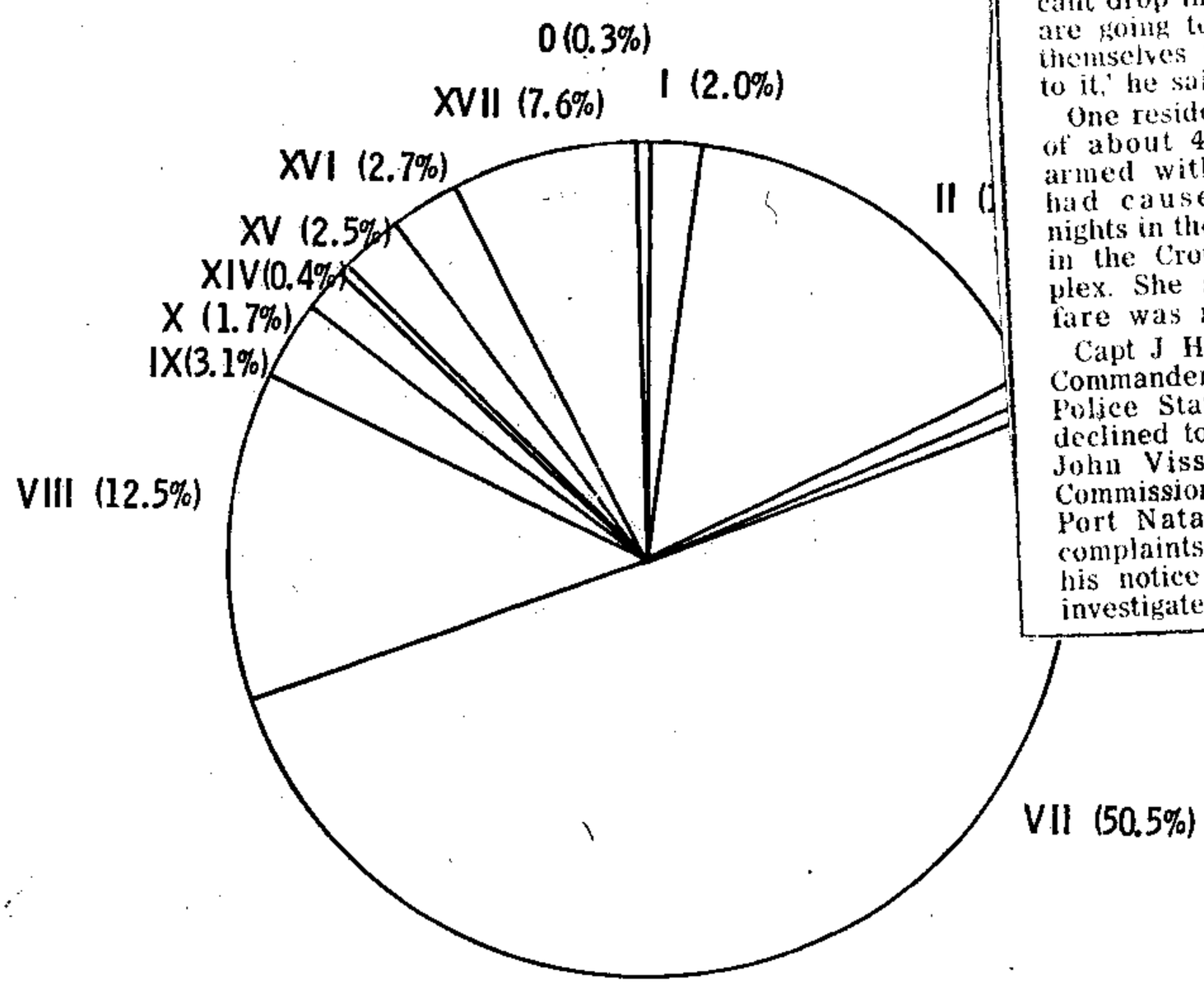

- 33 -

Storm over Ben's teacups

MN 4/6/81

MR BEN Cele . . . central figure in row

Resignations from board after pay 'discrimination'

By Mariah Vengtas

THE all-Indian Umzinto North Town Board, which was yesterday rocked by a spate of resignations of senior administrative staff and a board member, is probably the only local authority in South Africa where the teamaker earns a higher wage than the switchboard operator, typist, clerks and the heavy duty driver.

The 'pay discrimination' coupled with a general dissatisfaction over the running of the town are some of the causes of the employees' grievances which yesterday led to the resignations of the traffic officer, Mr H F P Naidoo, town foreman Mr C W Seiler and librarian Mrs K Ramjathan.

Board member Mr R 'Leo' Naidoo also quit yesterday because he was 'not happy at the manner in which the town was being run'.

Town Clerk Enoch John explained that teamaker Ben Cele, designated as a messenger, was paid R20 more than the board's switchboard operator — a first-year BA student — because he had been in the employ of the board since 1975.

Mr John pointed out that as black employees of the board did not have a fixed wage scale they were granted wage increases practically every year, while the wages of Indian staff rose strictly according to scales.

'Our switchboard operator joined the services of the board only in December last year and this is why she has been placed at the bottom of the scale,' he said.

He conceded that the wages of the Indian staff were low — some earning less than R150 a month — but, he said, his recommendation for wage increases for all workers was rejected by the board.

Increase

Instead the board decided that the 1978 salary structure be retained and workers be given an across-the-board increase of 10 percent.

Mr S Bagratee, the board's chairman, told the Mercury last night that the salary structure of all employees would be reviewed in August when the board's next estimates of expenditure were prepared.

'As our financial year will be ending on July 31, we thought it appropriate to review the entire salary structure in the next estimates. As an interim measure we approved a general 10 percent increase for all workers last month,' he added.

Meanwhile, the board's Staff Association sent a memorandum to the Natal Provincial Administration setting out its grievances and calling for an immediate inquiry into the running of the board.

PC may study plan for Indian, coloured powers

Argus 11/6/81

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The President's Council may soon be asked to study an NRP-sponsored plan to grant greater powers to Indians and coloureds in Natal local governments.

This development emerged yesterday in the Provincial Council when Mr Ray Haslam, MEC, gave notice of his intention to introduce a motion that the President's Council be asked to consider a draft ordinance seeking such a dispensation.

The President's Council would also be asked to advise on the feasibility of the dispensation.

The ordinance, which was approved by the Natal Provincial Council two years ago, was rejected by the Government.

If approved, it would have given Indians and coloureds a greater say in the running of their own affairs at local government level.

VOTERS' ROLL

It would also have made provision for Indians and coloureds to be on the same voters' roll as whites in certain circumstances.

The draft ordinance followed the agreement reached at a historic 'Indaba' of Natal's Provincial Executive and coloured and Indian leaders three years ago.

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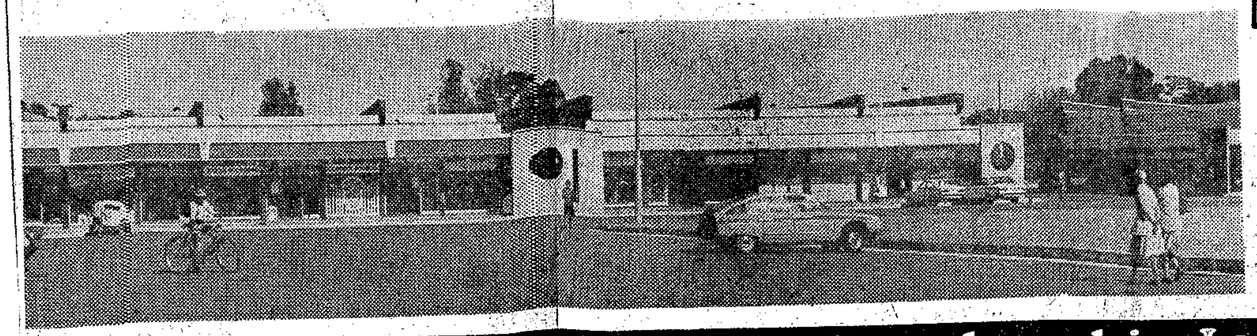
IT'S CARRY ON TRADING AS INDIANS FIND A LOOPHOLE IN THE GROUP AREAS ACT

WHITE MAN, FRONT-MAN!

87 S. Trib. 14/6/87



EBRAHIM VAWDA, (right) secretary of the Ladysmith Indian Group Areas Committee, said the treatment of Indian businessmen causes "resentment and frustration" and Ismail Vawda (far right), says "Sales are bad here". And (left) the cause of their frustration. Section 19 shopping complex — quiet on a weekday

CHRIS WHITFIELD reports on the upheaval in Ladysmith's business district

LADYSMITH Indian traders — told to get out of white-zoned central Ladysmith by the Department of Community Development — are carrying on as before with white front-men.

"It's a loophole in the Group Areas Act the traders are using," explained Ladysmith Indian Group Areas Committee secretary Ebrahim Vawda. "Sympathetic whites allow their names to be used as owners of a shop and trading can carry on as usual," he said.

For the last three months Indian businessmen have been moving out of the areas zoned white to a sprawling shopping complex a short distance from the central business district.

Now businessmen, black and white, in the town fear the complex might seriously disrupt trading patterns or become an expensive white elephant.

Indian traders fear the close competition they will have in the complex and the move to a new area might cripple them economically. But white businessmen fear that if the centre catches on it will draw away black trade from the CBD and leave the town's main street with a "ghost town" look.

The complex — built to accommodate the displaced businessmen — has got off to a slow start, traders in the centre said this week.

Greengrocer Cassim Dhoda said business in his new shop in the complex was "bad."

"I get far fewer customers but I hope when it becomes an established thing, shoppers will come here," he said.

Ismail Vawda, owner of a clothing outlet in the centre, said the complex had put traders close to one bus rank bringing black shoppers into town, but far from another.

"I am worried that we will lose customers from the other rank who will not want to trek all the way here to get their goods and then carry them all the way back to the rank," he said.

In the past shops had been well situated for easy access to customers from both ranks, he said.

Barber Max Mohamed said trade was slower in the new complex but "it is improving and it will take time before people start coming here regularly".

Ebrahim Vawda said Indians had accepted the complex "under duress".

"We did not want the complex orginally but it has been forced on us," he said.

"Economically traders in the centre will have to specialise to make the complex viable.

"The shops are all so close together now that they are competing against each other and times are going to be hard," he said.

"This type of movement of people only breeds resentment and frustration."

He said some Indian traders were managing to keep their shops going in the centre of town by using white nominees as a front.

He said he did not know how many traders were doing this, but other Indian businessmen in the new centre said "about four" Indian shops in town were still being run as before — but behind a white front.

A few Indians are still trading openly in the city centre, but they have been granted extra time in the white area while fittings were being completed in their new shops in the centre.

Now fears have been expressed about areas of the town's main street — Murchison Street — taking on a "ghost town" appearance.

Already shops stand empty in the street and a white businessman in the CBD said there was concern that the centre would draw black trade away from Murchison Street — and away from the white traders.

Secretary of the Ladysmith Chamber of Commerce, Robin Powell, said people would just have to wait and see how buying trends went before making a final judgment on the R2 million Section 19 complex.

He said that a national shopping chain was opening a huge supermarket directly opposite the centre and this might attract business to the area.

Indian traders, however, were concerned that the supermarket would draw away what trade they have with special offers.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said he was sure the trading patterns would work out favourably for all concerned.

"When we plan this type of thing we take into account all the factors — bus ranks, trading patterns and all things that may affect business."

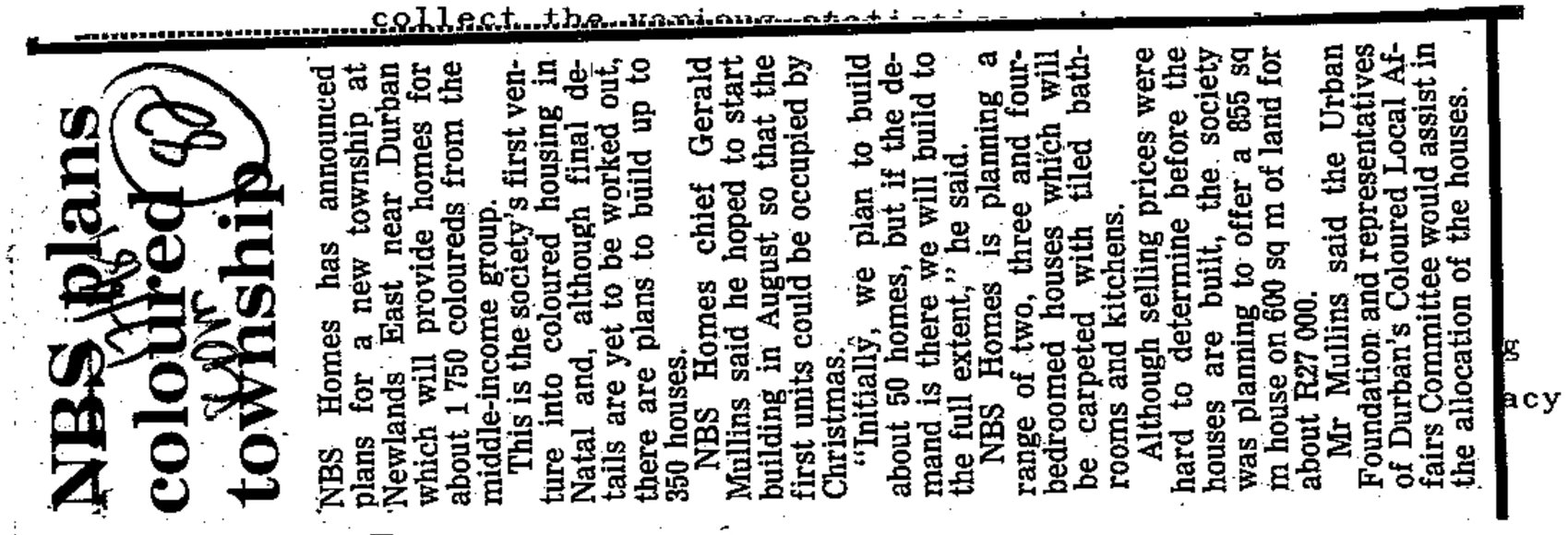
He reassured white and black traders, saying he was sure trade would balance out much as before.

THE MEASUREMENT OF THE IMPACT OF COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CARE ON REMOTE AREAS

Routine, universally collected statistics are likely to be unreliable for a long time to come in the remote areas of the country. A method for gaining adequate information on a sampling basis is thus suggested to get information for monitoring the health of the population

Inadequacies in present system of data collection

Remote areas often experience a breakdown in administration due to inexperience and frequent changes of staff. Shortage of manpower also plays a role. As there is very little or no feedback to people who collect the various statistics



NBS plans coloured township

NBS Homes has announced plans for a new township at Newlands East near Durban which will provide homes for about 1 750 coloureds from the middle-income group.

This is the society's first venture into coloured housing in Natal and, although final details are yet to be worked out, there are plans to build up to 350 houses.

NBS Homes chief Gerald Mullins said he hoped to start building in August so that the first units could be occupied by Christmas.

"Initially, we plan to build about 50 homes, but if the demand is there we will build to the full extent," he said.

NBS Homes is planning a range of two, three and four-bedroomed houses which will be carpeted with tiled bathrooms and kitchens.

Although selling prices were hard to determine before the houses are built, the society was planning to offer a 855 sq m house on 600 sq m of land for about R27 000.

Mr Mullins said the Urban Foundation and representatives of Durban's Coloured Local Affairs Committee would assist in the allocation of the houses.

There are areas that for shorter or longer times have a total absence of even birth and death registrations. This also applies to notifiable diseases

The system for these registers and notifications exists and is functioning in most urban areas to such a standard of accuracy that the Dept. of Statistics is willing to bring out reports on them.

There are other areas however for which it is not possible to responsibly report on the figures

We have many manpower problems that cannot change overnight. Improving the existing system is therefore probably not the quickest way of curing our malady

Other Systems

Looking at technologically advanced countries one also sees them using alternative ways of monitoring health

In Holland[1] there are sentinel practices in which well motivated doctors collect data on a nationwide basis and produce figures by extrapolation which are very useful in addition to a functioning system of national data collection

In the U.K.[2] there is the General Household survey which is done on a sample basis. It gives valuable information on many points regarding health as well as recording health related behaviour that is not brought to the attention of the health care system

The U.S.A.[3] also has a health related study using a small probability sample of the population

Suggested programme for presently poorly covered areas in S.A.

Having the framework and the necessary central facilities it seems right that we do not give up but systematically improve the routine statistics gathered on a National basis. Of these I would concentrate at first on the registration of all births and deaths (the event of death and not necessarily the cause by death certificate yet)

Shortly after the appearance of Oliver's article in the Lancet Francis Oats, a director of De Beers, wrote to Charles Rube, one of the directors of Wernher Beit and Company, the London-based parent company of Eckstein's, the largest mining house on the Witwatersrand, drawing the latter's attention to the article and asking him to refer it to his co-directors. He also requested Rube to bring the water-driven drill to the [illegible] Wernher Beit.(50) [illegible] dition, he corresponded with [illegible] ing districts of Cornwall. [illegible] ience the 'remarkable fatal- [illegible] l amongst ex-Transvaal [illegible] worked almost entirely on [illegible] erstwhile robust men on [illegible] and called for the introduction [illegible] the use of water to allay [illegible] necessity for educating the [illegible] trade and the use of prophy- [illegible] l letter and [illegible] communicated [illegible] how the matter [illegible] verify that [illegible] sant of the [illegible] d in 1901 had [illegible] the introduction [illegible] discharging [illegible] ngs stated that [illegible] ors because they [illegible] because they [illegible] eded that the [illegible] from their acute [illegible] ad a strong [illegible] is Commission [illegible] uncomfortable [illegible] as to why the [illegible] had a hard core of truth. But the counter arguments of the Transvaal Miners' Association (T.M.A.) in 1906 (after water devices had been made compulsory by regulation in 1905 - a regulation which was allowed to lapse by 1907)(55) had validity. Its spokesmen complained that the 'miners are now simply confronted with a choice of evils', namely silicosis or pneumonia, a view supported by the Professor

Attempts by Indian traders for 'white fronts' blocked

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

AT LEAST five attempts by Indian traders to evade the Group Areas Act by getting 'white fronts' to open businesses for them have been stopped by the capital's licensing officer.

In a minute to the Town Clerk, placed before the Finance Committee yesterday, Mr J Potgieter, the licensing officer, said that Indian traders, in an attempt to avoid the Act which stipulated that persons of a 'different race group' could only occupy premises in a white area if they had a permit, were approaching whites to apply for licences.

'The reason for my concern is that I have had to refuse business licences on five occasions during the past six to eight weeks, the result of which has been a definite loss of income to the trader,' he said.

However, he had no alternative under the licensing laws but to refuse a business-licence application where the applicant was not the owner of the business.

'This situation arises not because of a deficiency in the Licences and Business Hours Ordinance, but because of the trader trying to avoid the Group Areas Act requirements,' Mr Potgieter said.

He refused to comment further yesterday, but said the Group Areas Act was controlled by the Department of Community Development.

A spokesman for the department said that each application by 'a disqualified person' to trade in a white area was treated on its merits. If the Act were contravened, it was a matter for the police and courts.

of Mining, J. Yates, in 1908.(56) This was not an exaggeration. The water devices saturated the rock and the miners, and there were no facilities on the mining properties for miners to dry their work clothes. Only in 1906 did the mining regulations make compulsory the provision of change houses for whites and coloureds but not blacks.(57) This regulation did not however stipulate the provision of heating apparatus for miners to dry their clothes and it remained an outstanding but not unreasonable grievance for many years.(58)

The original discussions and enquiries into the mortality of rock drillers seem to have been motivated by the Association of Mine Managers.(59) In May 1901 three mines were given permission to reopen by the occupying British forces, and by November the number of working mines had increased considerably.(60) By then it was abundantly evident that despite the return of many artisans and miners, a large number of the overseas skilled miners, whose services were urgently required if the gold mining industry was to re-attain its pre-war tonnage figures, had died.(61) It was at this juncture - in November 1901 - that the Association of Mine Managers contacted the Transvaal Medical Society whereupon it was decided that committees of both organisations would meet in January 1902 to discuss ways and means of preventing this mortality. Although these two organisations do not appear to have collaborated any further, the Transvaal Medical Society began to pursue the matter independently and by the time Milner had appointed the Miners' Phthisis Commission, the doctors' committee had compiled a comprehensive, statistical and detailed report on the medical aspects of the disease which it presented as evidence.(62)

It is probable that the Association of Mine Managers, mining directors and doctors may have impressed on Milner the urgency and severity of the silicosis situation, and Milner, cognisant of the importance of the mining industry for his reconstruction plans, had little option but to instigate an investigation of the problem.

Perhaps the TMA , inaugurated in August 1902, may have also impressed on Milner the urgency of the problem of silicosis.(63) One of the first steps taken by the newly formed trade union was to appoint a deputation which interviewed the Transvaal Medical Society. The TMA requested the doctors to urge the Government to create some kind of provision for destitute

Race-law anguish of the Indian granny and the Zulu waif

S. Times 21/6/81

THIRTEEN years ago, an African waif strayed into the life of a 65-year-old Indian grandmother.

She brought up the boy as her own son, lavishing love and care on the child, and giving him the Indian name of Ramu.

Now Mrs Kailas Jagesur's world has been shattered — all because Ramu was arrested for not carrying a reference book.

And the Durban grandmother is locked in battle with the authorities to have her "son" reclassified Indian.

The story began in the Clairwood business centre when Mrs Jagesur found a four-year-old black child wandering all alone.

Her heart went out to the little waif. He had apparently been wandering around for days with no one to care for him. She took him home and found he spoke Hindi and English. He did not know a word of Zulu.

Mrs Jagesur's grandsons, who were the same age as the waif, treated Ramu as a brother. Each day when they returned from school, they would teach him what they had learnt at school.

Mrs Jagesur could not send her black "son" to an Indian school in case he was taken away from her.

No documents

When the now 17-year-old boy was stopped and asked for his reference book, he protested that he was Indian and did not have to carry any documents. He was eventually brought before a commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The commissioner ordered that Ramu should be detained at the Umlazi place of safety for black children while his case was investigated.

Social workers gave him a Christian name and found that he could not speak any African language. To prove that he was Indian, Ramu showed social workers how he performed religious ceremonies for his Hindu deities and also sang hymns in Hindi.

The commissioner received a recommendation from the social workers that it would be contrary to the boy's wellbeing to be classified African and they were strongly against any move to have him removed from his Indian family.

Ramu was then released and reunited with his foster family. The family said the commissioner approached the then Department of Coloured Affairs to have him classified coloured. But this was turned down.

The commissioner was most sympathetic and understanding. He then went to the Zanzibari community of Durban and asked them to accept the boy. The Zanzibaris are allowed to live in the Indian area of Chatsworth.

By GEORGE MAHABEER

"But they refused to have him. So the commissioner approached the Department of Indian Affairs to classify him as Indian," said a member of Mrs Jagesur's family.

A spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs (which now deals with Indian and coloured affairs) said an application to have Ramu reclassified Indian was turned down.

"The file has been referred back to the commissioner and we have not heard from him again. The family should approach us so that we can pursue the matter," said the spokesman.

While Ramu was in detention, the family took him vegetarian meals every day as he was so religious that he would not eat meat.

"The boy has been sent to me by God. I will give my life for him as I love him like my own child," said Mrs Jagesur.

Ramu does not know his real parents.

"When I was arrested the inspectors thought I was lying when I denied that I could speak and African language," he said. said.

Sympathetic

"The social workers made me show them how I prayed and also questioned me on Hinduism. They were very sympathetic and understanding.

"I know no family but the one I have been living with all these years. I pray to my God every day that I should not be separated from them.

"I love my brothers and sisters (the woman's grandchildren) and don't want to be parted from them. I want to be left alone with my family."

Mr J J Jonker, liaison officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, said this week that Ramu's case had been fully dealt with by the courts.

"My Department can say nothing more on the matter," said Mr Jonker.

Mrs Kailas Jagesur with her "son", Ramu. "The boy has

the mortality, and make suggestions for improvements in living and working conditions of African miners.(149) This Committee of Doctors led to the informal inauguration of the Mine Medical Doctors in 1904 under the auspices of the Chamber of Mines, and in 1921 it was formally instituted as the Mine Medical Officers Association whose members provided part-time and full-time medical care for black mineworkers.(150)

Although the Department of Mines and the Chamber of Mines adopted the recommendations of the Committee of Doctors and the Coloured Labourers Compound Commission, individual mining houses were not receptive to many of them on the grounds of 'great expense'.(151) One mining house director was alleged to have complained that these suggestions would lead to 'pampering Africans' who had 'too much already'.(152) This led the Lieutenant Governor to introduce the Coloured Labourers Health Draft Ordinance in September 1905 which, when passed, enabled the Lieutenant Governor to enact regulations for the improvement of the health of African mineworkers. One of the first regulations was a provision enabling the Government Medical Officer or any other government official to inspect compounds and medical facilities and to enforce their installation or effect improvements if they were found wanting.(153) All these steps had been initiated originally by Milner. He had anticipated the advent of Chinese labourers in 1904, because of the shortage of Africans. Strict living and service standards had been conditional for the introduction of Chinese indentured labour. Renewable three year contracts were also one of the stipulated conditions. Because of the strictures placed on the importation of the Chinese, the Government did not wish to be found negligent in the case of African mine labour.(154) Some of the mine-owners objected to the Coloured Labourers Ordinance on the grounds that it was a 'dodge' to introduce 'contentious legislation' which would bypass the Legislative Assembly, especially regarding the housing and feeding of Africans; and they also believed that inspection would undermine the authority of the mine managers.(155)

The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association (the WNLA), established in 1900, had obtained monopsonistic recruiting rights for Africans in South African territories, Portuguese East Africa and British Central Africa, and took steps to introduce founder medical examinations at its border depots and its central depot in Johannesburg. It also provided Africans with waiting stations at intervals of a day's march, and provided the recruits with food, clothing and blankets.(156) Despite these innovations, and improvements to the compounds and hospitals - the latter, which were really 'appendages' to the compounds, and which in 1905 were described by a medical doctor, F.C. Sutherland, as 'models of what such places should be'(157) the disease mortality figures, especially of 'tropical'

Africans, namely those who came from Africa North of latitude 22° South, were still a cause for considerable concern.(158)

A breakdown of the disease mortality rates shows that throughout the entire period under discussion, pneumonia, even after recruiting was prohibited in 1914 from Africa, north of latitude 22° South, leading to a drop in its mortality rate, was 'still the most formidable disease'.(159) The Committee of Doctors found that in the latter half of 1903 63 per cent of the total mortality could be ascribed to pneumonia, phthisis (meaning pulmonary tuberculosis) and other diseases.(160) Pneumonia, the 'most deadly' disease, contributed 32 per cent of the entire death rate.(161) Next in order of importance [illegible] tuberculosis which was found to be prevalent in the compounds and [illegible] From July to December 1907 [illegible] any disease (49,43 per thou[illegible] accounted for almost 40 per [illegible] per 1 000 per annum. Pulmo[illegible] death. It appeared to origi[illegible] found to be a complication [illegible] was found to be highest amo[illegible] per thousand per annum duri[illegible] contributed 18 per cent of [illegible] regulations Commission foun[illegible] control tuberculosis, becau[illegible] taught to refrain from 'spi[illegible] 1916, although the death ra[illegible] increased from 1914-1915-19[illegible] despite the fact that it wa[illegible] employ a person suffering f[illegible] 1910, the death rate from p[illegible] that of lobular pneumonia, [illegible] to poor and overcrowded sleeping quarters in the compounds and to the fact that underground work increased miners' susceptibility to the disease. No longer was it attributed to the absence of change houses because the Mines and Works Regulations of 1911 had stipulated the construction of shelters - change houses were for whites - at the head of shafts, and some were built with temperatures at 10°F higher than outside temperatures. This was to prevent black miners catching chills when emerging from the hot and humid deep-level underground conditions.(165)

From 1916 to 1928 the incidence and prevalence of simple pulmonary tuberculosis dropped.(166) This may have been because of the introduction

Group Areas 'white front' claim is denied

NM 26/5/81 (82)

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

CLAIMS that Ladysmith Indian traders had found a loophole in the Group Areas Act and were trading in their old premises in the town's white area with the aid of 'white fronts' were repudiated yesterday.

Mr N M Khan, a businessman and chairman of the Ladysmith Group Areas Committee, said yesterday that an earlier statement by Mr Ebrahim Vawda 'did not reflect the true position' in the town.

'Whatever trading is taking place is being carried out legally in terms of the Group Areas Act,' he said when dissociating himself and the committee from Mr Vawda's remarks.

Mr Khan, a semi-retired businessman with interests in Ladysmith, said there was no way Indian traders could operate in white areas by using a 'loophole' in the legislation, as Mr Vawda had claimed.

There were no such loopholes in the legislation and the committee would be meeting soon to discuss the remarks made by Mr Vawda, he said.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Corporation Medals

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

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CHEMICAL

Water cuts upset Kenville residents

NM Mercury Reporter 82

HUNDREDS of Indian families in Kenville are up in arms after the water supply to their homes was cut off yesterday for the third time this week.

Mr Krish Raidoo, a Northern Durban Local Affairs Committee member, who said he had been inundated with complaints from angry residents, made a personal call on the Mayor, Mrs Sybil Holz, yesterday morning asking her to intervene.

He said he was disappointed at the poor response from the City Engineer's Department to earlier complaints about the frequent interruptions in the water supply.

Mr Raidoo walked out of a meeting of the LAC this week in protest against a ruling to defer debate on the Kenville water problem to the next meeting.

LAC chairman Mr Abdulla Khan last night denied that he had refused to allow the matter to be discussed.

'When the issue was raised at the meeting, I ruled that it would be pointless letting off hot air, but instead take it up as a matter of extreme urgency with the City Engineer the next day. But, Mr Raidoo chose to walk out,' he added.

A housewife, Mrs A Singh, said many residents were angry at the cuts in the water supply and unless urgent steps were taken by the Corporation to remedy the fault they would consider petitioning the City Council.

A spokesman for the City Engineer's Department told the Mercury yesterday his department had problems with asbestos cement piping and had renewed part of it.

The remaining section was giving problems.

Whites only? All right, say Indians

NM 3/7/81 (82)

Bluff ratepayers told 'you do your own beach maintenance'

Mercury Reporter

ANGERED by a move by Bluff ratepayers to keep Indians off Brighton and Anstey's beaches, the Southern Durban Local Affairs Committee is to ask the Durban City Council to stop its Indian staff carrying out maintenance work on the two beaches.

Mr V Pillay, a member of the LAC, told the Mercury yesterday that he would ask his LAC at its next meeting to make urgent representations to the Council to employ whites from the Bluff to carry out maintenance of their own beaches.

'If the ratepayers of the Bluff are not prepared to have Indians on their beaches why should members of the Indian community do the maintenance work on their beaches?' he asked.

He said the Indian community deplored the sentiments expressed by Councillor Dick Burgess and Anti-Rates Committee chairman Julien Yorke about the presence of Indians on their beaches.

Unthinkable

'It is unthinkable that in this day and age that there are people such as Mr Burgess who still want to deprive the less fortunate of sharing their beach facilities,' he said, adding that he would ask the LAC to demand an explanation from Mr Burgess about his remarks regarding the Indian community.

The Director of Parks, Recreation and Beaches, Mr Tom Linley, yesterday declined to comment when approached by the Mercury.

GEKLEURDE GROEP

(b) Begin by Baken RR2 (Meetstuk 1439/1980); daarvandaan noordooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken CP1 (Meetstuk 1439/1980); daarvandaan suidooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken CP2 (Meetstuk 1439/80); daarvandaan suidwaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die noordelikste punt van Erf 6 in die dorp Melmoth; daarvandaan weswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die noordelikste punt van Erf 5 in die dorp Melmoth; daarvandaan noordweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken RR1 (Meetstuk 1439/80); daarvandaan noordweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken RR2, die beginpunt.

No. 133, 1981

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE EMPANGENI, DISTRIK LAER UMFOLOZI, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Blanke groep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Nege-en-twintigste dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

BYLAE

BLANKE GROEP

Begin by die noordwestelike baken van Empangeni Meent 12331; daarvandaan noordooswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Empangeni-meent 12331, Empangeni-uitbreiding 17 (Algemene Plan 1071/1970), genoemde Empangeni-meent 12331 en Lot 295, Empangeni-dorpsgebied, tot by die noordelikste baken van genoemde Lot 295, Empangeni-dorpsgebied; daarvandaan algemeen suidooswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Lot 295, Empangeni-dorpsgebied, Empangeni-uitbreiding 12 (Algemene Plan 556/1966), Empangeni-uitbreiding 13 (Algemene Plan 2106/1967) en Empangeni-uitbreiding 21 (Algemene Plan 37/1971), tot by die suidoostelike baken van Lot 1829, Empangeni-uitbreiding 21 (Algemene Plan 37/1971); daarvandaan suidweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn, tot by die noordoostelike baken van Onderverdeling 11 van Lot 173, Umhlatuzi 10001; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling 11 van Lot 173, Umhlatuzi 10001, Empangeni-uitbreiding 21 (Algemene Plan 37/1971) en Onderverdeling 3 van Lot 173, Umhlatuzi 10001, tot by die suidoostelike baken van genoemde Onderverdeling 3 van Lot 173, Umhlatuzi 10001; daarvandaan suidooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die suidelikste baken van Lot 173, Umhlatuzi 10001; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Lot 200, Umhlatuzi 13925, Empangeni-uitbreiding 22 (Algemene Plan 4043/1971) en Empangeni-uitbreiding 23 (Algemene Plan 2807/1975), tot by die suidelikste punt van Lot 3175 (Public Place), Empangeni-uitbreiding 23 (Algemene Plan 2807/1975); daarvandaan algemeen noordweswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Empangeni-uitbreiding 23 (Algemene Plan 2807/1975), Lot 203, Umhlatuzi 13897, Empangeni-meent 12331, Lot 1346, Empangeni-dorpsgebied, en Empangeni-meent 12331, tot by die beginpunt.

COLOURED GROUP

(b) Beginning at Beacon RR2 (Survey Record 1439/1980); thence north-eastwards in a straight line to Beacon CP1 (Survey Record 1439/1980); thence south-eastwards in a straight line to Beacon CP2 (Survey Record 1439/1980); thence southwards in a straight line to the northernmost point of Lot 6, Melmoth Township; thence westwards in a straight line to the northernmost point of Lot 5, Melmoth Township; thence north-westwards in a straight line to Beacon RR1 (Survey Record 1439/1980); thence northwestwards in a straight line to Beacon RR2, the point of beginning.

No. 133, 1981

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT EMPANGENI, DISTRICT OF LOWER UMFOLOZI, PROVINCE OF NATAL GG 7654 10/7/81 (82)

Under section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the White group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-ninth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

SCHEDULE

WHITE GROUP

Beginning at the north-western beacon of Empangeni Commonage 12331; thence north-eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to include them in this area: The said Empangeni Commonage 12331, Empangeni Extension 17 (General Plan 1071/1970), the said Empangeni Commonage 12331 and Lot 295, Empangeni Township, to the northernmost beacon of the said Lot 295, Empangeni Township; thence generally south-eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 295, Empangeni Township, Empangeni Extension 12 (General Plan 556/1966), Empangeni Extension 13 (General Plan 2106/1967) and Empangeni Extension 21 (General Plan 37/1971), to the south-eastern beacon of Lot 1829, Empangeni Extension 21 (General Plan 37/1971); thence south-westwards in a straight line to the north-eastern beacon of Subdivision 11 of Lot 173, Umhlatuzi 10001; thence south-westwards along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to include them in this area: The said Subdivision 11 of Lot 173, Umhlatuzi 10001, Empangeni Extension 21 (General Plan 37/1971) and Subdivision 3 of Lot 173, Umhlatuzi 10001, to the south-eastern beacon of the said Subdivision 3 of Lot 173, Umhlatuzi 10001; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the southernmost beacon of Lot 173, Umhlatuzi 10001; thence south-westwards along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to include them in this area: Lot 200, Umhlatuzi 13925, Empangeni Extension 22 (General Plan 4043/1971) and Empangeni Extension 23 (General Plan 2807/1975), to the southernmost point of Lot 3175 (Public Place), Empangeni Extension 23 (General Plan 2807/1975); thence generally north-westwards along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to include them in this area: The said Empangeni Extension 23 (General Plan 2807/1975), Lot 203, Umhlatuzi 13879, Empangeni Commonage 12331, Lot 1346, Empangeni Township, and Empangeni Commonage 12331, to the point of beginning.

No. 134, 1981

VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, EN TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN GEBIEDE TE RICHARDSBAAI, DISTRIK LAER UMFOLOZI, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens—

A. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat—

(i) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Blanke groep;

(ii) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (b) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Gekleurde groep; en

(iii) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (c) van die Bylae hiervan vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep; en

B. artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23, 29, 30 en 32 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, van toepassing is in die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (b) en (c) van die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Nege-en-twintigste dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

BYLAE

BLANKE GROEP

Begin by Baken D (Meetstuk 582/1981); daarvandaan noordooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken C (Meetstuk 582/1981); daarvandaan noordooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die suidwestelike baken van Onderverdeling 1 van die plaas Penalgie 11235; daarvandaan algemeen ooswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling 1 van die plaas Penalgie 11235, die plaas Penalgie 11235, Lot K42 No. 12555, Lot K45 No. 13130 en Lot K47 (Bosboek 31), tot by die suidelikste punt van genoemde Lot K47; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met die middel van die Umdibirivier langs tot by die punt waar dit die kant van die Umzingazimeer kruis; daarvandaan suidooswaarts en suidweswaarts met die kant van genoemde Umzingazimeer langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die noordelikste baken (Baken S) van Lot 5333 die dorp Richardsbaai (AP 2602/1977); daarvandaan suidooswaarts met die grens van genoemde Lot 5333 die dorp Richardsbaai (AP 2602/1977) langs tot by die punt waar dit die hoogwatermerk van die Indiese Oseaan kruis; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met die hoogwatermerk van die Indiese Oseaan langs tot by die punt waar dit die hoogwatermerk van Richardsbaai kruis; daarvandaan algemeen noordwaarts met die hoogwatermerk van Richardsbaai langs tot by Baken A5 van Lot 5333 die dorp Richardsbaai (AP 2602/1977); daarvandaan weswaarts en noordweswaarts met die grens van genoemde Lot 5333 die dorp Richardsbaai (AP 2602/1977) langs tot by Baken E5 van genoemde Lot 5333 die dorp Richardsbaai (AP 2602/1977);

No. 134, 1981 GG 7654 10/7/81

DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AND APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AREAS AT RICHARDS BAY, DISTRICT OF LOWER UMFOLOZI, PROVINCE OF NATAL

(82)

Under—

A. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I herby declare that—

(i) the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the White group;

(ii) the area defined in paragraph (b) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group; and

(iii) the area defined in paragraph (c) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group; and

B. section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive, 29, 30 and 32 to 37 inclusive, of the said Act, shall as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, apply in the areas defined in paragraphs (b) and (c) of the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-ninth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

SCHEDULE

WHITE GROUP

Beginning at Beacon D (Surveyor's Record 582/1981); thence north-eastwards in a straight line to Beacon C (Surveyor's Record 582/1981); thence north-eastwards in a straight line to the south-western beacon of Subdivision 1 of the farm Penalgie 11235; thence generally eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to exclude them from this area: The said Subdivision 1 of the farm Penalgie 11235, the farm Penalgie 11235, Lot K42 No. 12555, Lot K45 No. 13130 and Lot K47 (Forest Book 31), to the southernmost point of the said Lot K47; thence south-westwards along the middle of the Umdibi River to the point where it intersects the edge of the Umzingazi Lake; thence south-eastwards and south-westwards along the edge of the said Umzingazi Lake, so as to include it in this area, to the northernmost beacon (Beacon S) of Lot 5333 Richards Bay Township (GP 2602/1977); thence south-eastwards along the boundary of the said Lot 5333 Richards Bay Township (GP 2602/1977) to the point where it intersects the high-water mark of the Indian Ocean; thence south-westwards along the high-water mark of the Indian Ocean to the point where it intersects the high-water mark of Richards Bay; thence generally northwards along the high-water mark of Richards Bay to Beacon A5 of Lot 5333 Richards Bay Township (GP 2602/1977); thence westwards and north-westwards along the boundary of the said Lot 5333 Richards Bay Township (GP 2602/1977) to Beacon E5 of the said Lot 5333 Richards Bay Township (GP 2602/1977); thence north-westwards in a straight line to the south-western beacon of Lot 2305 Richards Bay Township (GP 2602/1977); thence northwards along the boundary of

No. 132, 1981.

VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE MELMOTH, DISTRIK MELMOTH, PROVINSIE NATAL, EN DIE TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN DAARDIE GEBIEDE

Kragtens—

A. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966) verklaar ek hierby dat—

(i) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Blanke groep; en

(ii) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (b) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Gekleurde groep; en

B. artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23, 29, 30 en 32 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, van toepassing is in die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Nege-en-twintigste dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

BYLAE

BLANKE GROEP

(a) Begin by die noordelikste baken van Lot 5, die dorp Melmoth; daarvandaan suidooswaarts met die noordoostelike grens van genoemde Lot 5, oor Commercialweg, en verder suidooswaarts met die noordoostelike grens van Lot 7, die dorp Melmoth, langs tot by die punt waar die suidweswaartse verlenging van die noordwestelike grens van Lot 6, die dorp Melmoth, die noordoostelike grens van genoemde Lot 7 kruis; daarvandaan noordooswaarts met genoemde verlenging langs tot by die suidwestelike baken van genoemde Lot 6; daarvandaan noordooswaarts en suidooswaarts met die grense van genoemde Lot 6 langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die noordoostelike baken daarvan; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme in die dorp Melmoth langs sodat hulle by die gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Lot 6, oor Pennystraat, genoemde Lot 7, oor Dinizulustraat, Lotte 8, 11 en 12, oor Arborstraat, Lot 13 en Onderverdeling 1 van Lot 13, tot by die suidoostelike baken van laasgenoemde onderverdeling; daarvandaan suidooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die suidwestelike baken van Lot 14, die dorp Melmoth; daarvandaan verder suidooswaarts met die suidwestelike grens van genoemde Lot 14 langs tot by die suidoostelike baken daarvan; daarvandaan suidooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die noordoostelike baken van Lot 83, die dorp Melmoth; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Lot 83, oor Downingstraat, Lotte 115 en 117 oor Ortleppstraat, Lotte 169 en 170, tot by die suidoostelike baken van laasgenoemde lot; daarvandaan suidweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die noordoostelike baken van Lot 227, die dorp Melmoth; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Lot 227, Lotte 228, 229, 230, 231, oor Oppositionstraat, Onderverdeling 1 van Lot 274, Lot 274, Onder-

No. 132, 1981 GG 7654 10/7/81

DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT MELMOTH, DISTRICT OF MELMOTH, PROVINCE OF NATAL, AND THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN THESE AREAS

(82)

Under—

A. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that—

(i) the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the White group; and

(ii) the area defined in paragraph (b) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group; and

B. section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive, 29, 30 and 32 to 37 inclusive, of the said Act, shall as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, apply in the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-ninth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

SCHEDULE

WHITE GROUP

(a) Beginning at the northernmost beacon of Lot 5 Melmoth Township; thence south-eastwards along the north-eastern boundary of the said Lot 5, across Commercial Road, and further south-eastwards along the north-eastern boundary of Lot 7, Melmoth Township, to the point where the prolongation south-westwards of the north-western boundary of Lot 6, Melmoth Township, intersects the north-eastern boundary of the said Lot 7; thence north-eastwards along the said prolongation to the south-western beacon of the said Lot 6; thence north-eastwards and south-eastwards along the boundaries of the said Lot 6, so as to include it in this area, to the north-eastern beacon thereof; thence south-westwards along the boundaries of the following properties, all in Melmoth Township, so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 6, across Penny Street, the said Lot 7, across Dinizulu Street, Lots 8, 11 and 12, across Arbor Street, Lot 13 and Subdivision 1 of Lot 13, to the south-eastern beacon of the said subdivision; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the south-western beacon of Lot 14, Melmoth Township; thence south-eastwards along the south-western boundary of the said Lot 14 to the south-eastern beacon thereof; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the north-eastern beacon of Lot 83, Melmoth Township; thence south-westwards along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 83, across Downing Street, Lots 115 and 117, across Ortlepp Street, Lots 169 and 170, to the south-eastern beacon of the last-named lot; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the north-eastern beacon of Lot 227, Melmoth Township; thence south-westwards along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to include them in this area: The said Lot 227, Lots 228, 229, 230 and 231, across Opposition Street, Subdivision 1 of Lot 274, Lot 274, Subdivision 2 of Lot 274, across Victoria Street, to the north-eastern beacon of Lot 319, Melmoth Township; thence

Government to axe law restricting Indians

NM 15/7/81 (82)

Political Reporter

A 54-year-old law which bans Indians from working in six northern Natal towns without a Government permit will be lifted soon, possibly in the coming session of Parliament.

Mr Barry Brecher, Nationalist MPC for Vryheid, said yesterday that Minister of Internal Affairs Chris Heunis had indicated during a recent visit to the town that the law would be axed.

The law, approved by Parliament in 1927, applies to Indian men only. The towns where the law applies are Vryheid, Hlobane, Paulpietersburg, Utrecht, Babanango and Louwsburg. Even if the permit system were abolished, Indians would still not be able to live in Vryheid, the largest of the towns where the restrictions apply.

No group area exists for Indians in Vryheid, although the municipality is financing a new township for coloureds. At present, most of the Indians who work in Vryheid commute to the town daily from Dundee, more than 80 km away.

The Mayor of Vryheid, Mr Jan Slabbert, said he did not know what would happen eventually but he could not see the permit system remaining 'in force for much longer'.

The Mercury carried an article on July 18 last year quoting Mr Mentz and Mr Brecher as supporting the status quo. But Mr Brecher said the new attitude towards the permit system was in keeping with Government attempts to improve race relations.

He had nothing against the proclaiming of an Indian group area at Vryheid provided local businessmen went through the proper channels. However, he was against 'throwing the whole town open'.

12-year zoning battle won

Prayers as Indians get 'a place in sun'

NM 16/7/81

(82)

Mercury Reporter

A SPECIAL thanksgiving prayer was offered by the Indian community of Zululand yesterday after winning a 12-year battle for a group area for Indians and coloureds in Richards Bay.

The zoning — announced recently — brought to an end years of uncertainty for the two communities in the Empangeni-Richards Bay area and was welcomed by community leaders who expressed their appreciation in the form of a prayer by Pastor S R Paul.

Pleased

Mr S V Naicker, chairman of the Zululand Indian Workers' Welfare Association, who had been in the forefront of the battle for 'a place in the sun' said he was overjoyed with the zoning, which was a complete reversal of a Government policy decision in 1976 that Indians and coloureds should be moved out of Zululand.

'I am pleased that the Government has now recognised the need for a permanent home for these communites which made significant contributions towards the development of Richards Bay.

'More than 200 Indian and coloured workers are presently commuting daily from Tongaat, Stanger and Tugela to Richards Bay.

'This painful process has been going on silently for years,' he said, adding that the journey meant that, in most cases, the working community north of the Tugela were detached from their families because they left home in darkness and returned in darkness.

MR D W FISHER, an official of the Richards Bay Town Board, discusses a map of the new Indian and coloured area with Mr S V Naicker, right, chairman of the Zululand Indian Workers' Welfare Association. Looking on are association members Mr N Moodley and Mr Pastor S R Paul.

No. 138, 1981 17/7/81

VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE PHOENIX, DISTRIK DURBAN, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens—

A. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep;

665—1

No. 138, 1981 (82) GG 7662

DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT PHOENIX, DISTRICT OF DURBAN, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under—

A. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group;

7662—1

B. artikel 25 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966, verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (b) van die Bylae hiervan, by verstryking van 'n tydperk van een jaar vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, 'n grensstrook is; en

C. artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23, 29, 30 en 32 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, van toepassing is in die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (a) en (b) van die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewentiende dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

(a) Begin by Baken D (Meetstuk 9/1981), algemeen ooswaarts met die middel van die Umhlangarivier langs tot by die noordelikste baken van Onderverdeling 74 van Lot 89 van die dorp Ottawa; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met die grense langs van genoemde Onderverdeling 74 en Onderverdeling 45, albei van Lot 89 van die dorp Ottawa, sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die westelikste baken van genoemde Onderverdeling 45 van Lot 89, die dorp Ottawa; daarvandaan algemeen ooswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling 45, Onderverdelings 74, 75 (van 3), 76 (van 2) en 77 (van 1), almal van Lot 89 van die dorp Ottawa, tot by die noordoostelike baken van genoemde Onderverdeling 77 (van 1) van Lot 89, die dorp Ottawa; daarvandaan ooswaarts met die middel van die Umhlangarivier langs, tot by die punt waar dit die noordwestelike grens van Onderverdeling 8 van Lot 20 No. 1557 kruis; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met die grens van genoemde Onderverdeling 8 van Lot 20 No. 1557 langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die westelikste baken van genoemde Onderverdeling 8 van Lot 20 No. 1557; daarvandaan suidweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die noordoostelike baken van Onderverdeling 23 (van ABCD) van Lot 19 No. 1555; daarvandaan weswaarts met die grens langs van genoemde Onderverdeling 23 (van ABCD) van Lot 19 No. 1555, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die noordwestelike baken van genoemde Onderverdeling 23 (van ABCD) van Lot 19 No. 1555; daarvandaan algemeen weswaarts met die suidelike grens van Onderverdeling Trenance van die plaas Riet Rivier 842 langs tot by die suidwestelike baken van genoemde Onderverdeling Trenance van die plaas Riet Rivier 842; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Onderverdelings C (van 8a), 8a, B (van 8a), A (van 8a) en 8, almal van die plaas Riet Rivier 842, tot by die noordoostelike baken van Onderverdeling F (van 8) van genoemde plaas Riet Rivier 842; daarvandaan noordooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken A (Meetstuk 9/1981); daarvandaan noordooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken B (Meetstuk 9/1981); daarvandaan noordooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken C (Meetstuk 9/1981); daarvandaan noordweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken D (Meetstuk 9/1981), die beginpunt.

B. section 25 of the Group Areas Act, 1966, I hereby declare that the area defined in paragraph (b) of the Schedule hereto shall, on the expiration of a period of one year as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, be a border strip; and

C. section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive, 29, 30 and 32 to 37 inclusive, of the said Act shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, apply in the areas defined in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventeenth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

(a) Beginning at Beacon D (Survey Record 9/1981), generally eastwards along the middle of the Umhlanga River to the northernmost beacon of Subdivision 74 of Lot 89, Ottawa Township; thence south-westwards along the boundaries of the said Subdivision 74 and Subdivision 45, both of Lot 89, Ottawa Township, so as to exclude them from this area, to the westernmost beacon of the said Subdivision 45 of Lot 89, Ottawa Township; thence generally eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to exclude them from this area: The said Subdivision 45, Subdivisions 74, 75 (of 3), 76 (of 2) and 77 (of 1), all of Lot 89, Ottawa Township, to the north-eastern beacon of the said Subdivision 77 (of 1) of Lot 89, Ottawa Township; thence eastwards along the middle of the Umhlanga River to the point where it intersects the north-western boundary of Subdivision 8 of Lot 20 No. 1557; thence south-westwards along the boundary of the said Subdivision 8 of Lot 20 No. 1557, so as to exclude it from this area, to the westernmost beacon of the said Subdivision 8 of Lot 20 No. 1557; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the north-eastern beacon of Subdivision 23 (of ABCD) of Lot 19 No. 1555; thence westwards along the boundary of the said Subdivision 23 (of ABCD) of Lot 19 No. 1555, so as to exclude it from this area, to the north-western beacon of the said Subdivision 23 (of ABCD) of Lot 19 No. 1555; thence generally westwards along the southern boundary of Subdivision Trenance of the farm Riet Rivier 842, to the south-western beacon of the said Subdivision Trenance of the farm Riet Rivier 842; thence south-westwards along the boundaries of the following properties, so as to include them in this area: Subdivisions C (of 8a), 8a, B (of 8a), A (of 8a) and 8, all of the farm Riet Rivier 842, to the north-eastern beacon of Subdivision F (of 8) of the said farm Riet Rivier 842; thence north-eastwards in a straight line to Beacon A (Survey Record 9/1981); thence north-eastwards in a straight line to Beacon B (Survey Record 9/1981); thence north-eastwards in a straight line to Beacon C (Survey Record 9/1981); thence north-westwards in a straight line to Beacon D (Survey Record 9/1981), the point of beginning.

GRENSSTROOK

(b) Begin by die punt waar die noordooswaartse verlenging van die noordwestelike grens van Onderverdeling 8 van die plaas Riet Rivier 842 die middel van die Umhlangarivier kruis; daarvandaan noordooswaarts met die middel van genoemde Umhlangarivier langs tot by Baken D (Meetstuk 9/1981); daarvandaan suidooswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken C (Meetstuk 9/1981); daarvandaan suidweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken B (Meetstuk 9/1981); daarvandaan suidweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by Baken A (Meetstuk 9/1981); daarvandaan suidweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die noordoostelike baken van Onderverdeling F van 8 van die plaas Riet Rivier 842; daarvandaan weswaarts met die grense van genoemde Onderverdeling F van 8, Onderverdeling C van 8 en genoemde Onderverdeling F van 8, almal van die plaas Riet Rivier 842 langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die noordwestelike baken van genoemde Onderverdeling F van 8 van die plaas Riet Rivier 842: daarvandaan noordooswaarts met die grense van Onderverdeling 8 van die plaas Riet Rivier 842 langs tot by die beginpunt.

BORDER STRIP

(b) Beginning at the point where the prolongation north-eastwards of the north-western boundary of Subdivision 8 of the farm Riet Rivier 842 intersects the middle of the Umhlanga River; thence north-eastwards along the middle of the said Umhlanga River to Beacon D (Survey Record 9/1981); thence south-eastwards in a straight line to Beacon C (Survey Record 9/1981); thence south-westwards in a straight line to Beacon B (Survey Record 9/1981); thence south-westwards in a straight line to Beacon A (Survey Record 9/1981); thence south-westwards in a straight line to the north-eastern beacon of Subdivision F of 8 of the farm Riet Rivier 842; thence westwards along the boundaries of the said Subdivision F of 8, Subdivision C of 8 and the said Subdivision F of 8, all of the farm Riet Rivier 842, so as to exclude them from this area, to the north-western beacon of the said Subdivision F of 8 of the farm Riet Rivier 842; thence north-eastwards along the boundary of Subdivision 8 of the farm Riet Rivier 842 to the point of beginning.

No. 140, 1981

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 91 VAN 1980 INGEVOLGE WAARVAN DIE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP HUURBEHEER, 1976, ONDER SEKERE OMSTANDIGHEDE VAN TOEPASSING IS OP SEKERE WONINGS, MOTORHUISE EN MOTORSTAANPLEKKE WAT VIR DIE EERSTE KEER NA DIE 20STE DAG VAN OKTOBER 1949 EN VOOR DIE 1STE DAG VAN JUNIE 1966 GEOKKUPEER OF GEBRUIK IS

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 52 (1) van die Wet op Huurbeheer, 1976 (Wet 80 van 1976), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 91 van 1980 deur die uitsluiting daaruit van die woning en motorstaanplek omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Tweede dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

BYLAE

Woonstel 102, Gloria, geleë op Gedeelte 1 van Erf 258, Arcadia, Pretoria, en die motorstaanplek wat in verband daarmee gebruik word.

No. 140, 1981

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 91 OF 1980 IN TERMS OF WHICH THE PROVISIONS OF THE RENT CONTROL ACT, 1976, ARE APPLICABLE UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES TO CERTAIN DWELLINGS, GARAGES AND PARKING SPACES, OCCUPIED OR USED FOR THE FIRST TIME AFTER THE 20TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1949 AND BEFORE THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE 1966

Under the powers vested in me by section 52 (1) of the Rent Control Act, 1976 (Act 80 of 1976), I hereby amend Proclamation 91 of 1980 by the exclusion of the dwelling and parking space defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Second day of July, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S.F. KOTZÉ.

SCHEDULE

Flat 102, Gloria, situate on Portion 1 of Erf 258, Arcadia, Pretoria, and the parking space used in connection therewith.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE AANGELEENTHEDE

No. 1462 17 Julie 1981

WET OP VREEMDELINGE, 1937

VANSVERANDERING.—LINSENMAIER IN HOFMANN

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 9 van die Wet op Vreemdelinge, 1937 (Wet 1 van 1937), Kurt Albert Linsenmaier, sy vrou Helga Lore, gebore Hofmann, en sy kinders Ken Sacha, Kim Jana en Cindy Ann, woonagtig te Kerkstraat 3244, Randburg, te magtig om die van Hofmann aan te neem.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 1462 17 July 1981

ALIENS ACT, 1937

CHANGE OF SURNAME.—LINSENMAIER TO HOFMANN

The State President has been pleased, under the provisions of section 9 of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), to authorise Kurt Albert Linsenmaier, his wife Helga Lore, born Hofmann, and his children Ken Sacha, Kim Jana and Cindy Ann, residing at 3244 Church Street, Randburg, to assume the surname of Hofmann.

Ifafa row over security

NM 21/7/81

(82)

Mercury Reporter

IFAFA beach residents are furious at the lack of security in their area following this south coast holiday resort being rezoned for coloureds.

A resident, who asked not to be named, said the local shop had been broken into twice in the past couple of days.

'To top it all,' she said, 'the post office was broken into at lunchtime yesterday and the post master's revolver was stolen.'

'Before long, somebody might be killed,' she added, 'and all we have to protect us are three night watchmen who patrol the area.'

A meeting was held yesterday between Ifafa Beach residents and businessmen with the South Coast MP, Mr Aubrey Thompson, 'to iron out their grievances'.

Mr Thompson said he had undertaken to negotiate with the Department of Community Development for them and try to sort out the problems.

He said: 'The main grievance comes from the businessmen where the Government is displacing them without giving them alternative accommodation.'

'Their businesses should have been bought out by the Government, lock, stock and barrel, instead of merely giving them the price of the land and the buildings on it.'

Mr Bill Oberholzer, a local businessman, said that, unlike the owners of private property in the area, the businessmen have built up their businesses and depend on them for their livelihood.

'We should have been allowed to sell our businesses to the coloured community as going concerns,' he said.

'But the Department of Community Development has said we cannot negotiate with coloured people interested in buying our businesses.

'In this way we would have been able to get a reasonable price for them,' he added.

Craigieburn's answer to Durban's 'slums'

NM 23/7/81

Political Reporter

DURBAN could take a lesson from Craigieburn, near Umkomaas, in building housing of acceptable standards for Indian families, Mr Narend Singh, chairman of the Craigieburn advisory committee, said yesterday.

His comment comes after Durban city councillors had conceded that slum conditions existed in Chatsworth, largely through overcrowding caused by a slow-down in central Government fund, needed to build further houses.

Mr Singh conceded that the South Coast township, which fell within the Development and Services Board area of Craigieburn, was small. It was easier to make a small township aesthetically pleasing than a housing project the size of Chatsworth, which provided homes for 150 000 people.

Craigieburn consisted of 198 homes in phase 1, the section occupied 12 months ago, and a further 163 homes in phase 2. Phase 1 cost R3 500 000 including sewerage and sports facilities, and phase 2 — now nearly complete — cost R2 000 000.

The housing project is being financed by the Department of Community Development, under the control of the Development and Services Board — a statutory provincial board.

It was hoped the Government would fund the building of two further phases of the township at Craigieburn.

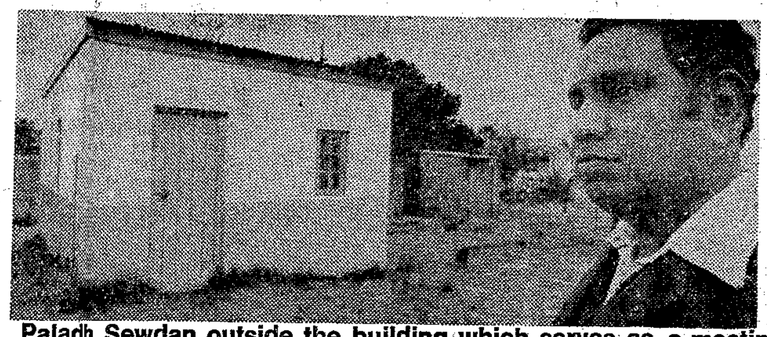
Howick ratepayers on the warpath

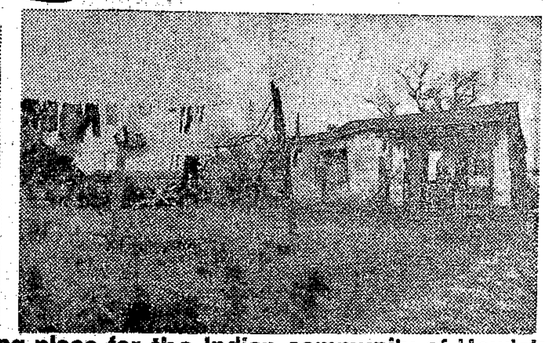
S. Tribune 26 JUL 1981

(82)

RIGHT: Wally Yoko, Town Clerk . . . Sewerage will benefit residents

By MAUREEN GRIFFIN





Paladh Sewdan outside the building which serves as a meeting place for the Indian community of Howick and (right) when there's a housing shortage any shack will do

RATES GO UP BY 37,1 PERCENT AND ANGRY TOWNSFOLK CALL FOR A PROVINCIAL INVESTIGATION

IT LOOKS like a small storeroom or garden shed.

In fact it's the only public meeting place the Indian community of Howick have. In the row that has erupted there over a 37,1 percent rates increase, it exemplifies what the little Natal town's Indian residents see as inferior services provided for the same rates whites pay.

Now both the white Howick Ratepayers' Association and the Indian Howick West Ratepayers' and Tenants' Association have called for a Provincial investigation into the affairs of the Borough of Howick and the Town Council since the mayor announced a 37,1 percent rates increase earlier this month.

Included in their objections are the arguments that the increased rates will help pay for a sewerage scheme which will initially benefit industry and not residents, and an "inconsistent" road tarring programme.

Amid acrimonious exchanges between the town council and ratepayers — until now conducted solely through newspaper columns and including a threatened vote of no confidence in the town council — bitterness among the Indian community is running particularly high.

"Why should we pay more when we're not getting a fair share of the existing rate fund?" asks Paladh Sewdan, chairman of the Howick West Ratepayers' and Tenants' Association.

"Compared with the 300-seater hall whites rent — and which red tape hinders us from renting because it's in a white area — we lease this shed where all our committees and organisations must meet. It has no toilet facilities, so we have to use a pit toilet on the adjoining property.

"Our children have only two swings to play on in a small patch of bare veld, while there are parks with lawns and trees for white children.

"We don't have a sportsground, but white ratepayers have recreational facilities consisting of a bowling green, soccer and rugby fields, a tennis court and a swimming pool.

"There are no bus shelters in Howick West, yet most of us use buses to get to and from town.

"Our houses are mostly inferior, some being only wattle and daub. Some tenants live in garages and servants quarters.

"Yet we have been negotiating with the borough for better housing since 1974. It took them six years to finalise their plans, and when they applied to the Department of Community Development in 1980 for a loan to build economic and sub-economic houses for the Indian community, they were told there were no funds available.

"So the project is now delayed indefinitely."

Len Neilson, Mayor of Howick, said when Howick West became part of the town in 1973 it was a "very sub-standard" area which had been administered by a local health committee.

"To bring the amenity levels up to the same standard as Howick's and Merrivale's is costly, but it is being achieved slowly.

"I would say quite clearly the problems they put forward do exist and council is trying to overcome them."

He said housing development in Howick

West had previously been delayed because the area had an inadequate sewage disposal system. "The Department of Community Development would not allow further development in Howick West for this reason.

"Now that the necessary sewerage scheme is planned, further development will be possible. However, this year's allocation for Indian housing has already been committed."

The Town Council has approved a rates increase of 37,1 percent for the residential sector and 40 percent for industry and commerce to help finance a capital works programme which includes a R700 000 sewerage scheme.

This scheme will initially benefit seven industries in the drainage area, but its spare capacity will benefit residents eventually, according to Town Clerk Wally Yoko.

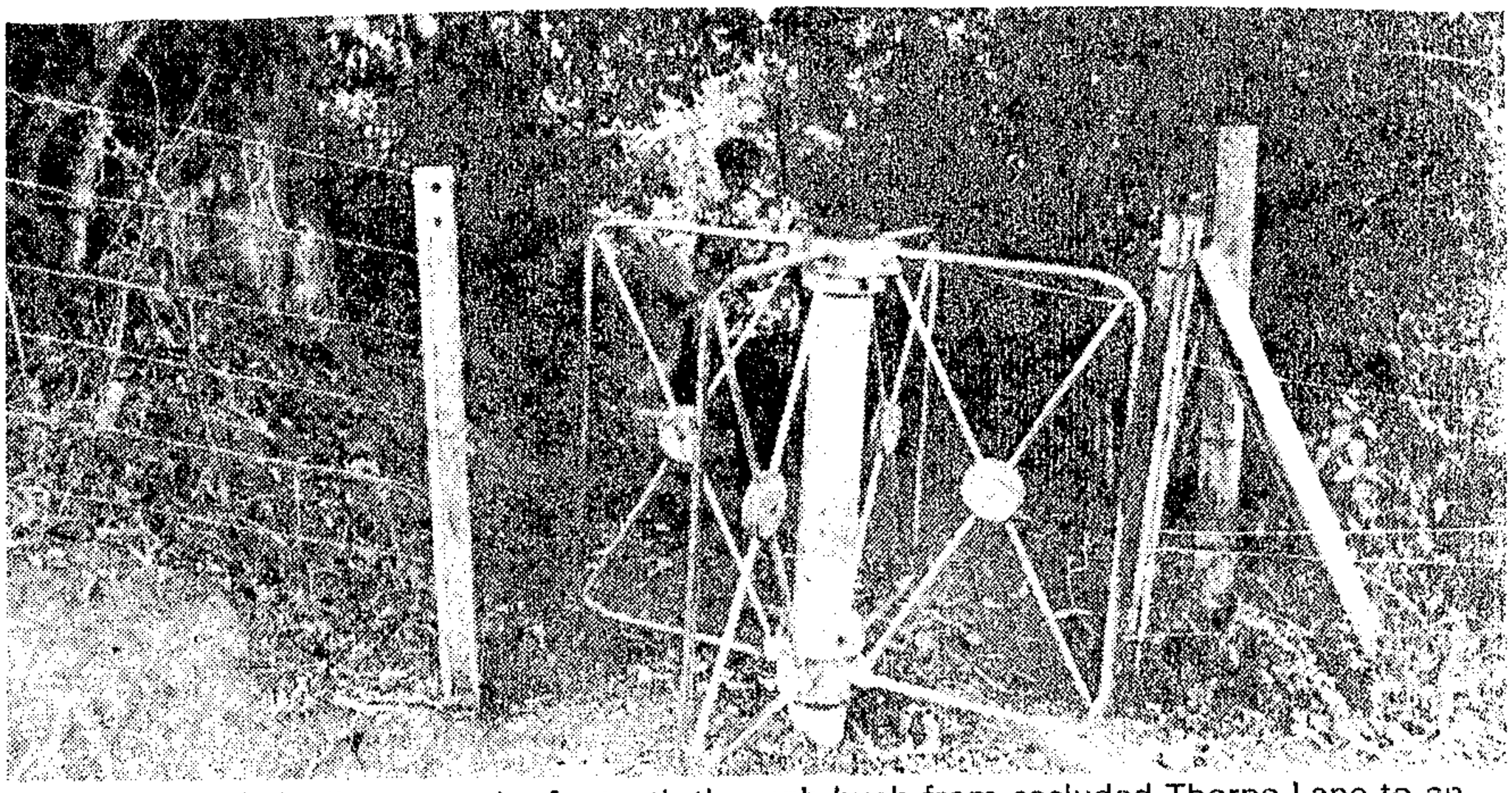
Acknowledging ratepayers' objection to having to contribute to something which will initially benefit only industry, he said: "The spare capacity is what the rate fund will pay. The capacity required immediately will be paid through the tariffs the council has set down. Industries using this scheme will be paying their full share, plus.

"The additional capacity is being built in now to save future costs."

Mr Neilson told the **Tribune** ground had been set aside to provide sporting facilities in Howick West, as well as for industrial development there.

Referring to charges that the road programme was inconsistent, Mr Yoko said: "This started out as a five-year gravel reconstruction programme. Council saw the way costs were increasing and condensed it into a three-year programme. When it was clear that costs would rise even in three years, the programme was condensed into two years.

"It will cost R1,2-million, and we have awarded a contract for the tarring of all remaining gravel roads and their drainage in Howick West in excess of R300 000."



A HAVEN for hoodlums . . . the footpath through bush from secluded Thorpe Lane to an infrequently used railway station.

Access lane 'invitation to tragedy'

NM 29/7/81

MA 82

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A BLACKRIDGE resident has predicted a 'tragedy' before the demands of the Blackridge Residents' Association for the closure of an access lane are met.

The path, a short cut along the boundary of an unused property from Thorpe Lane to the infrequently used Blackridge railway station, was 'an absolute menace' which provided an easy escape route for thieves and hoodlums, according to Mrs May Lewis of Thorpe Lane.

'There have been 23 burglaries in the lane during the past three years,' she said.

Last week her next-door neighbour, Mrs F Charlton, was held up at her front door in broad daylight by a man who 'shoved a hard object, possibly a gun', into her back and demanded money.

Lay in wait

'Fortunately, she had the presence of mind to tell the man she had to get the key from the back of the house. When she got there she called our dobermann. When the dog appeared the would-be robber took to his heels and fled up the path,' said Mrs Lewis.

She said the thieves lay in wait behind the hedge that lined the path, watching the residents of Thorpe Lane.

'I may be nearly 70 but I will not hesitate to shoot anybody who comes into our yard,' she said angrily. 'There will have to be a tragedy before they shut that access. We are going to have to take the matter to the highest authorities.'

The lane provided a 'good hiding place for scallywags and an easy escape route into the forest across the railtrack for anyone carrying loot', according to Mrs Joy Hattingh, another Thorpe Lane resident who has been victim to several burglaries.

A Thorpe Lane doctor, who did not wish to be named, said the matter had been before the Pietermaritzburg City Council but had been rejected after a lone objection.

'I understand the matter has been referred to Pretoria,' he said.

A spokesman for the Town Clerk, Mr Ken Vale, said that although the council could close the lane, there was no way they could effectively control its use.

'A possible solution would be for the doctor, alongside whose land the path runs, to lease the land. He could control it effectively then,' he said.

The matter will be discussed again at a Works Committee meeting next week, according to Mr Vale.

Five returned unopposed

NM 7/8/88

(82)

Mercury Reporter

FIVE men were returned unopposed when elections for the Verulam Town Council closed on Wednesday this week.

Mr Butch Reddy, Mr S S Maharaj, Mr S G V Subban, Mr R Rambally and Mr Vernagopaul Naidoo will join four nominated members to run the affairs of the town from September 2 — the day elections were to have been held in the town.

Mr G M E Kajee, Mr R R Singh, Mr Sunny Vengetsamy and Mr S R Joshua were appointed to the council by the Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha.

Mr Dick Naicker, Verulam's town clerk, said yesterday that the five men who had been returned unopposed would remain in office for a period of four years.

He said elections for the mayor and deputy mayor of the town would take place on September 2.

Two of the five unopposed members — Mr Reddy and Mr Subban — were part of the Verulam Town Council which was sacked last year by Natal's Administrator-in-Executive-Committee following months of internal wrangling.

Mr Cassim Mahomedy, a former mayor of the Verulam, said he was disappointed that only five candidates had offered themselves for nominations.

Indians in industry

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NATAL MERCURY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1981

THERE has been a remarkable increase in Indian industrial ventures in Natal, however small, from 181 about 20 years ago to more than 700. It is also estimated that Indians today own or control about a sixth of all factories in the province, employing about 20 percent of all Indians now employed in industry — in addition to employing many blacks and some whites.

Aptitude

The successes of the community's entrepreneurs — in spite of hurdles and lack of proper opportunities — show that the Indians' aptitude for business has found another outlet outside the traditional wholesale and retail trades and clothing factories — and some are manufacturing articles intended for export.

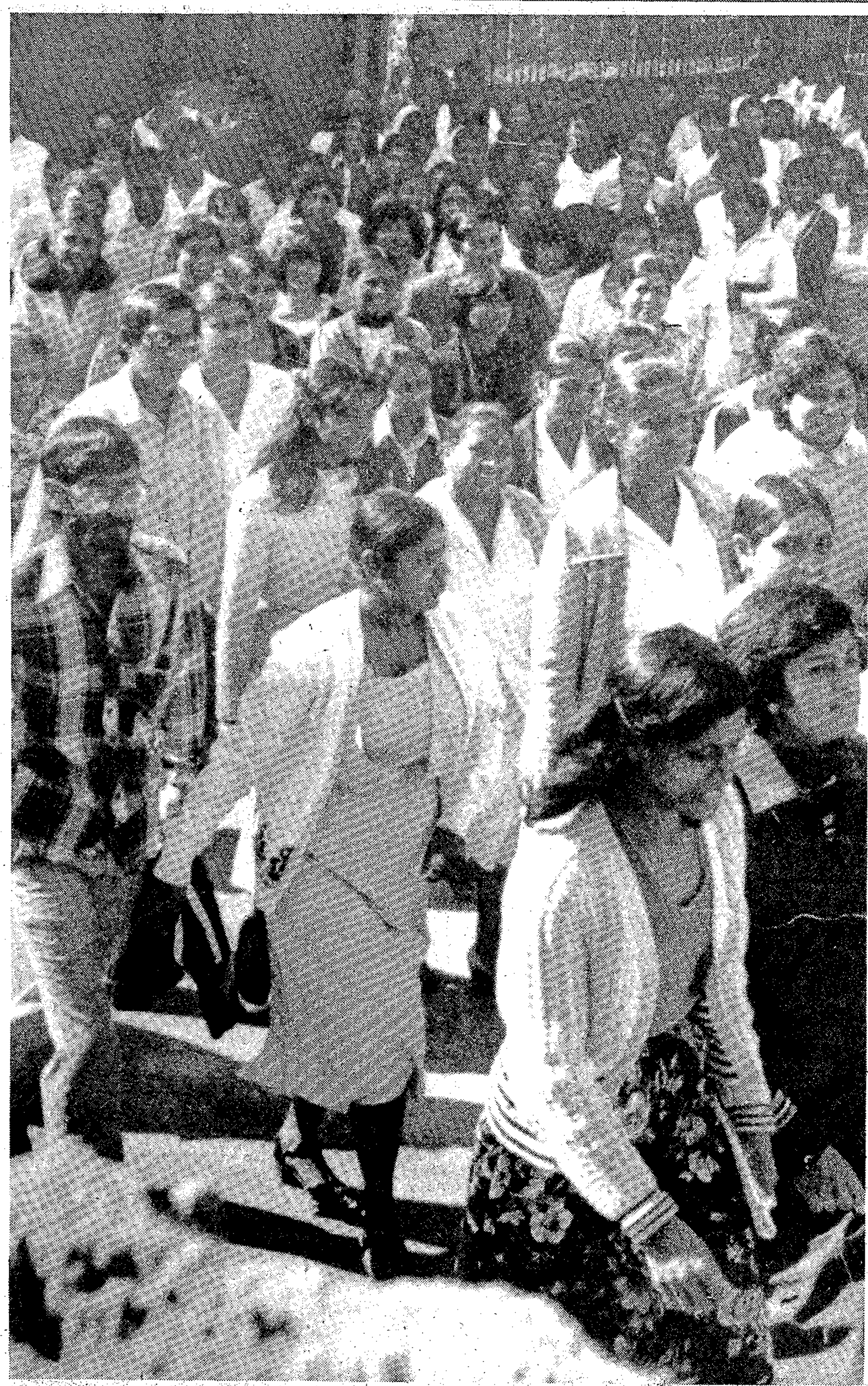
Potential

Indian industrialists generally have great potential and the role they played in the past had to a great extent been underestimated, says the Government-created Indian Industrial Development Corporation.

Expertise

The IIDC says that while efforts to promote the export of goods manufactured by local Indian industrialists have been partly successful, negotiations are continuing with various interested foreign concerns on the basis of possible joint ventures in which the foreign partner, Indian industrialists and the corporation may participate, each providing a particular form of expertise.

The achievements of some of the industrialists are surveyed in detail in these pages.



Page 3. Supplement Natal Mercury 18/8/81

compiled by Nagoor Bissetty.

Immigrants came to Natal to grow sugar

SUGAR! a wellknown commodity. In French it is called *sucre*, in Spanish *azucar* and in Persian *shakar*. They read very much the same, these words. The explanation is simple. They all derive from the same root — the Sanskrit word *sakara*, which means grains of sand and, so, appropriately supplied the name for the grainy food produced in our province.

But it is not the name only which comes from the ancient country of India. Although the original habitat of the cane is not known, the available evidence shows that it was first cultivated in Bengal and the country to the east of it extending as far as Cochin China.

The art of making sugar from the juice of the cane was known in Gangetic India in the 6th Century. And almost 121 years ago today — on November 17, 1860 — Indian labourers came to South Africa, at the special request of the Government of Natal, to grow the cane and produce the sugar which laid the basis of the prosperity of the province.

With these first indentured immigrants begins the story of Indians in Natal and of course much later their entry into industry as entrepreneurs and employers. For a long time Indians generally have been limited largely to commerce, but during recent years, primarily through their own efforts, they have become more diversified in their activities.

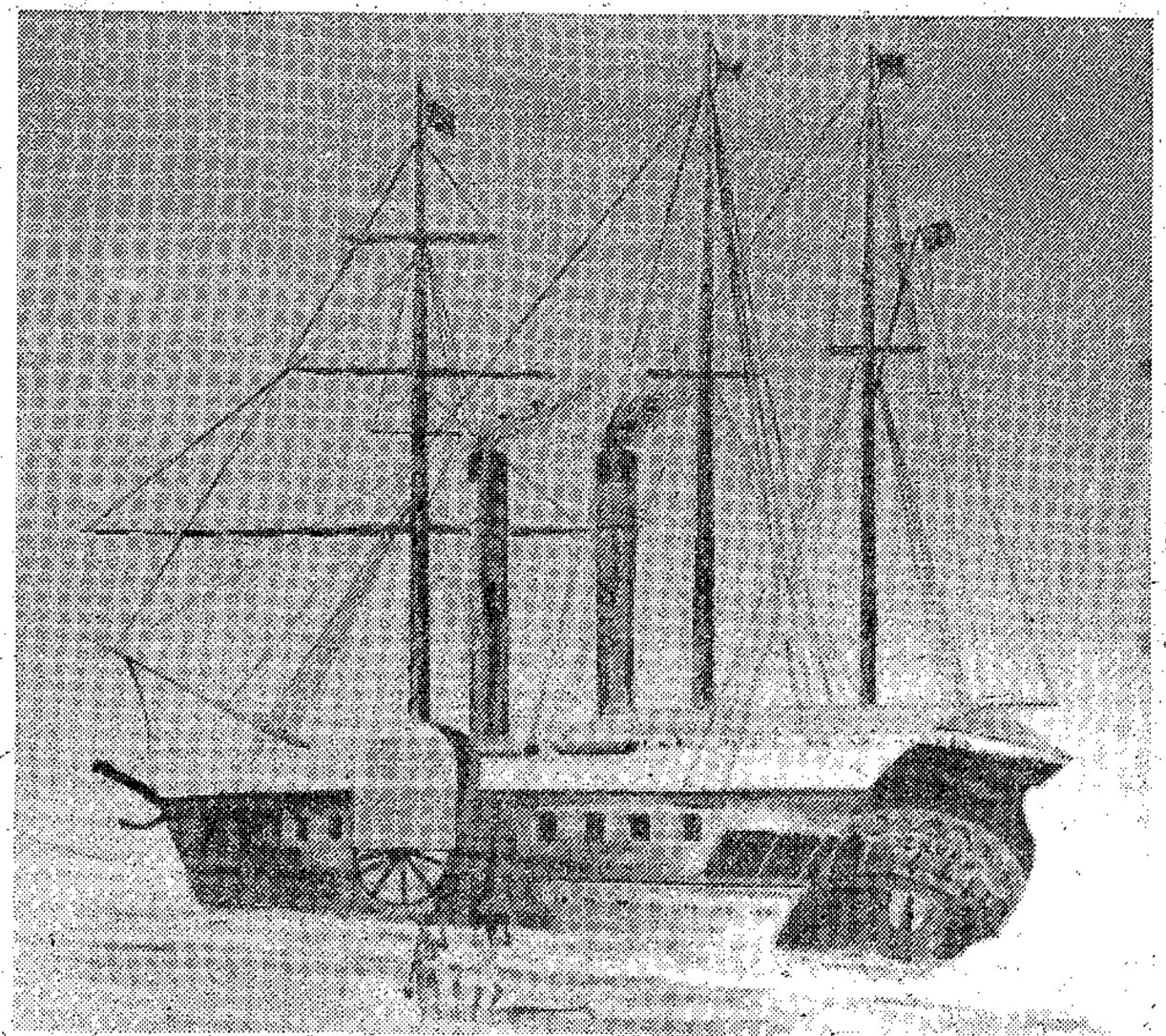
They have become more sophisticated, and what is even more important, they have become more education-conscious. The result is that they have acquired aptitudes for employment in many fields other than commerce. More and more of their young people are now following university courses, and there is every indication that in the future there will be an even stronger stream of well-qualified young Indian South Africans coming from univerisities and colleges, with a wide variety of skills and aptitudes.

They will need the scope in which to practise those skills, and at the same time South Africa will no doubt need their participation and their devoted labour.

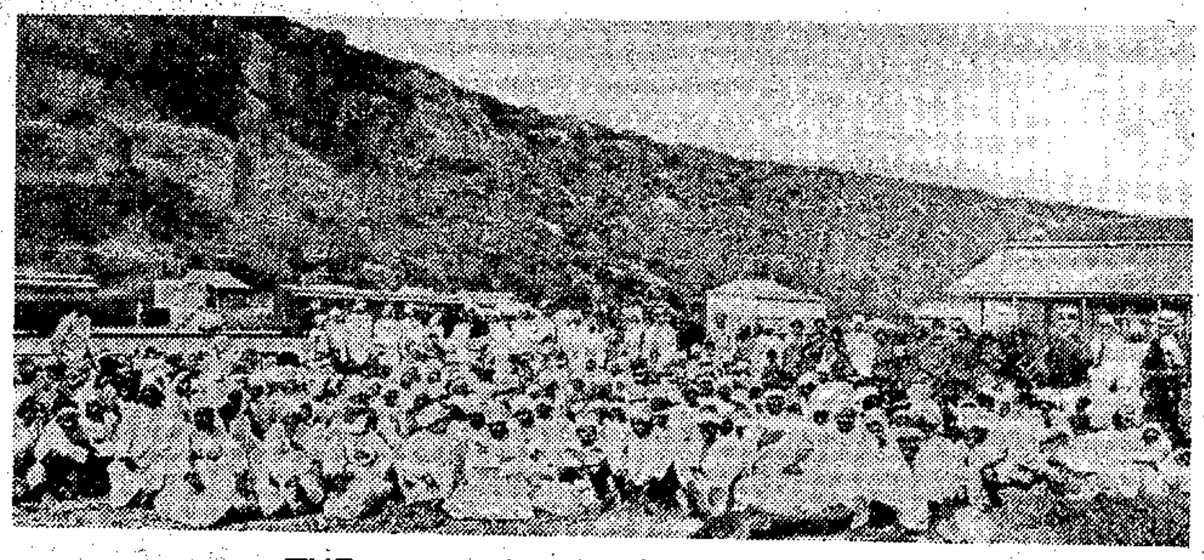
There has been a remarkable increase in Indian industrial undertakings, however small, from 181 in 1961 to 700 in 1980. More remarkable is the fact that in 1948 there were 10 Indian-owned clothing factories in Natal while latest available figure reveals that there are now more than 100 such undertakings.

It is further estimated that Indians today own about one-sixth of all factories in Natal and that these employ about 20 percent of the total number of Indians employed in industry in the province.

The community's success in industrial ventures proves in no uncertain way that the Indian's natural aptitude for business has found another outlet outside the wholesale and retail trade.



THE boat that brought the first Indians to Natal 121 years ago.



THE group that landed in Durban.

(Pictures from S S Singh and R S Nowbath collection)

Page 4 Supplement Natal Mercury 18/8/81

Growing market for local badges

BOTSWANA, Swaziland, Lesotho and Transkei are some of the countries where you'd find badges and monograms made in Clairwood, Durban, by Natal Badge and General Embroidery (Pty) Ltd trading as Fashion Trend.

The company's programmed jacuard patterns are also exported to embroidery firms in Zimbabwe.

Fashion Trend has accumulated a library of jacquard patterns which today would cost more than R100 000 to replace, says Mr Yana Pillay, the company's young and dynamic managing director.

Fashion Trend produces a wide variety of embroidery, industrial badges, club and sports badges, school monograms, fashion embroidery on garments for men, women and children, jerseys, pockets, skippers, shoes and sandals. It also produces names and numerals on overalls and dustcoats, flags and pennants of all sizes and kinds, corporate logos on ties, epaulettes, hat bands and embroidery work on pillow cases, bed sheets, towels and place mats.

The company was first started in Durban's Goodhope Centre in 1970 by the late Mr D S Pillay with a single machine employing a solitary worker. Hard work and careful planning enabled Mr Pillay to expand his activities and then the factory was moved to to Etna Lane in 1972 — and two years later to Fountain Lane with four machines and a staff of 12.

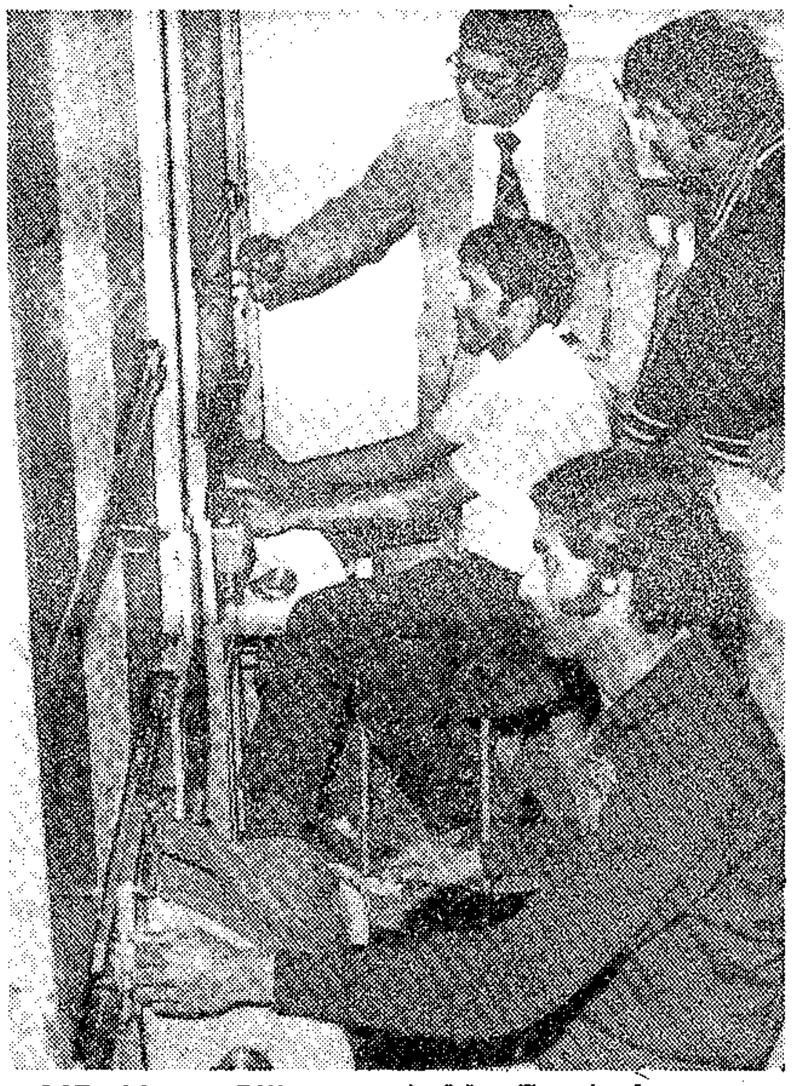
In 1975 the factory was moved to larger premises in Seaward Road in Clairwood. After Mr Pillay's death, the family sold the remaining 50 percent share to Mr Yana Pillay, who then took full control of management and operations of the company whose turnover had increased to R50 000. In December 1980 machinary was updated, automated and increased and staff raised to 101. Order books began filling up and the company started on a 24-hour operation.

'We'd like to believe we are the biggest of our kind in Natal with a turnover of in the region of R500 000 a year,' says a modest Mr Pillay.

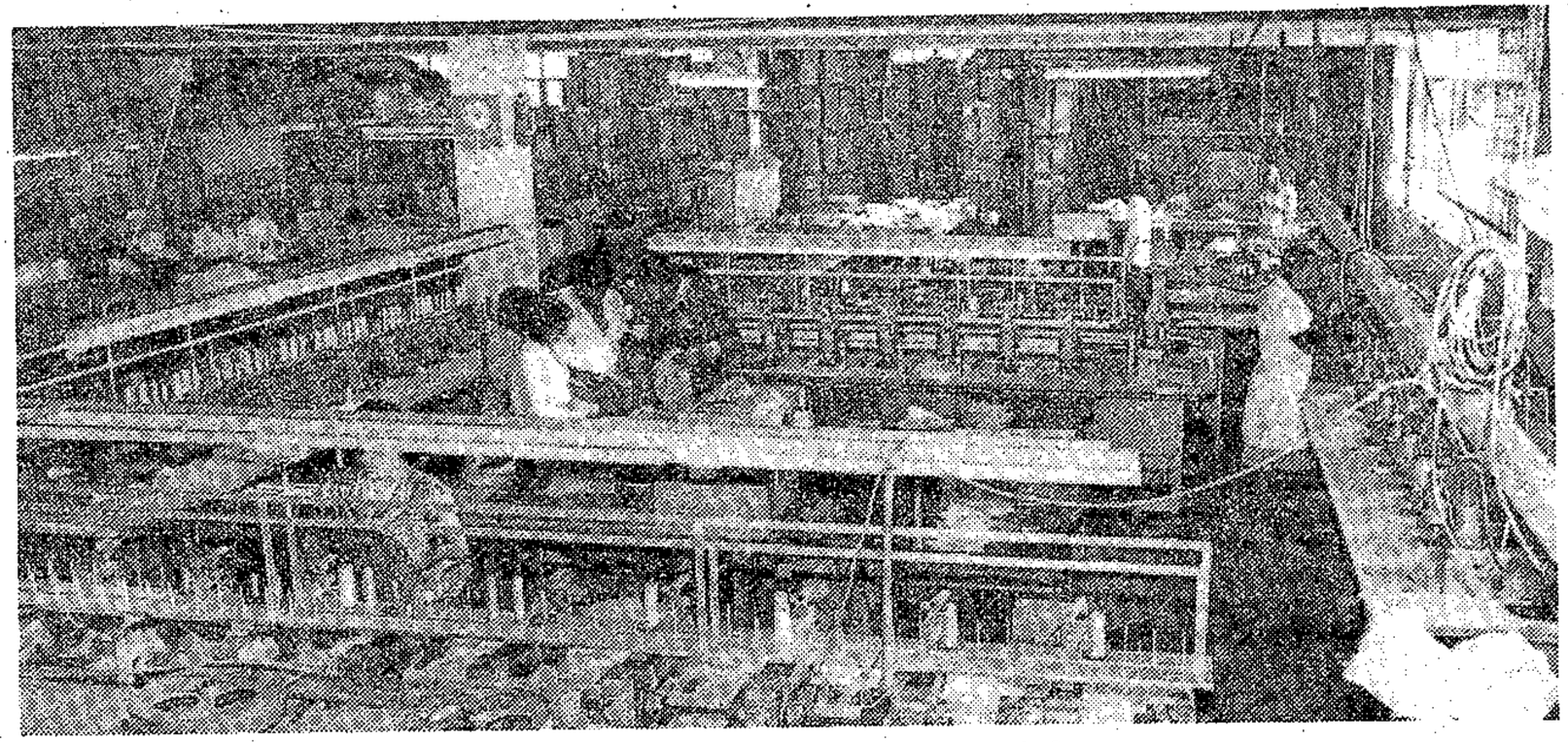
'Embroidery is a a very specialised facet of the clothing industry, demanding highly skilled personnel, sophisticated equipment and a high degree of accuracy,' he says, adding that the company was fortunate to have the services of a talented team in Mr Eddie Joseph and Mr Errol Appana.

When it became clear to Mr Yana Pillay that he could no longer single-handedly meet the demands and challenges of a burgeoning round-the-clock embroidery operation, he invited two relatives to join him in managing the company. 'But I must be the first to admit that without the guiding and restraining hand of my hotelier and company director father, Mr Subry Pillay, we could not be where we are today,' he says.

The young Mr Pillay is now busy planning a diversification programme, which, it is understood, includes a project completely new to Indian entrepreneurship. 'You'll get to know about it as soon as it gets off the ground,' is all he was prepered to say when pressed for details.



MR Yana Pillay and Mr Errol Appanna plan the punching of an intricate jacquard pattern.



A SECTION of the Seaward Road factory.

Shoes find ready market in black Africa

Supplement Natal Mercury 13/3/81

THE brothers Roop, Robbie and Ram Babunandan in their Isipingo factory.

PRODUCTION figures — and the wage bill — are going up and up at South Coast Shoes which is now turning out more than 2 400 pairs a day, many of which are finding ready markets in black Africa, and providing jobs for 140 Indians and blacks.

'Put it all down to determination, hard work and many headaches,' said Mr Ram Babunandan, company chairman, in between answering the telephone and checking out details of his planned trip overseas on business and pleasure.

South Coast Shoes started in Isipingo nearly 20 years ago as a small shop on Old Main Road by Mr Roop Babunandan who was joined by his brothers, Ram and Robbie, all trying to supplement their income by repairing shoes and producing a couple of pairs of sandals.

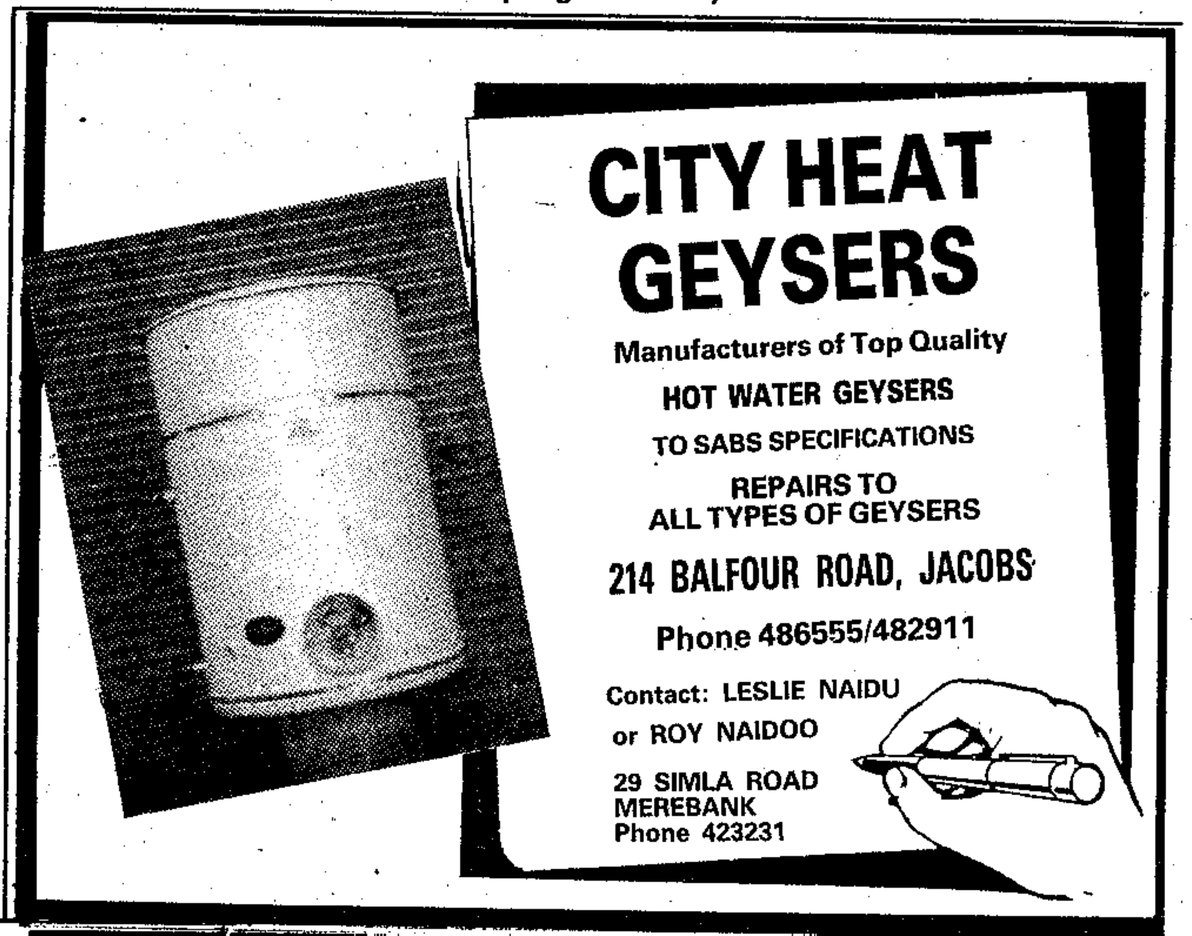
'Things changed fast, however, and each time we outgrew our premises we moved to bigger workshops and all the time the number of pairs of shoes being manufactured kept on increasing,' said Mr R (call me Ram) Babunandan.

About 10 years ago the brothers decided to build their own factory, and moved to Rana Road — and when order books began filling they were forced to extend the factory area.

In his capacity as development director Mr Roop Babunandan toured Europe some years ago and the brothers then instituted a number of improvements and upgraded products.

Says Mr Robbie Babunandan, who is in charge of production and quality control: 'My involvement with staff is obviously very close. Most of our workers, like myself, went into shoes straight from school, and have been trained in this factory. This means they do things our way, and we get the results we want.'

Export orders continue to play a big part in South Coast Shoes' success and development. 'We do a tremendous amount of business in Lesotho through agents,' Ram said, adding the company regarded its agents as a vital link between company and customers.



Fine timber used in furniture making

Supplement Natal Mercury 18/3/82

A SMALL workshop started in Durban in 1926 by the late Mr Mohammed A H Moosa to specialise in the making of English oak and Burmese teak period reproduction furniture has grown to become a giant manufacturer of a wide variety of furniture for markets in all four provinces.

Two decades later he moved his Simplex furniture venture from the corner of Grey and Alice Streets to his own factory which he built in Chamberlain Road, Jacobs — and in 1950 he started the Trueart factory which is today said to be the largest user of imbuia timber in South Africa for the manufacture of casegoods.

Mr Ebrahim Moosa, the founder's son who is the company's present managing director, joined his father in business in 1942 but his job after Trueart's opening was to go out selling to the trade the furniture dad made. Mr Ismail Seedat who took over from Ebrahim in 1964 is now sales manager.

Says Mr Moosa: 'Imbuia is a classical timber and trees are felled after being left to mature anything from 250 years to 1 000 years. Therefore to own imbuia is really an investment.'

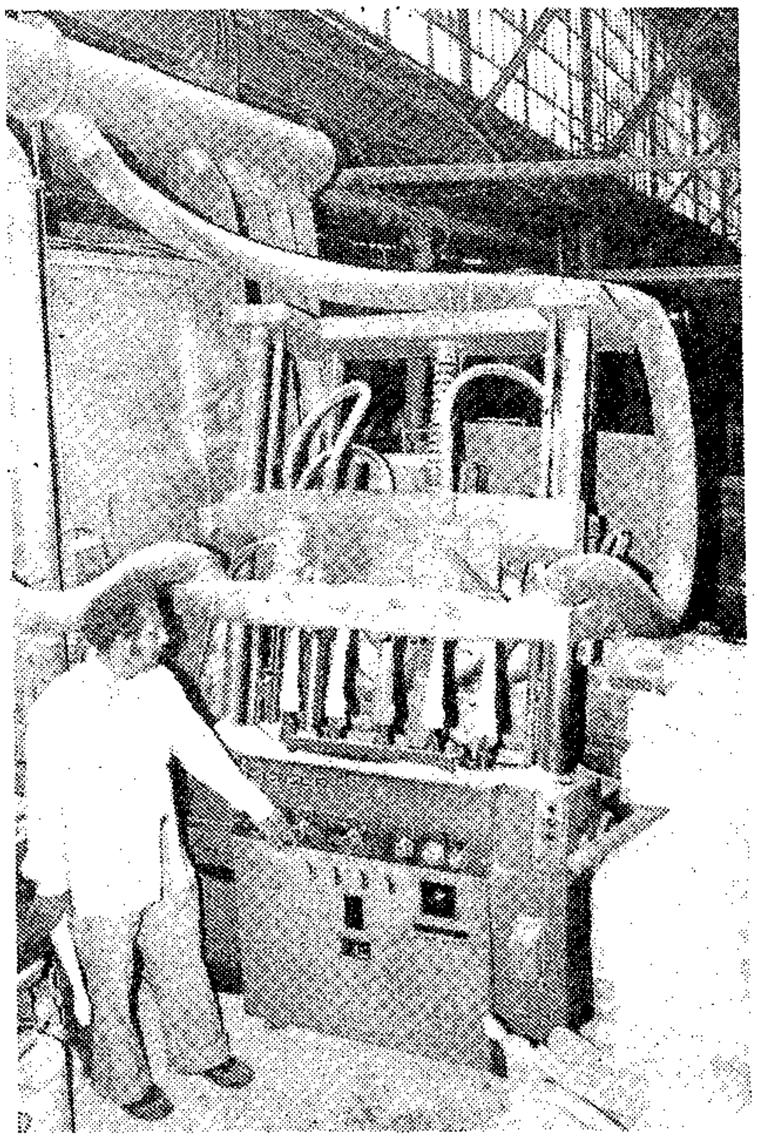
The country's furniture industry uses more than 25 000 cubic metres of imbuia timber every year which it imports directly from Brazil.

Training

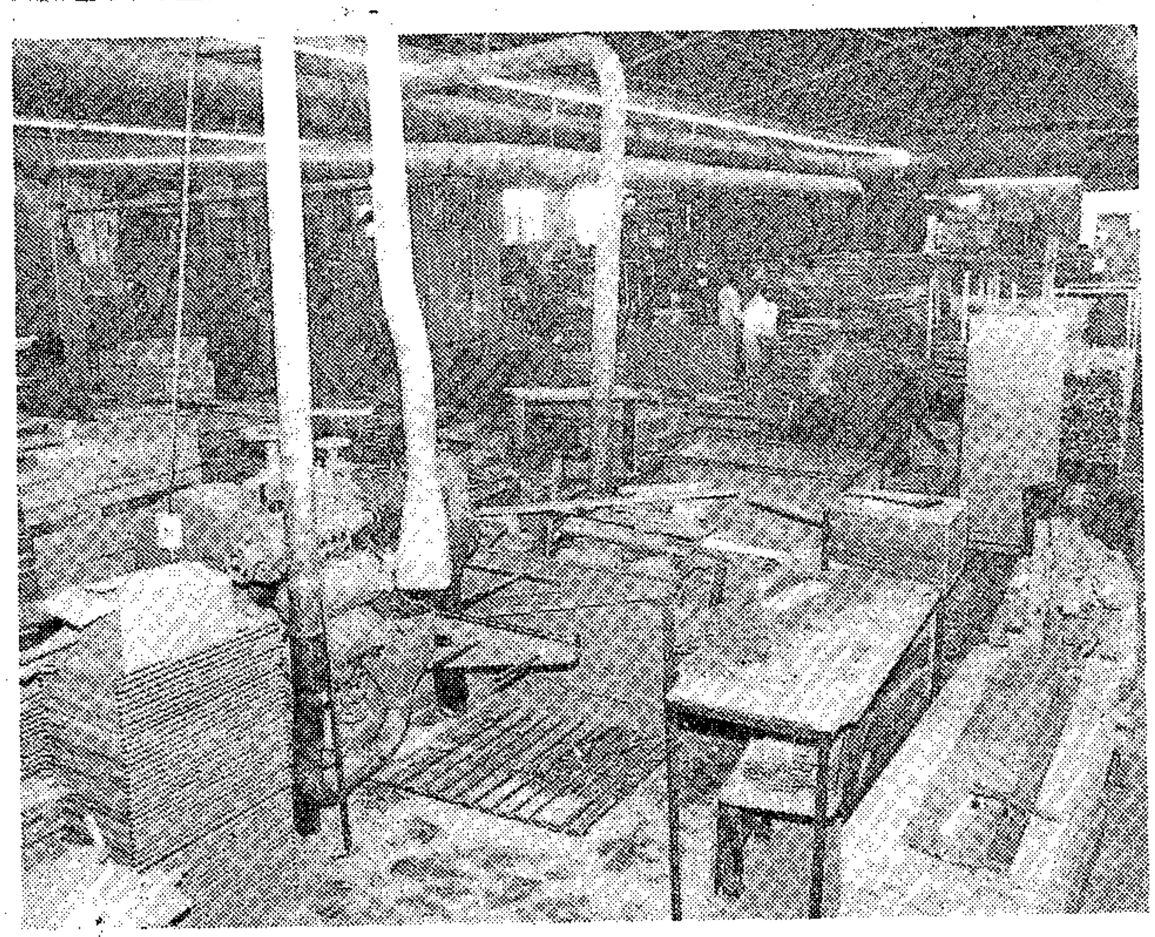
Family-owned, Trueart employs 230 Indian and black workers with Mr Ismail Moosa, the MD's son, also a director in charge of the manufacturing division. To overcome the shortage of skilled workers the company operates its own in-service training.

Plans are on the drawing board for further expansion at the factory where extra floor space is badly needed, Mr Moosa says, adding: 'We are constantly engaged in market research to ascertain the requirements of the end-users with a view to producing lines to meet consumer demands.'

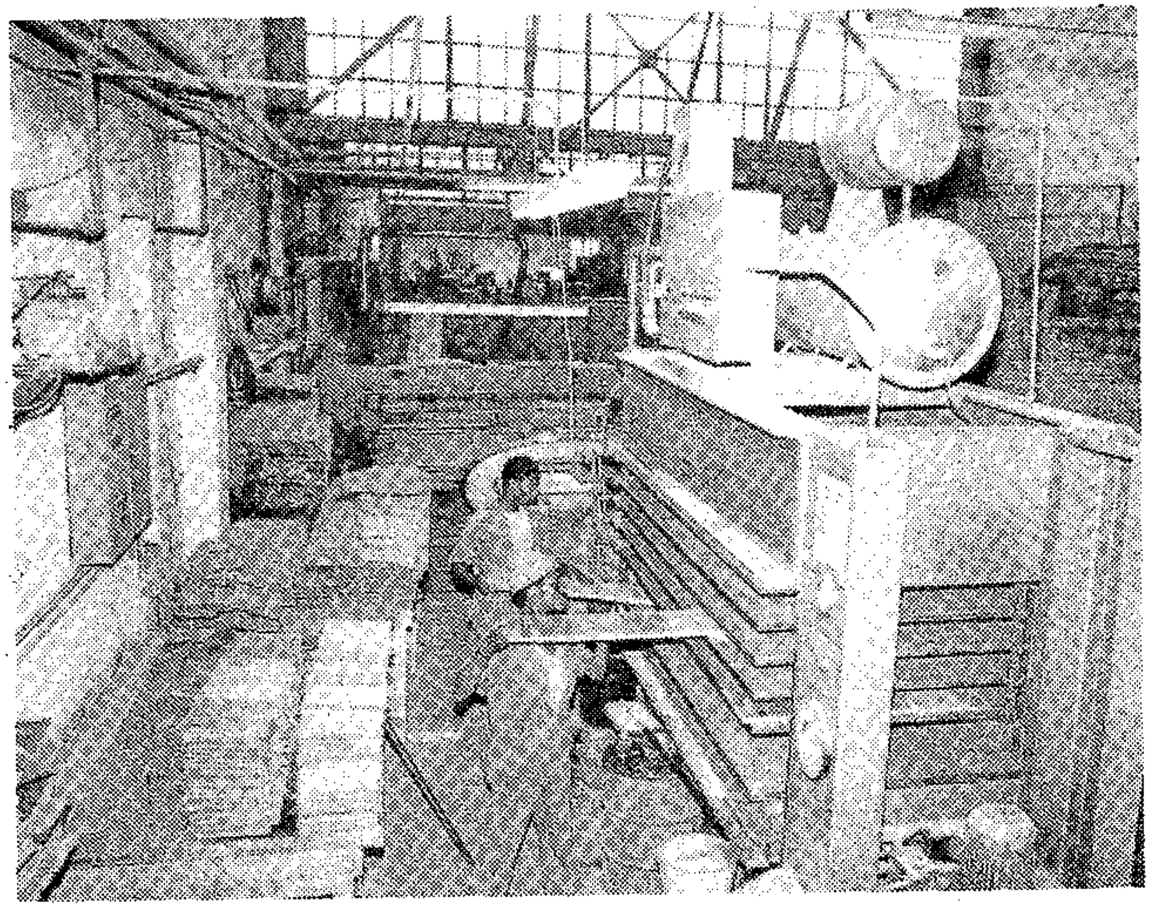
There is also a constant updating of machinery and equipment now valued at more than R1 000 000.



A SECTION showing one of the two German-made Geiger automatic lathes for turning out wooden furniture legs.



A GENERAL view of the machine shop in Jacobs.



PART of the veneering section.

THE New Republic Bank reached yet another milestone recently when the Registrar of Financial Institutions agreed to the bank's request to allow its shares to be made available to all race groups. The removal of the 'Indians only' restriction makes the bank fully non-racial, says Mr D M Govender, public officer.

Major step in field of finance

MEETING of the bank's board of directors — from left Mr D W Strachan, Mr J N Singh, Mr N A C Lillelund, deputy chairman, Mr J N Reddy, chairman, Mr D M Govender, secretary and accounting officer, Mr H N Naran and Mr H W Johnston. INSET: Mr A C Mahomedy, Mr M S Mayat, directors, and Mr G Algu, general manager.

SOUTH Africa's Indian community took a major step forward in the field of finance 11 years ago when the then wholly Indian-owned New Republic Bank Ltd opened its doors for the first time for business in Durban's multi-million-rand business complex in Queen Street.

The bank's young managing director, Mr J N Reddy, and Mr N A C Lillelund, a former general manager for Natal of the Standard Bank, first conceived the idea of an all-Indian bank about twelve years ago, and then Indians from various walks of life made the opening on February 1, 1971 possible by taking more than R600 000 worth of shares.

The story of the NRB goes back to when South Africa herself became a new Republic.

'I realised that there was tremendous need for Indians to have their own bank or building society not only because of business needs, but at that time — as now — there were a lot of youngsters leaving university and high school who sought a career in banking and allied fields.

Talents

'The big banks were closed to them when it came to specialist opportunities, and the bright graduate with a B Comm degree hardly had the chance to use his talents to the full. So I accepted it as my duty to create some opportunities for these people,' says Mr Reddy.

And his people did not leave him in the lurch. From the interest shown in the venture, the bank's directors were confident from the beginning that the authorised capital of R1 000 000 would be fully subscribed in a short time.

Mr D M Govender, the bank's secretary and public relations officer, says the public issue of shares was made at a difficult time when the stock market was at a low ebb and the confidence of the average investor had been shaken. 'It was all the more gratifying therefore that notwithstanding the financial climate the response was most enouraging.'

He says: 'It is now 11 years — and the bank is deeply indebted to all sections of the Indian community who contributed to the success of the share issue and thereby made possible the launching of the community's first financial institution.

Tribute

'Special tribute is made to all those people including factory workers and clerks who came forward to buy shares on the instalment plan and thereby helped make this institution representative of every section of the Indian community, which it truly was, both by the character of its membership and the composition of its board of

compete with old and well established financial institutions for its resources and as no special concession was granted to the bank to attract deposits more especially during its early years, all members of the board and staff had to aggressively canvass for funds.

The bank's premises in Queen Street was adequate for the personnel at the time of commencement but expansion over the first three years posed problems due to increased staff intake. Additional premises were negotiated and a branch was opened at 44 Albert Street in April 1974. The board also seized an opportunity to acquire premises at the Oriental Plaza in Johannesburg in September 1974.

As a result of the steady and satisfactory progress made by the bank since its inception, the Registrar of Banks had authorised the advancement of its status to that of Registered General Bank in February 1975.

In September 1977 the board decided to consolidate the Durban operations in the hub of the Grey Street complex and suitable premises were acquired in Junaid Centre which houses the Durban branch. The bank's head office is situated on the sixth floor of Permanent Corner buildings in Field Street.

During this period and following successful representations to the Registrar of Financial Institutions the necessary authority was obtained for Standard Bank Investment Corporation to acquire 50 percent of the equity of the New Republic Bank, and the scheme of arrangement was approved by shareholders in August 1977.

Advice

'Since inception the bank always enjoyed the advice and guidance of the Standard Bank Group and following the acquisition of 50 percent of the equity we were assured of their continued assistance. This step had further strengthened our ties with the Standard who now have more representatives on the board,' Mr Govender says.

The bank's board at inception comprised Mr H E Joosub, chairman, Mr C M Paruk, deputy chairnan, Mr J N Reddy, managing, Mr H Bodasing, Mr K P Desai, Mr J R A Hulley* (Alt Mr N A C Lillelund*) Mr D J Kara, Mr H I Lockhat, Mr M A Moosa (Alt Mr M F Moosa), Dr M B Naidoo, Mr H N Naran, Mr S M Paruk and Mr J N Singh.

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With a view to maintain-

bank to continue its growth, shareholders approved a special resolution in July 1980 for the issue of further ordinary shares.

In the circumstances the capital structure of the bank reflects the following position — authorised share capital R2 000 000; issued and fully paid-up share capital R1 014 000.

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With a view to maintaining the ratio of capital to liabilities to the public at a level which will enable the

MANAGING director, Mr Yacoob Khan, in his soft drinks bottling factory in Jacobs.

MR Bal Ganesh examining a finished product with his production manager, Mr P T Chetty.

Plant produces 120 000 soft drinks every day

THE only Indian-owned soft drink bottling plant in the province at present, Coo-ee Bottling Co (Natal) (Pty) Ltd, is geared to produce 120 000 bottles of cold drinks on its two bottling lines every day at its factory in Balfour Road, Jacobs. Recently it introduced a no-deposit 350 ml and 1 litre bottle of soft drink as an addition to its existing range.

Coo-ee came into being in 1948 when the old firm, Khan Bros Ginger Beer Works, changed its name. But why Coo-ee? 'It is of Australian origin and was used as a call of greeting and goodwill,' says Mr Yacoob Khan, who took over control of the company jointly with his brother, Mr Irshad Khan, after their father, Mr Yusuf Khan and uncle, Mr Saleh Khan retired more than a decade ago

The firm's founding father, the late Al-Haj Mohamed Zaref Khan, who settled in Cape Town from old India's North West Frontier Province, now part of Pakistan, opened a ginger beer brewing business in 1938 after trying his hand at several ventures. His sons, Yusuf and Saleh, installed their first automatic bottling plant and also started to bottle a variety of other flavours.

Flushed with success in the Cape, the Khan brothers opened a bottling plant in Durban in 1958 — and the company now employs about 65 workers. 'Competition is stiff, but as we are a family-owned company we're able to withstand it,' says Mr Yacoob Khan.

Travel goods find wide market in SA

THE son of an indentured labourer who came to Natal from India more than 100 years ago, Mr Lutchman Ganesh, who lost his job after his boss had sold his suitcase making factory, opened his own workshop in Clairwood in 1937 — and today his brainchild, Coronation Trunk Works (Pty) Ltd has become a thriving industry manufacturing up to 400 school, shopping and travel bags, brief cases and office cabinets every day.

The company's products are marketed all over South Africa, South West Africa, KwaZulu, Transkei, Malawi, Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana, says Mr Bal Ganesh, the founder's son who was responsible for the factory's growth from dad's one-man undertaking to a staff of 30 from all race groups. Its plastic bags and cases are also finding ready outlets in many rural areas.

The family-controlled company's further programme to enlarge its premises in Clairwood has, however, been restricted by the continued freezing of building development in the area by the Durban City Council, says Mr Ganesh, managing director.

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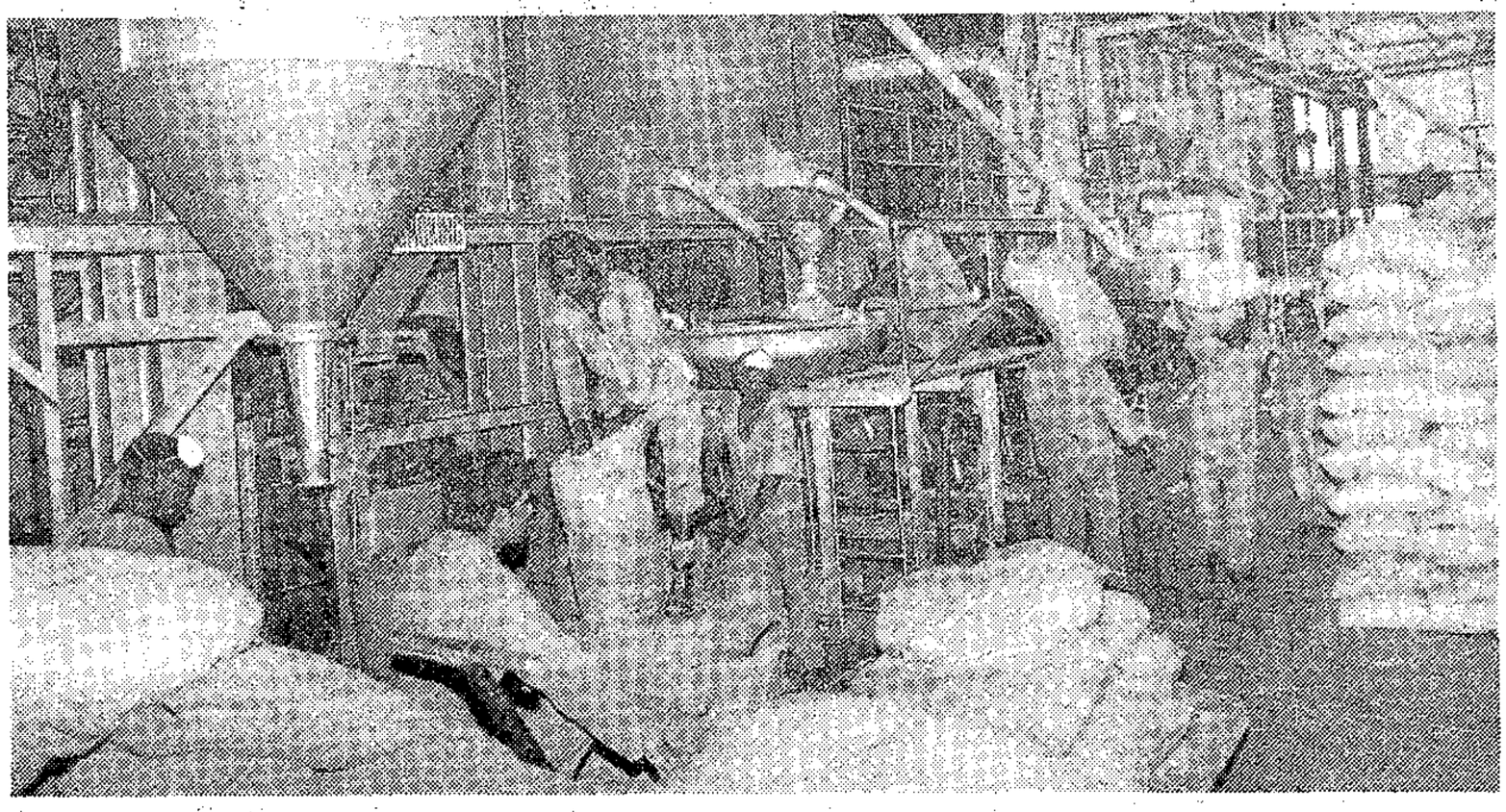
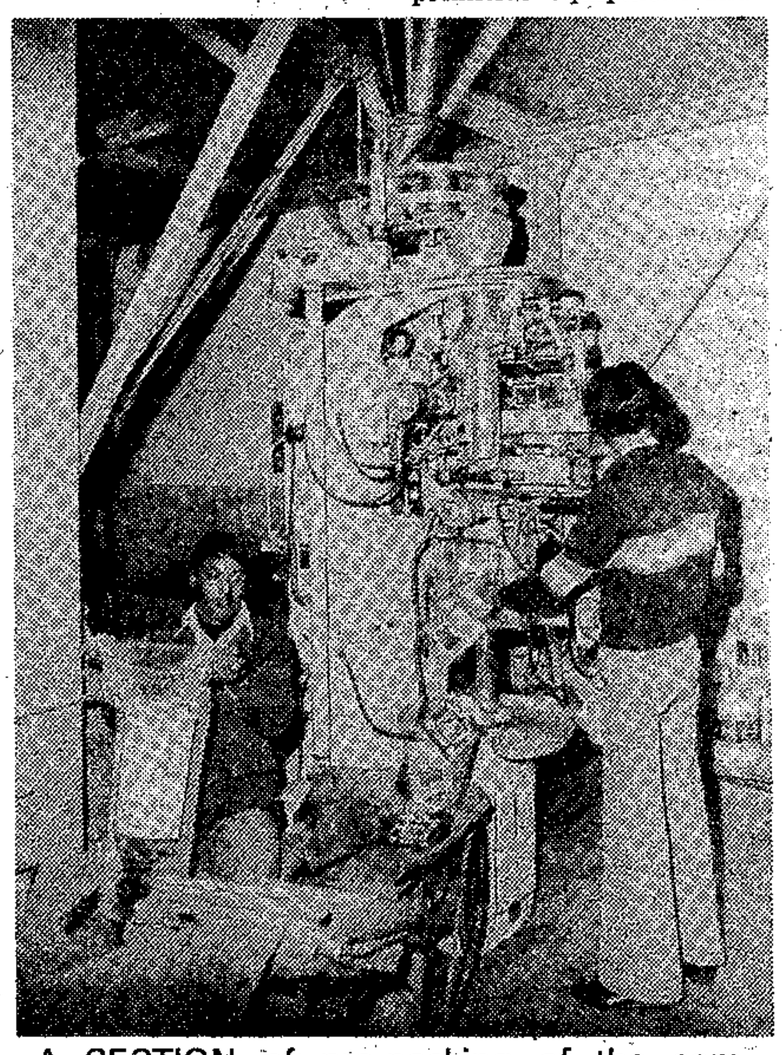
First in the rice field



A SECTION of the mill in Tongaat.

ENTERPRISING Indians were among the first to enter rice milling and processing undertakings in Natal — in the early days as small, backyard, one-operation plants.

In 1953, after a few years of pioneering with primitive equipment and inadequate capacity, the Desai brothers, at Tongaat, started a modern dehusking, polishing, grading and blending rice-processing mill, and a year later added a mechanised parboiling plant.



A SECTION of pre-packing of the company's brand of rice.

Thus the first rice milling industrial unit was established with the mill capable of turning out up to 3 tons of finished rice products an hour of a quality said to compare with the best available on international markets.

The pride of Desai brothers is their high quality parboiled long grain rice marketed in prepacked form through modern automatic packaging equipment untouched by hand.

The Tongaat Rice Mill provides employment for about 100 semi-skilled and unskilled Indian and black workers under a white mill manager.

Says Mr K P Desai, company chairman: 'Climatic and soil conditions are eminently suitable for the cultivation of rice in South Africa, but this cereal can be grown successfully under controlled irrigation conditions only.

'During its growing period the rice plant requires only slightly more water than other irrigation grain crops, but other cereals can withstand short, droughty periods whereas the rice plant cannot. Consequently irrigation is essential.'

The introduction of selective weed killers has made it possible to produce this crop under fully mechanised conditions.

As about 90 percent of the country's 100 000 tons of annual rice consumption is at present imported, this crop has no marketing problems.

Contrary to still existing popular beliefs, rice is not just starch, but a well-balanced nutritious grain, says Mr Desai.

'The ivory coloured parboiled rice is almost a full food because the parboiling process retains almost all the natural nutrients so well provided by nature. It contains carbohydrates, proteins, fats and a remarkable range of minerals such as chlorine, calcium, sodium, sulphur, phosphorus, magnesium, potash, iron, manganese, copper and iodine.

COMPANY chairman, Mr K P Desai.

'Vitamins in the B group, riboflavine, thiamine and niacine, and the rare but extremely important vitamin E, are also found in this cereal.

'The protein in rice has biological value because the balance of the chemical units nearly fits the requirements of the body. Rice protein contains all eight of the essential chemical units in satisfactory proportions.'

To produce economically an agricultural product which has to be processed prior to consumption, it is vitally important to have the necessary processing plant established before fullscale production commences.

This principle was followed when the rice mill was established at Tongaat, says Mr Desai.

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Dish with a long and rich history

Curry came to S A with early Indians

THE humble dish of curry — now a hot favourite among South Africans — has a long and rich history which firmly belies its everyday acceptance on the country's dining tables.

Brought into the country a little over 100 years ago with the first indentured labourers from India, it has since spread its appetising charm across all sectors of the community. It has blended with traditional Malay cooking to appeal to the coloured community; crammed into a gouged-out loaf of bread it's a popular midday meal with black workers; there's barely a hotel menu in South Africa that doesn't include curry; it is top of the take-away food stakes — and at any outdoor function, you can bet your poppadums that curry, rice and sambals will be a staple item along with hot dogs, boerewors and stywepap.

Today curry is regarded as being as South African as braaivleis, rugby and sunny skies. It has come a long way since those early days of 1860, says Packo publication On The Shelf.

The labourers, brought to work the Natal sugar farms, carried with them not only their cultural traditions, their religious sects and eating habits, but precious handfuls of seeds as well. And into their garden plots went the seeds of India's vegetables and spices. As the magic ingredients of Indian food flourished, so the tradition of South African curry was born.

But the history of spiced foods goes back even further than the horizons of Natal's first Indians. It goes way back to the days when refrigeration wasn't even a twinkle in an inventor's eye, back to the days when preserving food was a bigger headache for women than keeping their husband's shirts clean.

For the housewife of tropical Asia, discoverng that drying food made it last longer, was the best asprin they could have asked for. Better still was the realisation that certain powdered roots, when sprinkled over meat, prevented its deterioration.

So spices were used as preservatives. But then the diners decided that they liked the taste produced by these functional, spicey additives, and catering for the palate became a way of Asian kitchen life.

It's not accidental that spiced dishes originated in the steamy heat of the tropics, either; the spice plants were indigenous to these climates and the cooks were that much more desperate than their cold-climate counterparts to preserve foodstuffs. Thus a national dish, a national eating habit, sprang from something as ordinary as the necessity of food preservation.

Differences

From there, the history of India's spiced foods diversified to accommodate religious differences — the Muslims, for instance, avoid ham and bacon, while some Hindus do not eat beef; preferences for sweet or pungent dished emerged; and as the curries, breyanis, pillaus, bread and sweetmeats were consumed by peasant and rajah alike, distinct cast differences in food tastes developed.

Although curry was ideally suited as a way of preparing meat for the table, it found its way onto the vegetarian dinner-plate with equal success. And today, vegetable curries and breyanis — as well as those that substitute textured vegetable protein for meat — are as much in demand as the chicken, beef or mutton variety.

The curry dishes so popular in South Africa today are only the tip of the Indian cuisine iceberg, and every curry with its subtle blending of natural spices, won't be made in the same way by two people using identical recipes.

With the arrival in Natal of Indian traders and merchants, additional spices and ingredients were imported from India. Even so, the thrifty and enterprising Indian housewife of that time often had to improvise with local alternatives, and from there grew the South African branch of Indian cooking.

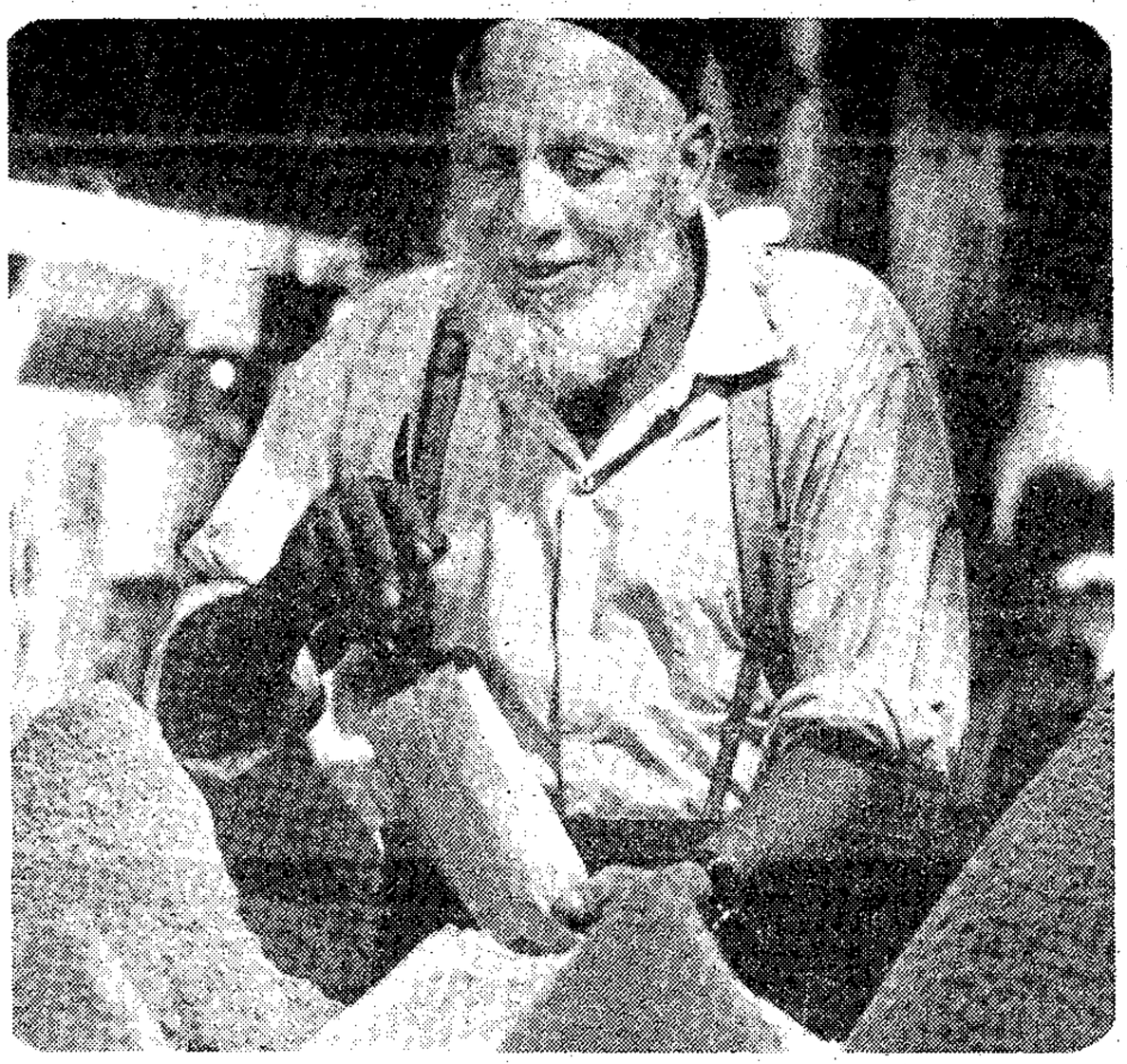
Differences remain within this branch, however, since the various sectors of the Indian community, although living in close proximity, have retained their separate cultural and religious lifestyles. But the differences are those that only a connoisseur would recognise — or appreciate.

One suggestion as to how Indian food grew to appeal to the whole population comes from Mr Gilbert Naidu, head of the Hotel and Catering Department at Durban's M L Sultan Technikon. He sees the gradual increase of Indian staff in hotel and restaurant kitchens and dining rooms as an important contributing factor.

As the inspiration of Indian food radiated north, south and westwards from Natal, it joined forces with the Malay-influenced spice dishes from the Cape, even though the Indian culinary repertoire contains the equivalent of the Malay boboties, sosaties and bredies.

Which came first, the Indian or Malay variety, is a highly inflammable issue, and one which only a South African historian would dare answer.

Suffice it to say that curry — virtually the figurehead now for Indian cuisine — has the undoubted status of being one of South Africa's genuinely ethnic national dishes.



A TYPICAL spice merchant, familiar to Indian housewives.

THE founder of Pyramid Jewellers, Mr Subbiah Pather, oversees craftsmen patterning latest designs on jewellery in his workshop in Clairwood. After learning the art of the craft from his late uncle, Mr Puckrie Pather, he opened a workshop in Victoria Street in the 1930s. Later he expanded his interests, opening Pyramid as well as Pearl Jewellers in Clairwood and Pyramid Quality Jewellers in Victoria Street.

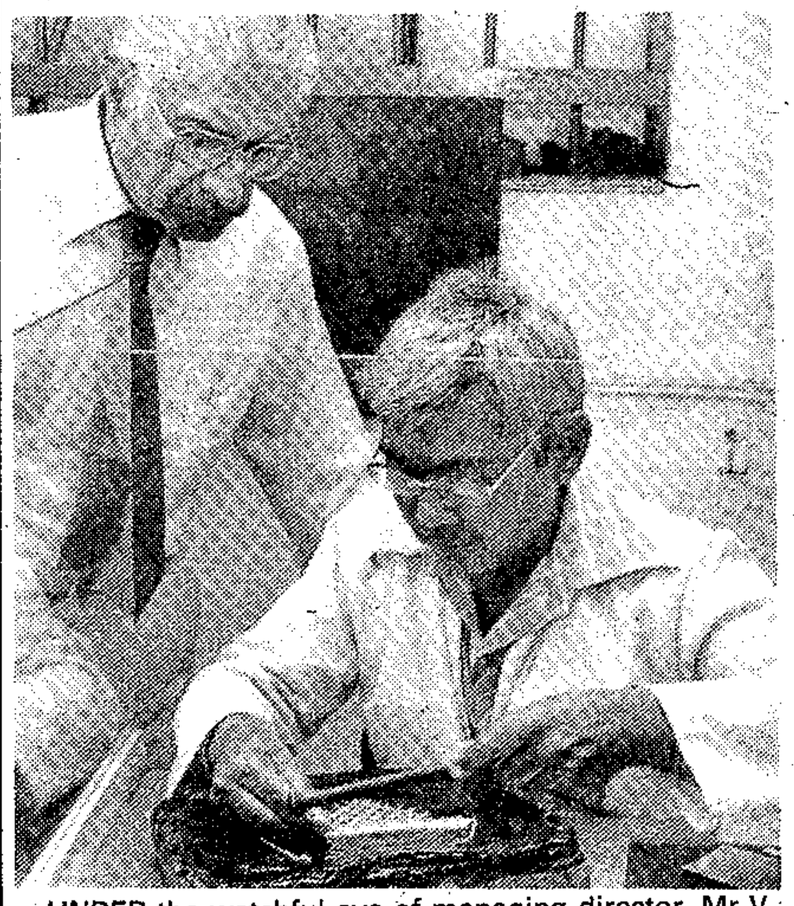
An unbroken tradition

THROUGHOUT the ages ornaments have been worn by women in India not only for the sake of adorning but also to satisfy religious needs.

Forms, decorative designs and techniques of Indian jewellery were handed down from father to son in unbroken tradition over centuries — and among the early Indians who came to South Africa from India were some who were said to be gifted craftsmen. Jewellery manufacture continues to be a highly specialised field with blendings of Eastern and Western patterns now commonplace.

In addition to providing status many Indians go for jewellery as a form of investment and security, and in Natal alone there are more than 100 Indian jewellers, according to Mr D (Bob) Narandas, chairman of the South African Indian Jewellers and Goldsmiths Association, which is affiliated to the Jewellery Council of South Africa.

The industry at present employs more than 500 trained Indians and blacks.



UNDER the watchful eye of managing director, Mr V Narandas, a craftsman at Narandas Jewellers carves out intricate patterns on jewellery. The firm was first established in 1896 by Mr V Valabdas, who came

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A TYPICAL spice merchant, familiar to Indian housewives.

or mutton variety.

The curry dishes so popular in South Africa today

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Street in the 1930s. Later he expanded his interests, opening Pyramid as well as Pearl Jewellers in Clairwood and Pyramid Quality Jewellers in Victoria Street.

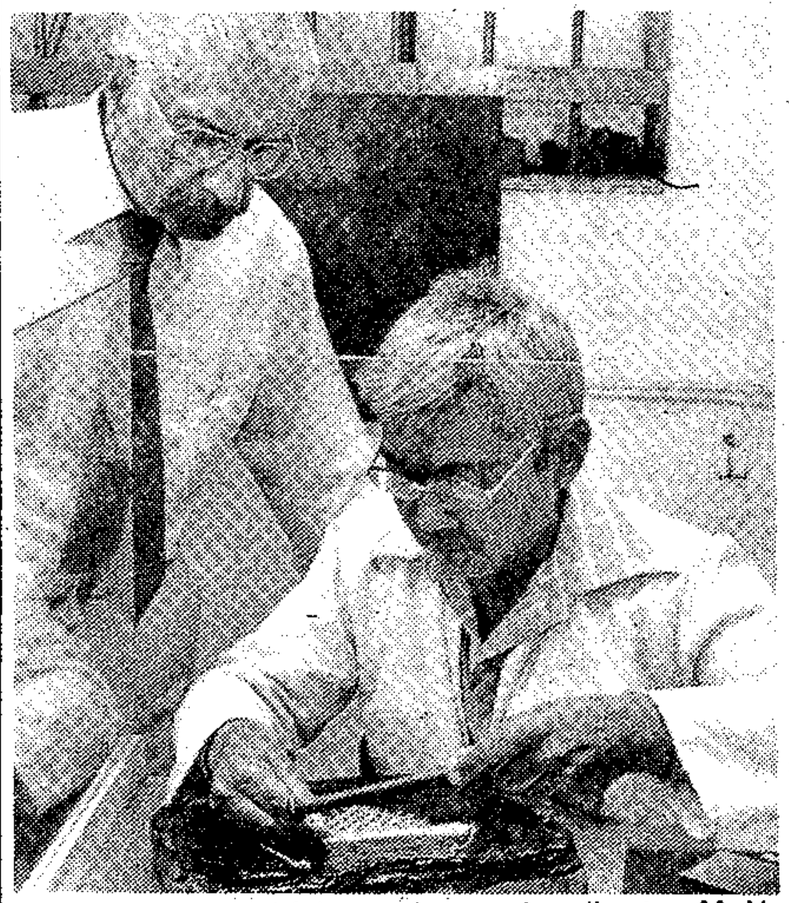
An unbroken tradition

THROUGHOUT the ages ornaments have been worn by women in India not only for the sake of adorning but also to satisfy religious needs.

Forms, decorative designs and techniques of Indian jewellery were handed down from father to son in unbroken tradition over centuries — and among the early Indians who came to South Africa from India were some who were said to be gifted craftsmen. Jewellery manufacture continues to be a highly specialised field with blendings of Eastern and Western patterns now commonplace.

In addition to providing status many Indians go for jewellery as a form of investment and security, and in Natal alone there are more than 100 Indian jewellers, according to Mr D (Bob) Narandas, chairman of the South African Indian Jewellers and Goldsmiths Association, which is affiliated to the Jewellery Council of South Africa.

The industry at present employs more than 500 trained Indians and blacks.



UNDER the watchful eye of managing director, Mr V Narandas, a craftsman at Narandas Jewellers carves out intricate patterns on jewellery. The firm was first established in 1896 by Mr V Valabdas, who came from India and was popularly known as Balam Sonar, or jeweller. His son, the present MD, took over control in 1936.

Bus body builders have export markets

BERTCO Bodies (Pty) Ltd, which was founded, Mr D Bertie Naidu, as a small backyard repair workshop 18 years ago, is now not only counted as one of the country's biggest bus body building undertakings producing an average of 12 buses a month, but has also entered the export market with the first of several big orders for locally-built buses.

The first of the contracts provides for the export of 70-seater buses to independent countries in Africa.

In the past 10 years alone Bertco built more than 1 000 buses which are still in use by passenger transport organisations all over South Africa and in some black States. Bertco's order books are so full that the company is working at full steam to meet deadlines for the next six months, according to a company spokesman.

Mr Naidu, popularly known as Bertie, opened his first workshop in Mayville with two handymen — one is still working for him — to repair buses.

Then he decided to build buses — and has not looked back since.

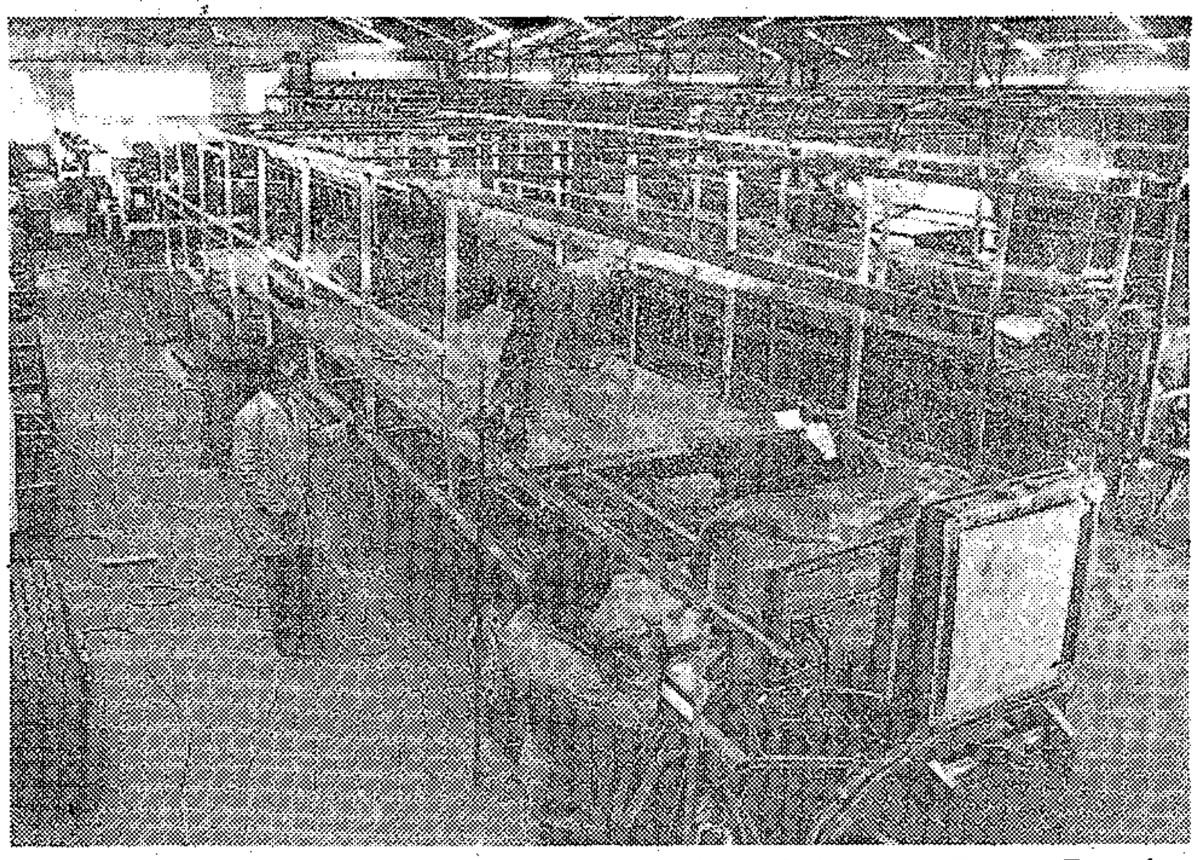
In July, 1966 he erected his own workshop in Isipingo and now employs about 150 Indian and black workers building bus bodies which sell at between R14 000 and R15 000 each.

But the company's meteoric rise to the position of one of the leaders in its field was not easy. 'I owe our success to hardwork and careful planning,' says Mr Naidoo, who is both chairman and managing director.

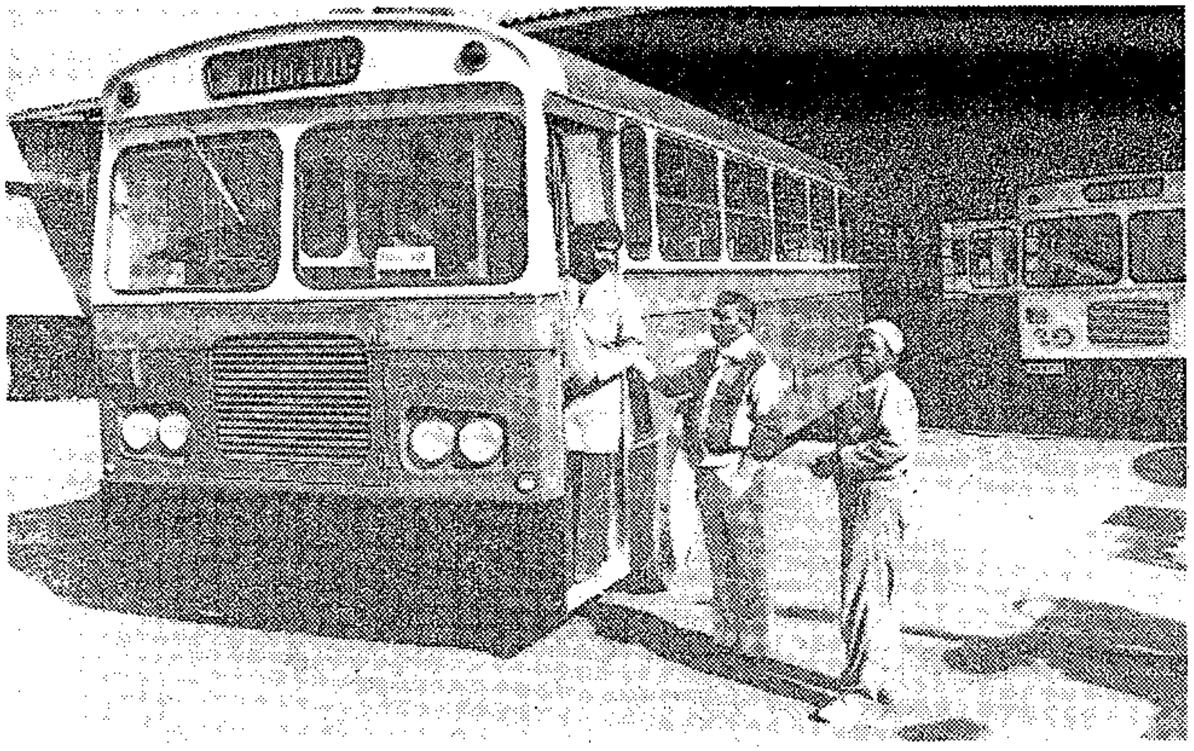
It took about five weeks to build a bus ready for the road, he said, adding that the company's hard beginnings and uphill battle over the years brought success upon success and also provided the base for the family's diversification into hotels, a service station and property development.

Recently Bertco completed a tender for 50 buses for white and non-white services run by the Durban Transport Management Board. On taking delivery of the buses Mr Marshall Cuthbert, D T M B's general manager, praised the company for the quality of its buses and for prompt delivery.

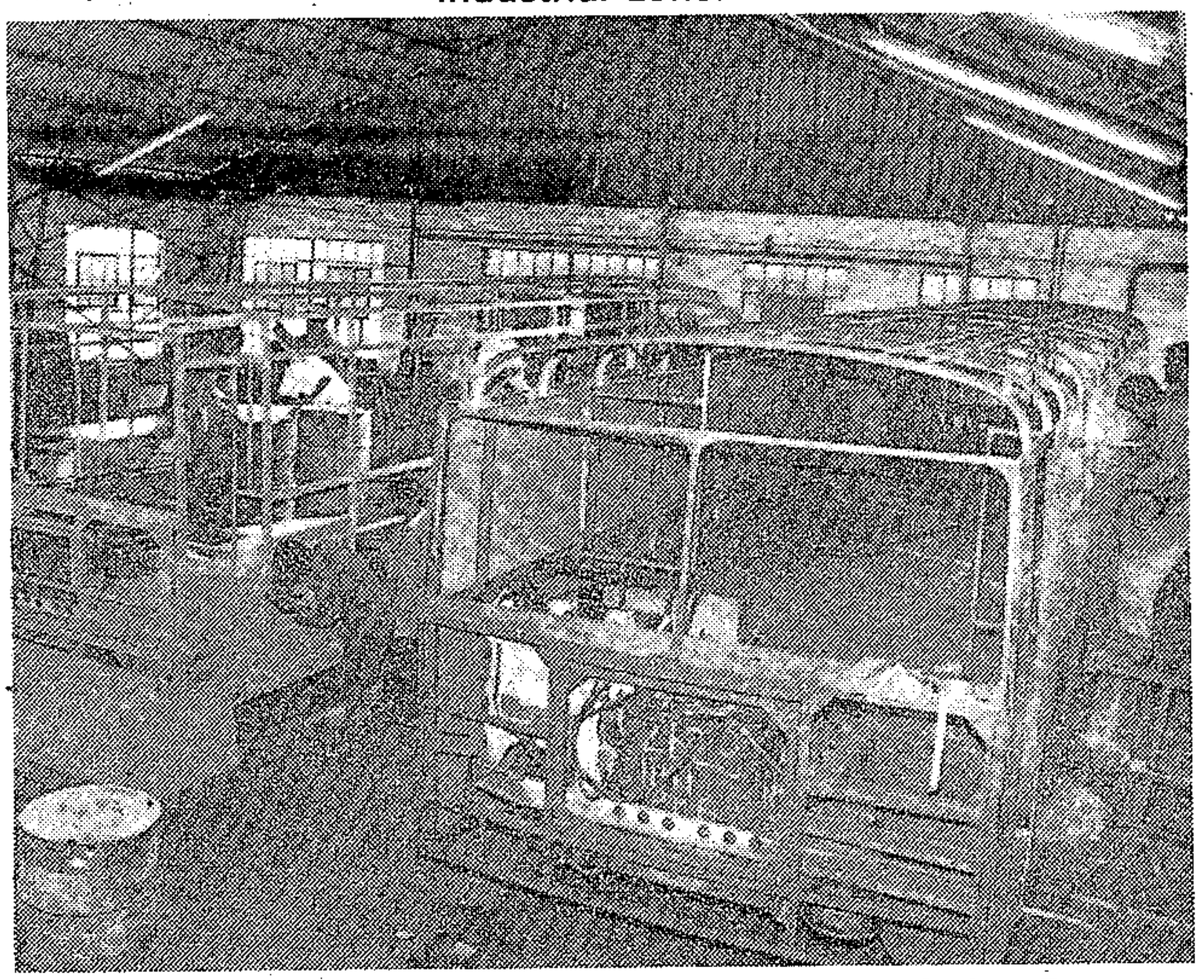
Bertco also contracted to build buses for two large transport operators in the Durban metropolitan area and in KwaZulu.



A SECTION of the Bertco factory in Isipingo's Rana Road industrial zone.



CHAIRMAN and managing director, Mr D Bertie Naidu, and his production manager, Mr Abbie Naidoo, inspect a bus being prepared for delivery.



BUS bodies take shape in the workshops of the Bertco factory.

THERE'S MORE TO THE

A long way from farmhand to factory owner

AN Isipingo man who started his early life as a farmhand in a Tongaat Sugar Company canefield many years ago always had a yearning for refrigeration work — and one day took the plunge, mortgaged his house and with the borrowed money set up a small workshop.

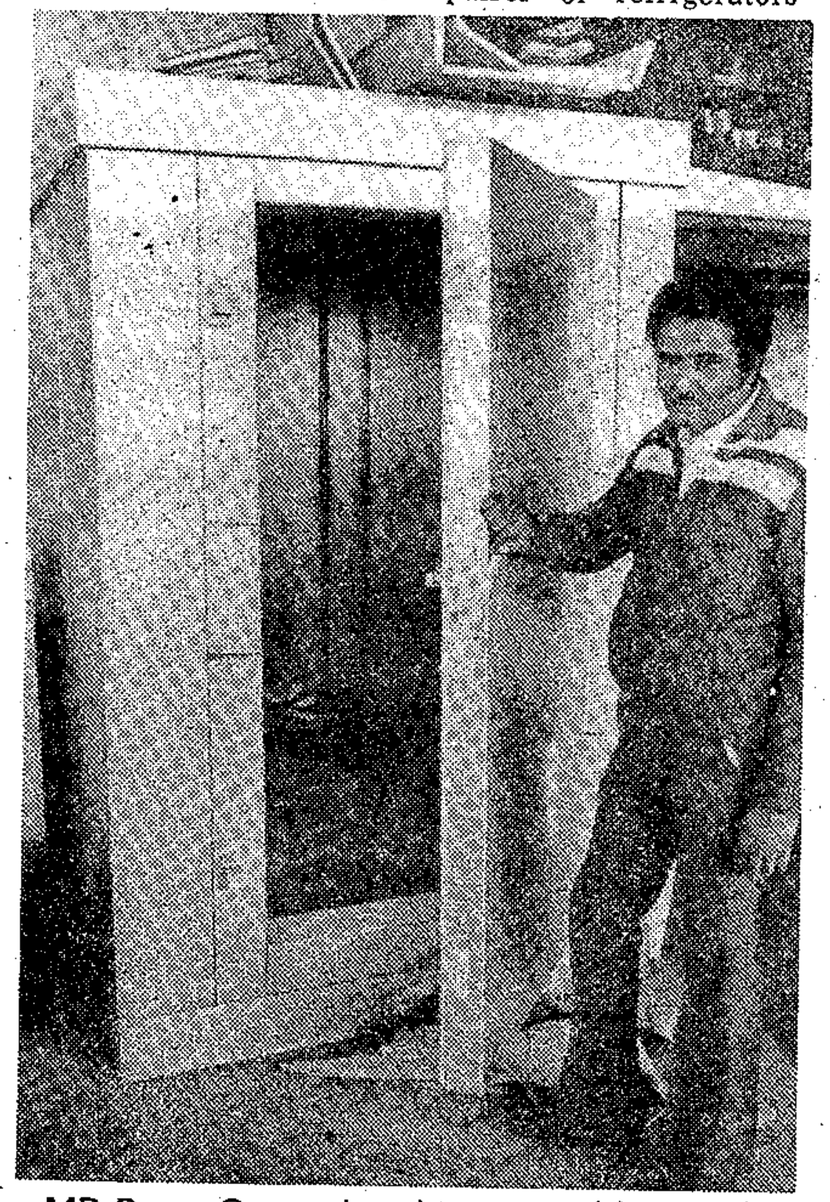
Mr Perry Govender's initial successes as a repairer of refrigerators inspired him so much that he said himself: 'I will not rest until I succeed in manufacturing commercial units,' — and, he says, he has had no cause to look back.

His Igloo Commercial Refrigeration (Pty) Ltd's finest hour came when a distributor sold one of his commercial refridgerators to a customer in the Seychelles. Order books began becoming bigger and bigger, underlining the urgent need for larger premises and the workforce has grown to 15.

The company is now manufacturing several kinds of commercial units and cold and freezer rooms, catering equipment, counter units, ducting and fume extraction systems, air conditioning ducting and sheet metal fabrication.

Mr Govender has designed a priority seller — a refridgeration ideal for supermarkets, which he calls freezer-serve-over.

For him, it is simply a case of a dream coming true through determination and a great deal of hard work, he says, adding he owed his success to a Mr Alec Stuart, who showed him the basics of refrigeration workings a long time ago.



MR Perry Govender shows a cold room he is building for a customer.

ONE of Igloo's exclusive lines, a serve-over freezer ideal for frozen foods.

Training the young to go into industry

THE Indian community is comparatively youthful with about 25 percent of the total Indian population still at school.

These figures give an indication of the rise in the school roll in South Africa: 1975, 184 510; 1976, 189 207; 1977, 195 267; 1978, 205 136; 1979, 212 894; 1980, 218 176; 1981, estimated 224 000.

Compulsory education has improved the staying power of Indian children at school so that today there are more than 60 000 secondary pupils comprising about a third of the total school population. This is reflected in the increase in the number of senior certificate candidates — from 4 327 in 1975 to 5 395.

Many pupils are thrown on to the labour market without any training for employment.

Vocational training is provided at the Clairwood High School in Durban, the M H Joosub High School in Lenasia, and at the M L Sultan Technikon also in Durban. In the next three years there are plans for three more technical high schools in Natal.

Training at the tertiary level is provided at the M L Sultan Technikon (about 8 000 full-time students at present), the Springfield and Fordsburg Colleges of Education (for teachers) and the University of Durban-Westville. In addition there are Indian students in the white English universities and the University of Western Cape.

At the secondary level the position would be improved if (a) more courses were introduced, (b) traditional crafts were introduced and (c) more children were counselled to take a senior certificate with a vocational bias.

Eventually two thirds of the secondary school population should get vocational training to make them immediatey employable or ready for journeyman training. Experience has shown that roughly a third of the pupils constitute good university material.

Farmer's son is now a boat-builder

A NEWCOMER to the manufacturing scene, boat builder Jerry Govender literally started from scratch four years ago. Today his Jurgens Craft company, worth more than R250 000, is believed to have become the biggest builder in Natal of the ski, bay fishing and 'runabout' range of boats using fibreglass — and rated among the big three in South Africa.

The company has outgrown its present 11 000 m² factory in Isipingo Rail and Mr Govender is already drawing plans for larger premises which he hopes to erect on his own land also in Isipingo.

He is building between 40 and 50 boats of a high quality every month, and by using the correct design, equipment, technique and materials it is not difficult to obtain perfect results, he says.

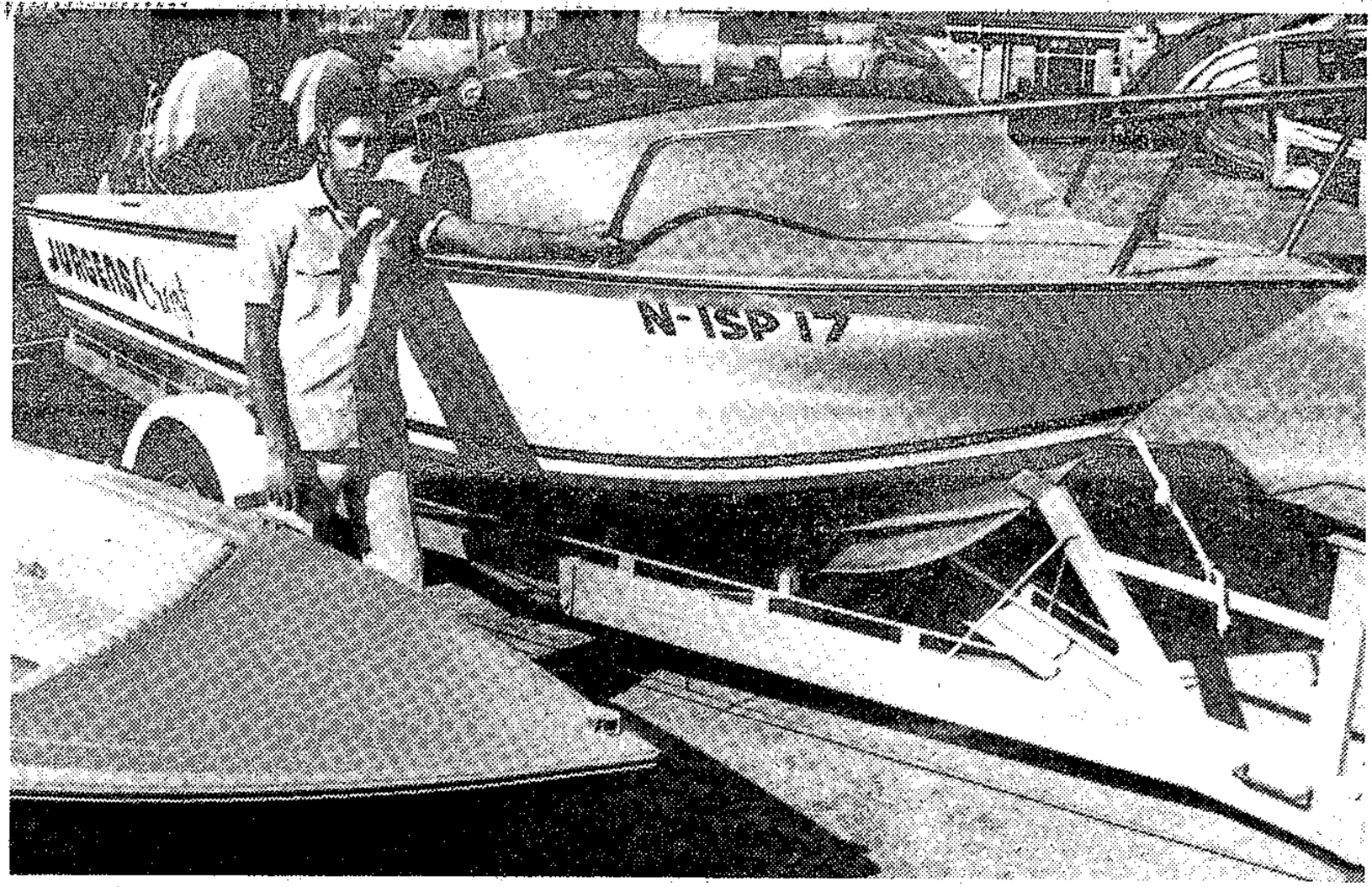
A farmer's son, he took up what he describes as a major step in his life, boat building — after working for 12 years for a boat building firm. 'Boats have always fascinated me and as I wanted to manufacture these craft someday I went straight to a boat-building firm after leaving school and landed myself a job,' he says.

He travelled overseas, more particularly to Britain and the United States, where, he says, he picked up ideas and designs for boats, and now his trained pattern-maker uses his own moulds to manufacture boats of a variety of sizes and shapes. He employs 45 Indians and blacks, many of whom he trained himself.

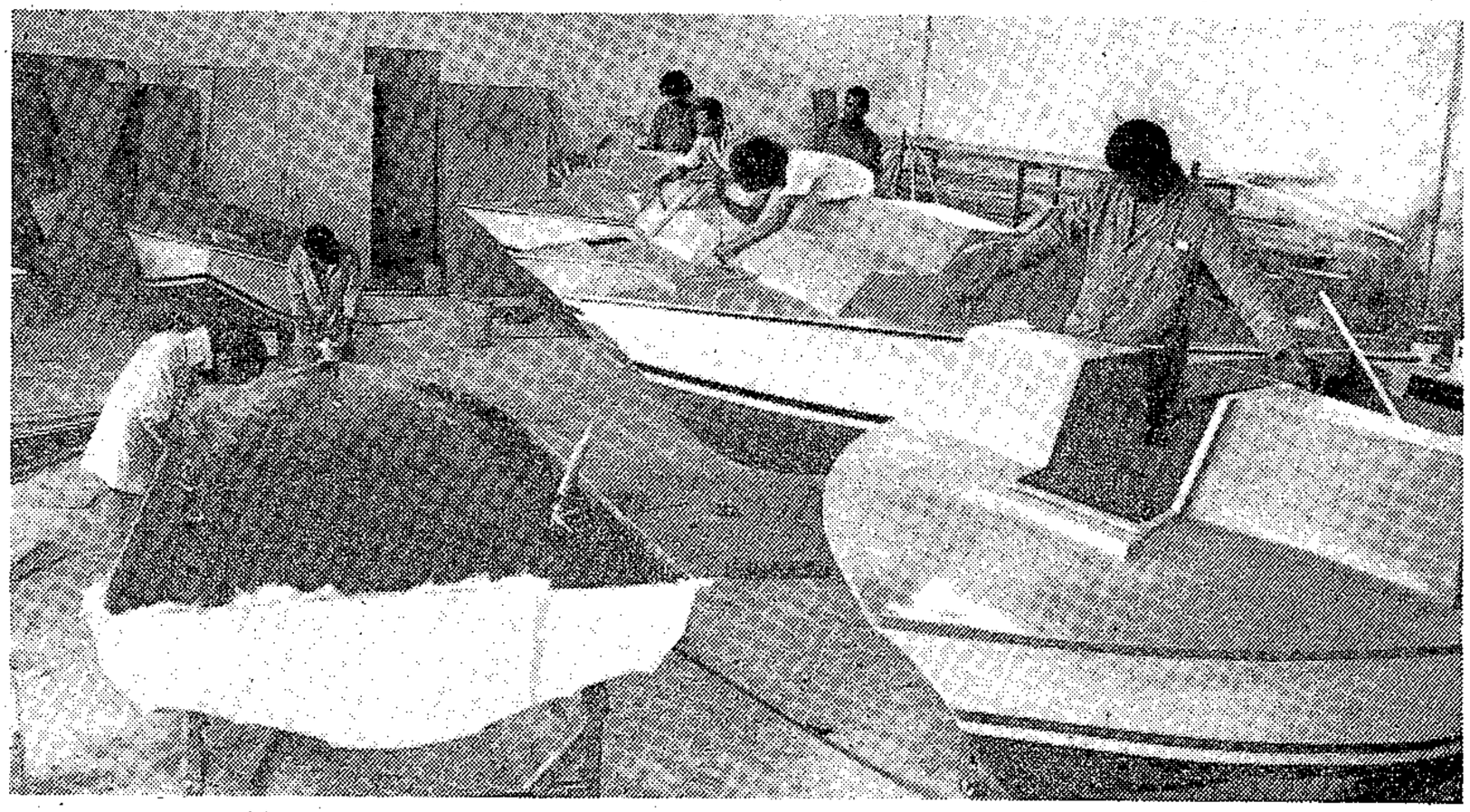
Although he started his career in the days of wooden boats, he was now manufacturing in a world of fibreglass which, he says, has established itself as one of a very versatile and cost effective ranges of engineering materials.

As dramatic as Jurgens Craft's penetration into the market has been, it is only the beginning — for Mr Govender's boats are fast becoming familiar sights in Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Johannesburg, where his boats are making the most impact.

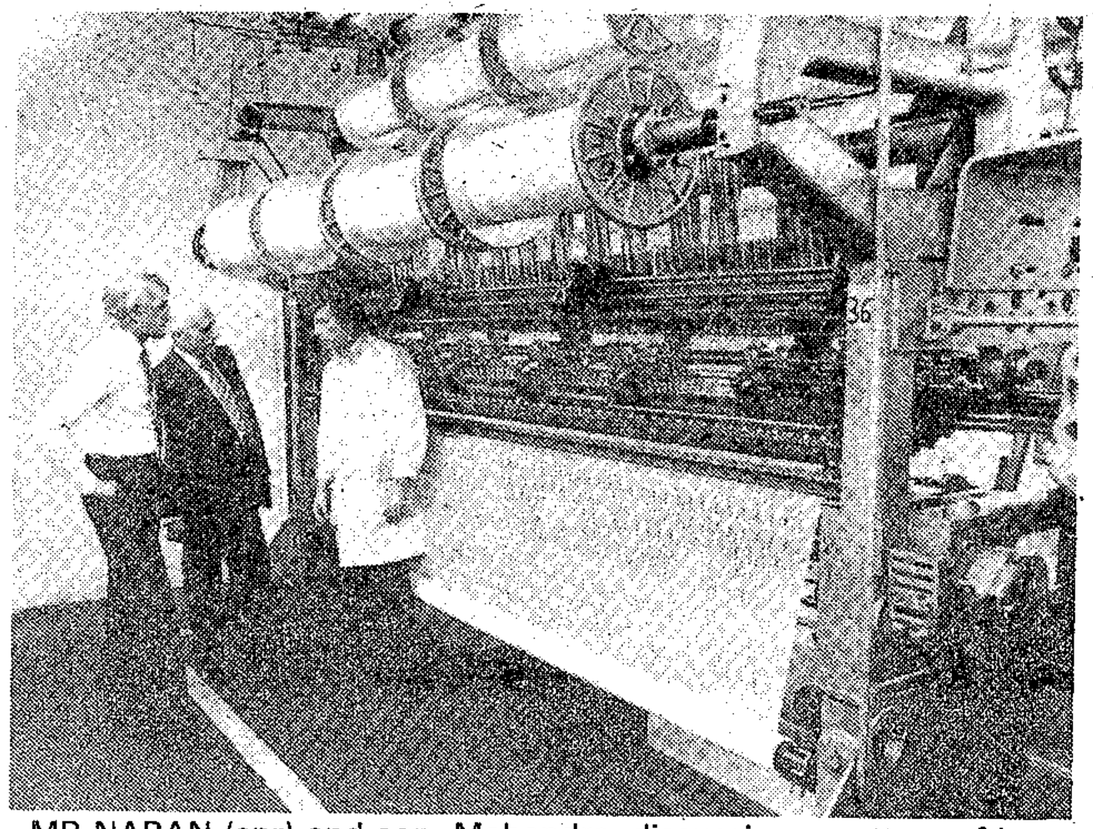
One of his new ranges on the South African market is his American bass fisherman which, he says, is ideal for fishing inland and family waterskiing.



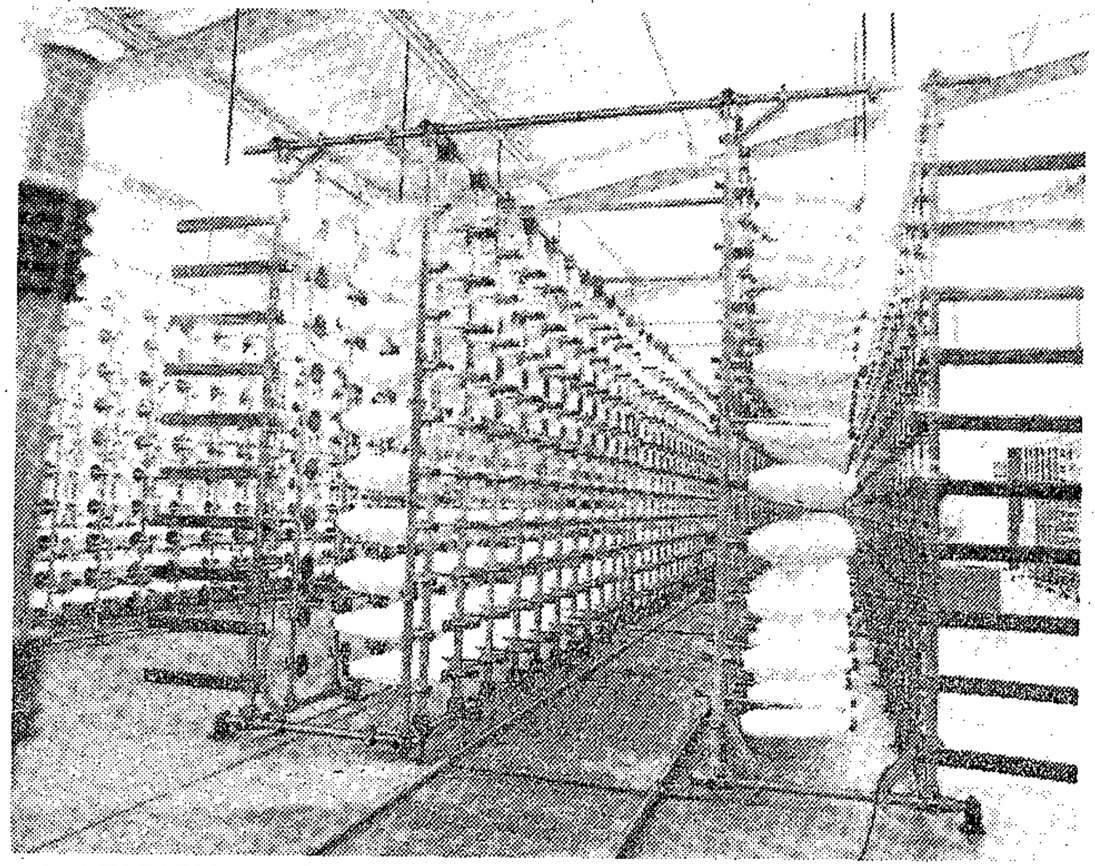
BOAT manufacturer Jerry Govender with one of his finished products.



A SCENE in Mr Govender's Jurgens Craft factory in Isipingo.



MR NARAN (snr) and son, Mahendra, discussing a pattern of lace on a raschel lace machine with a technician.



A SECTION of the company's yarn creels from which yarn is rolled onto sectional beams.

Wide interest in S A-made lace

MORE than a billion metres of laces are being produced by Universal Lace and Fabric Mills (Pty) Ltd at its factory in Pinetown where plant and equipment valued at more than R5 000 000 have been installed.

The company, believed to be the only one of its kind in southern Africa owned by Indians, is presently operating round-the-clock shifts producing a wide range of lace products which it supplies to almost every lingerie manufacturer in the country and also for markets in neighbouring black States.

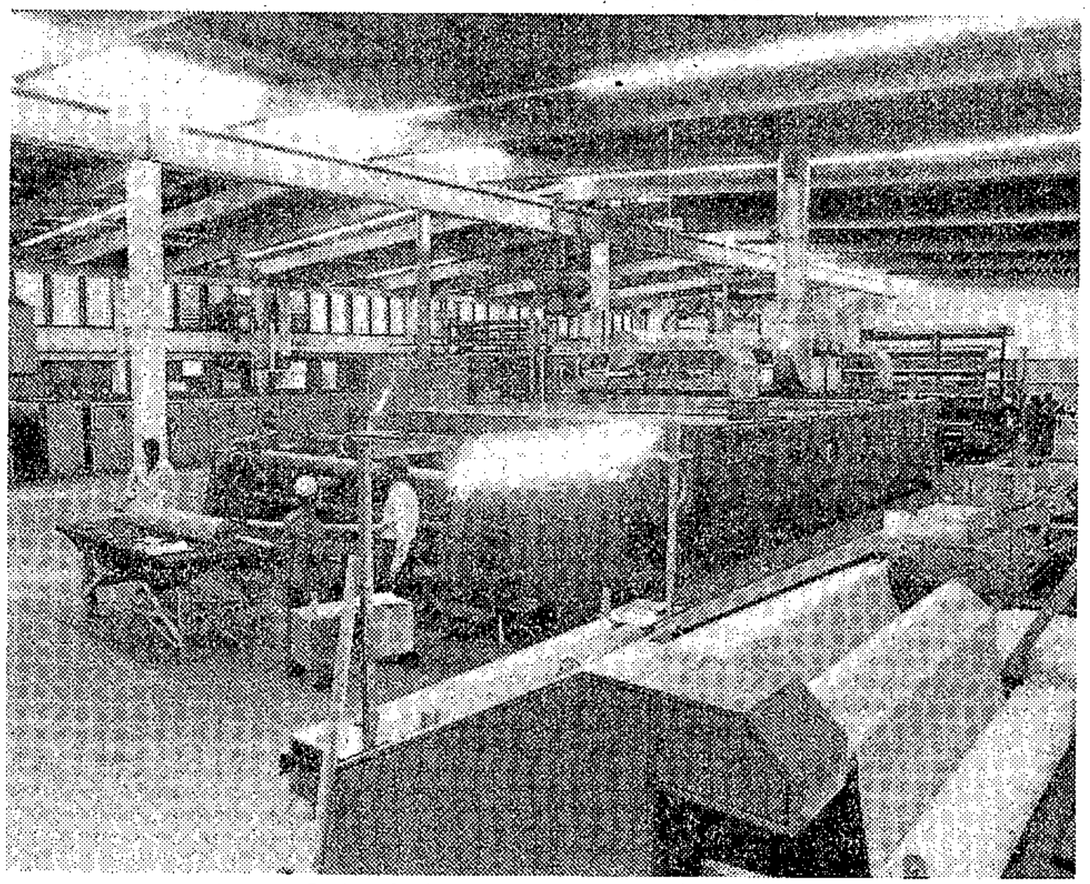
The company has installed its own dyeing and finishing plant in a building adjoining its raschel lace and warp knitting mills in Gillits Road to provide greater versatility.

Said to be pioneers in South Africa of lace knitting — and the only producers of raschel lace edgings and insertions — the company also manufactures warp-knitted materials including lingerie, shirtings and linings, according to assistant general manager, Mr M H Naran, son of managing director, Mr Haribhai Naran.

The success of Universal Lace — which employs about 200 workers of all race groups under a white general manager, Mr K O Hayn — is a personal triumph for Mr Naran (snr) who persuaded a group of Indian businessmen 14 years ago to pool in money to take over a local lace factory started by a German entrepreneur which was up for sale after its parent company in Germany collapsed.

'We took the plunge and bought the factory as we felt the need for more industries to provide more jobs for our people,' says Mr H Naran, who is heading Universal Lace's board consisting of Mr V J Thucker, Mr K P Desai, Mr V Vassanjee, Mr I G Parekh, Mr B M Valjee, Mr D H Gokal, Mr H J Tanna, Mr P V Lakhani, Mr J B Patel, Mr V R Naran, Mr R N Naran, Mr J N Naran, Mr P H Naran and Mr M J Premji.

Universal Lace has been recently receiving the attention of overseas distributors, including some from Hong Kong, Japan and Europe. 'We're naturally pleased with the international recognition our laces are attracting,' says Mr Naran.



A SECTION of the dyeing and finishing plant.

The role of the M L Sultan Technikon in manpower development

By A Ramsamy
Rector

SOUTH AFRICA at the moment is in a favourable position in that it has a large supply of natural resources, and a potentially large labour pool: But today, in this technological age, it is brain power and not muscle power that is needed to meet the needs of commerce and industry.

Industrialists, above all, are now turning to technikons to provide this much needed training, and it is the M L Sultan Technikon, with more than 8 000 Indian students, that is leading the field in training non-whites to provide specialist and skilled manpower.

The acting director of the South African Institute of Manpower Research, Mr S S Terblanche, recently stated that among non-whites it is the Indian community which 'has the highest immediate potential to provide the specialist and skilled manpower which South Africa needs,' and it is the realisation of this which makes the M L Sultan Technikon such a vital and important training centre.

Unlike universities, technikons provide direct manpower training in specific fields, especially selected to meet the needs of commerce and industry — and once a technikon student qualifies he is ready to apply himself immediately in the working situation.

In other words, technikons are fulfilling the specific role of equipping employers with 'ready for action' manpower.

At the M L Sultan Technikon, for example, the Division of Technology provides training in more than 15 different fields — ranging from analytical chemistry to horticulture, electrical and mechanical engineering to microbiology and metallurgy.

There is no doubt that technikons are an important source of highly trained manpower at the tertiary (post senior certificate) level in our country; a source which commerce and industry, and society in general, depends upon for their future operations.

The courses offered at the M L Sultan Technikon cover a wide spectrum and are highly specialised — ranging from paramedical courses, art and design, business management, to communication and journalism, as well as the training of technicians and technologists, as mentioned before without whom industry would grind to a halt.

The M L Sultan Technikon is divided into seven divisions to facilitate instructions and training. Besides the Division of Technology, there is the very busy Division of Commerce which provides full-time and part-time courses of study leading to the award of National Certificates and National Diplomas.

(These examinations, as with the examinations written in all other divisions, are set and marked by external examiners — the same examinations being written by students in all of South Africa's 12 technikons).

The Division of Commerce conducts courses in such subjects as computer

MR A Ramsamy.

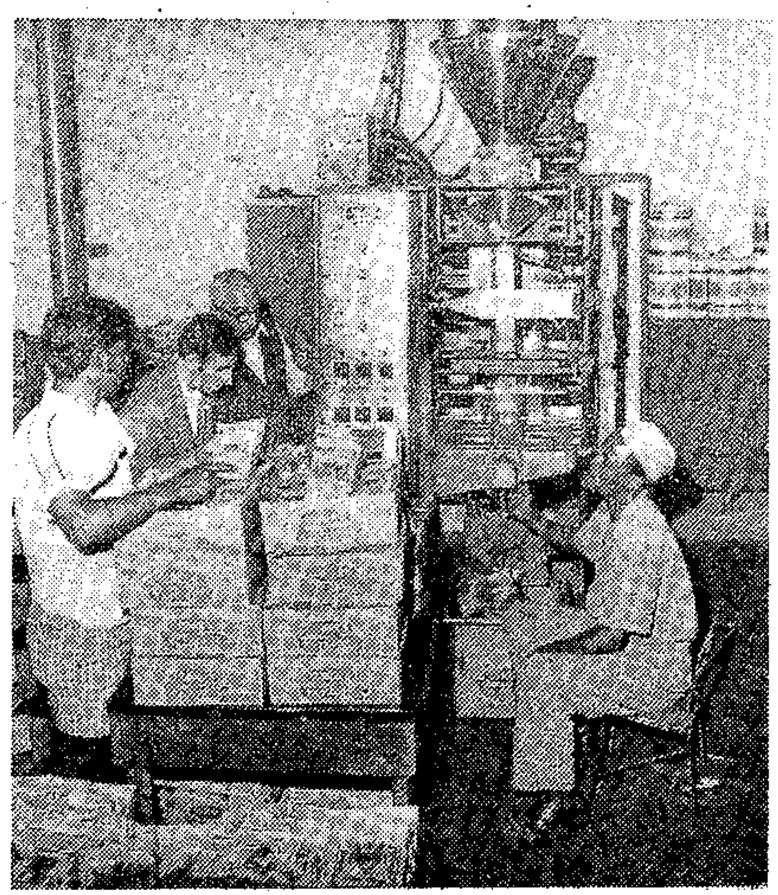
programming, electronic data processing, business management, secretarial courses, and a host of other courses, including several courses for professional institutes.

Besides the Apprentice School and the Division of Hotel and Catering, which provide such necessary training, there is also the Division of General Studies which concentrates on part-time studies, the Division of Physical Education, which incorporates the popular Speech and Communications Department, and the Division of Home Economics.

In the engineering field most courses are characterised by a flexible method of attendance, the sandwich system of study, involving alternate periods of study at the M L Sultan Technikon and training in industry. This results in a perfect blend between theory and its practical applications. An engineering student will therefore earn a salary from his employer while working and also while attending his annual semester course of study at the technikon.

In this way the student obtains a valuable, readily marketable National Diploma in three years, or a National Higher Diploma in fours years, without the need for the crippling outlay of capital required to study at a university.

Cost, of course, is only one of the differences between a university degree and a technikon diploma. More important is the fact that technikon training is designed, adapted and implemented in close co-operation with leaders and representatives of various sections of economic endeavour to ensure immediate and effective employment.



UNDER Mr A B Osman's watchful eyes packets of spices are filled and sealed automatically.

Masala packs by the million

MORE than a billion (yes billion) packets of spices produced by Osman's Spice Works at their Clairwood factory every year are finding their way into countless homes throughout South Africa and several black States.

Started in 1933 as a one-man operation by the late Mr Osman Karrim Dada, the present Osman's Spice Works came into being in 1939 and is today a leading manufacturer and supplier of a wide variety of spices employing about 50 Indians and blacks.

The company run by two brothers, Mr A B Osman and Mr Ismail Osman, is turning out every working day between 18 000 and 20 000 packets of masalas for various dishes, including breyani, mutton, chicken and fish curries and vegetable preparations.

Curries were universally known, and yet besides in India, how impossible it seemed to get a curry dish made in the proper way, company managing director, Mr A B Osman, said during a visit to his Sirdar Road factory.

'We are certain that it is within the capabilities of every housewife, cook and family member to prepare perfect "Indian curries" provided proper spices are used,' he said.

Margarine to be new product

THREE Durban brothers whose Sealake Industries enterprise at Sea Cow Lake packs more than a million bottles of cooking oil every month, plan to enter a new field in food manufacture by Indians — by making margarine.

'This is on the drawing board and our expansion programme costing more than a R1 000 000 ought to get off ground next year,' says Mr Gaffar Essack, Sealake's Durban production manager. 'We also hope to increase our staff which at present numbers about 200 Indians and blacks,' he says.

The company was started about nine years ago by Mr A T Essack and his brothers, Mr M Essack and Mr A S Essack, by operating edible oils refining and bottling plants in Durban with machines imported from Britain and Israel.

Last year it opened a sunflower seed and ground nut kernel crushing and solvent extraction factory in Pietermaritzburg.

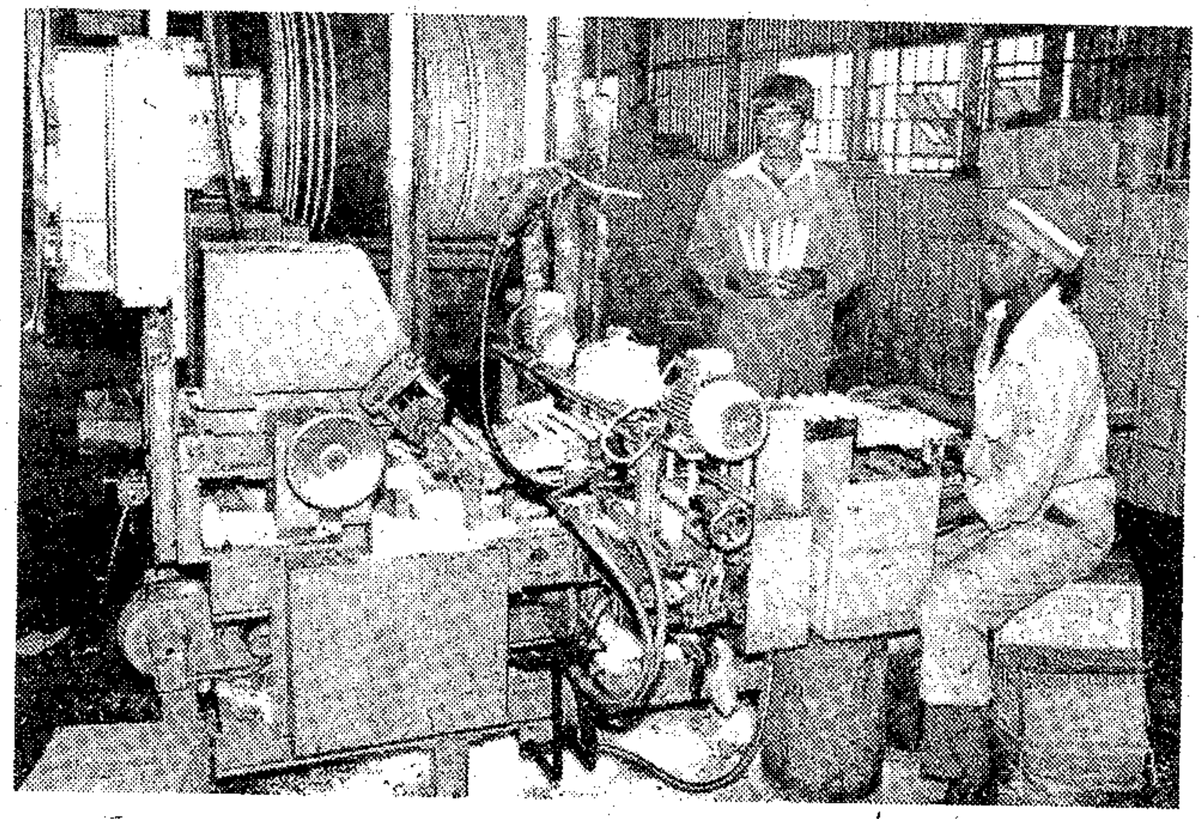
Sealake also produces more than 3 000 000 candles every month in a separate division also at Sea Cow Lake, using paraffin wax and string for wick in a complex process in which candle is drawn rather than moulded.

'This gives the candle longer burning time,' says Gaffar, who is scheduled to visit Germany to 'look around' for more ultra-modern machinery to update plants in in the edible oils and candles divisions.

With the sons of the three founders — numbering nine — now also actively involved in management and production, the family-owned company envisages no executive manpower shortages. 'As our operations are close to black and Indian areas we also do not encounter labour problems,' Gaffar says.

The company exports edible oils in bulk to some European countries.

A SECTION of the automatic oil bottling plant at Sea Cow Lake.



A SCENE in the candle making division.

Incense in demand

THE production of incense sticks or agerbathi at a small worskshop at the Hare Krishna religious movement's ashram at Cato Ridge, halfway between Durban and Pietermaritzburg, is being stepped up to meet pressing demands all over South Africa, says Spiritual Sky incense manufacturer, Paremeshwar Naidoo.

'We're on the way to achieving our million packets a year target,' he says, adding that the ashram was now producing hundreds of thousands of packets a year.

'Actually it is very difficult to get the different ingredients used in incense and some of the scents and binding compounds have to be imported from India. Eventually we hope to obtain all this locally,' he said.

The secret techniques of incense stick-making, regarded as one of the oldest crafts in the world, are closely guarded by families engaged in its manufacture and the tricks of the trade still pass from father to son. 'This is why so few people outside India can manufacture incense sticks,' Mr Naidoo said, adding that as far as he was aware the Hare Krishna devotees in South Africa were the only ones in the whole of Africa making incense sticks.

'Sometimes people think it unusual that a religious society such as ours is involved in any type of business undertaking,' he said.

'Incense was traditionally used only in worship and spirituial activities as the pleasant aroma helps people to develop a tranquil state of mind. But as time went on people started to burn the sticks in their homes because of the soothing atmosphere they create.

'We at Cato Ridge are trying our best to make a stick that will burn for at least an hour with fragrence lasting for quite a while longer — although our incense is a little more expensive than some of the imported varieties.

'The Hare Krishna movement's main problem at present in incense manufacturing is meeting demands for Spiritual Sky. Producing quality incense sticks is a painstaking process and cannot be rushed as the compounds may fail to bind properly.'

Mr Naidoo said that contrary to a general belief that only Indians were large-scale users of incense sticks, many whites, coloureds and blacks were now also buying and burning them. 'We are even printing incense sticks packets in Zulu also,' he said.

Early starter in the field of plastic bags

PLASTICS is an important field of industrial enterprise in which Indian entrepreneurs have firmly established themselves in recent years — and one undertaking, Tropic Plastic and Packaging Industry in Clairwood, is the first Indian-owned and run company of its kind.

The factory was opened in 1964 — an early date by South African standards — to manufacture plastic bags for the clothing industry by a former Transvaal entrepreneur, Mr E M Bhabha, who was impressed with plastic manufactured goods he saw while overseas.

He sensed the plastic industry's growth potential at a time when raw materials were imported — and was prompted to move to Durban where he started on a small scale.

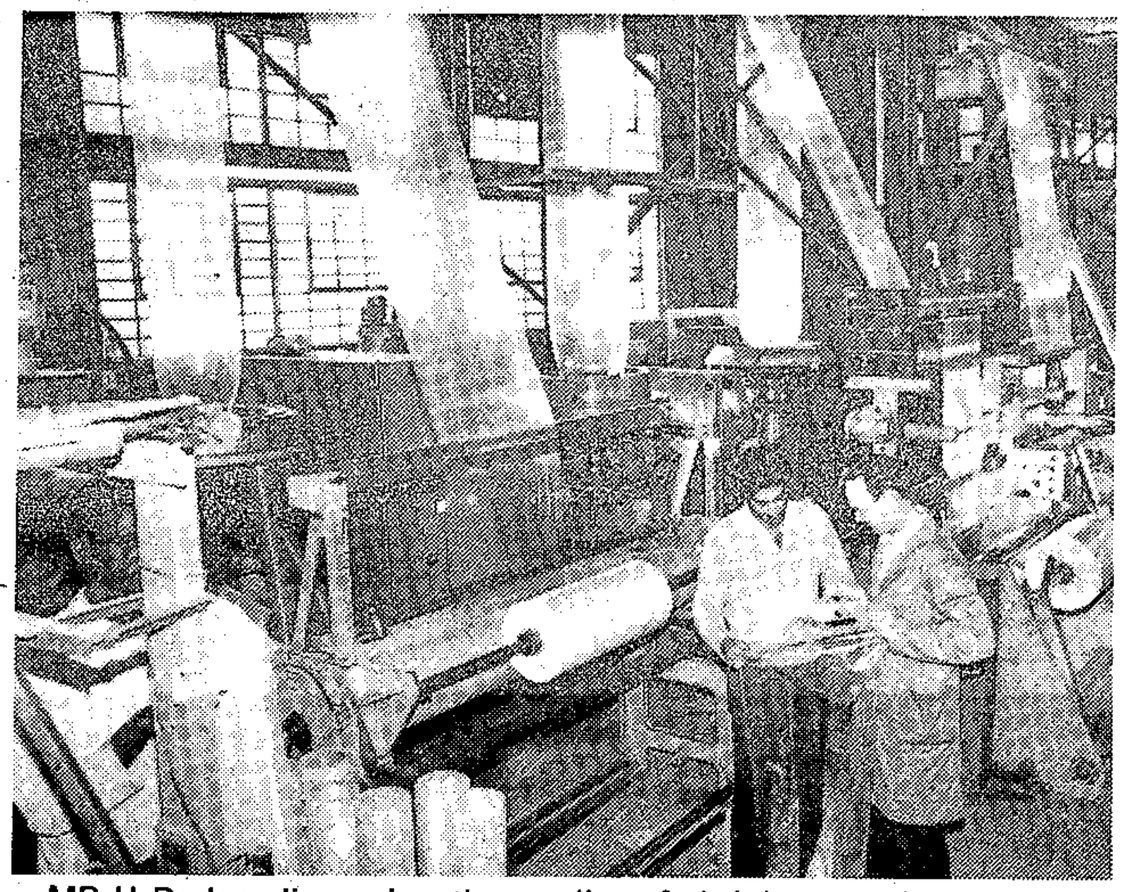
Tropic Plastic and Packaging now employs about 100 people of all races in its modern factory in Horsham Road with executive control in the hands of Mr Faizel Bhabha, the founder's son, and Mr Haroon Dadoo in charge of sales. Shifts are worked to manufacture plastic packaging for various types of applications in the chemical, clothing and textile and laundry industries. A wide variety of plastic bags and shrink wrap film are also manufactured for use in agriculture and food packaging.

The company manufactures a variety of low and high density polyethylene plain and printed shopping bags used by stores and retail outlets and the company has installed sophisticated machines that make bags at high speed. It also has its own facilities for mixing of colour dies and ink preparations for on-premises printing on bags.

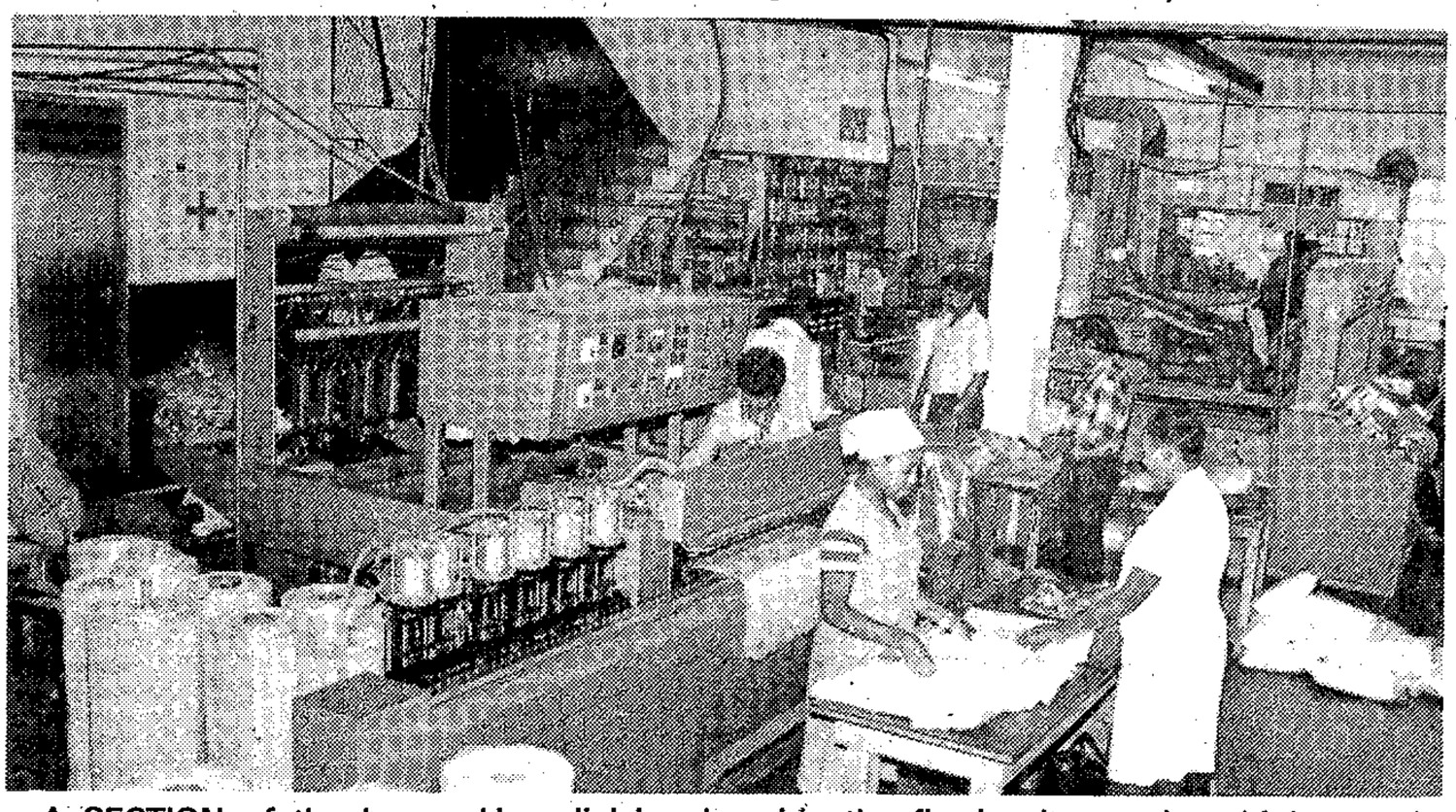
As the factory operates round-the-clock the family-owned company's own in-service engineering department turns out tools and parts to keep the factory wheels turning all the time.

Capital for the undertaking came largely from private sources.

Says Mr Dadoo: 'The plastic industry in South Africa is a growing giant with ramifications in every industrial field, and with its products in every home.'



MR H Dadoo discussing the quality of shrink-wrap sheeting with one of his engineers, Mr G From, at one of the several film blowing extruders in the factory.



A SECTION of the bag-making division housing the firm's ultra-modern high speed plastic bag-making equipment.

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P.O. Box 3164 Durban 4000.
Distributors of gum tapes, sellotape, polyproplene strapping, carton closing staples, cap paper, wrapping kraft etc.

Corrugated Kraft (Pty) Ltd

Manufacturers of plain and printed corrugated cases.
Tel: 451507
P.O. Box 3164 Durban 4000.

A FURTHER major technical achievement for City Metal is the production of one-piece all pressed stainless steel kitchen sinks, wash troughs and wash basins hitherto considered an 'impossibility' world-wide. Examing a trough is Mr Bruno Huber, German technical director, and Mr R S Moodley, the company's general and sales manager, who is also mayor of Isipingo.

Taking the plunge in a tough field

THE export market is often regarded as a high risk area by South African manufacturers — at the best, a place where a company disposes of its surplus production.

However, in recent years there has been a change of attitude. Nevertheless, many industrialists, who are looking at the prospects of exporting decide that the hazards of entering this 'great unknown' outweigh the advantages.

They hear stories about boycotts, the problems of establishing a market, the difficulties of obtaining payment and of covering goods against loss.

A Natal firm which has not been put off by such adverse comment is City Metal Products (Pty) Limited, an Indian company with its factory established at Isipingo. It produces stainless steel holloware, sinks and heavy equipment for the catering industry.

City Metal 'took the plunge' into exports nine years ago. It has done well overseas ever since, according to the company's success story in Shell in Industry journal.

As the company, which is owned and run by the Moodliar family, of Isipingo, had no previous experience with exports, it employed an expert to study the possibilities and advise on a course of action.

The managing director, Mr V Moodliar, affectionately known as *Daddy* to staff, relatives and friends, says that the company's original aim was to get into black Africa.

'However, it was not long before we were exporting — not to our neighbours but to Hong Kong.

Steel sinks

'We started doing business with a firm involved with buiding schemes. We supplied them with stainless steel sinks.

'Then there was resistance to our products. We were told that the steel we used was not up to standard nor were our manufacturing methods acceptable. These problems were common to all South African manufactureres of sinks at that time.'

City Metal took this lesson from the export market in good part. The company revised its production thinking to see how these problems could be 'licked'.

'We designed new tools and invested in new plant to be able to press sinks in one piece and not in sections which are welded together to make a whole unit.

'This developmenmt began in 1973. It was not completed until 1978. Through trial and error we established a technique by which we can now produce one-piece sinks. These are suitable for the home or overseas markets.

Single units

'We believe that we are the only South African company which is able to press these single units from the grade of steel ordinarily used by South African manufacturers.'

Mr Moodliar said that these sinks were not being sold overseas yet.

'We have to build a new factory to produce this range in quantity. When you are making an investment decision, particularly in a family concern like ours, there are many factors which have to be weighed in the balance.

'We cannot go ahead if there is a risk of the new factory lying idle owing to external factors beyond our control. However, we are exporting holloware products to Canada, the United Kingdom, Mauritius and Malawi.

'Our factory is working to capacity. Meanwhile, we continue to assess the export possibilities for sinks.'

'We know the market is there. We have to be sure that we are justified in going ahead and outlaying the capital to supply it.'

City Metal uses 1 500 tons of light gauge stainless steel in a year — the company is one of the largest users of the metal in South Africa. The steel is imported from Japan and France. However, by 1982, supplies should be available from South African sources.

The story of City Metal dates back to 1914 when the organisation was first established as a manufacturing enterprise by the founder, the late Mr Singaravello Moodaliyar on the then northern boundary line of Durban on the bank of the Umgeni River.

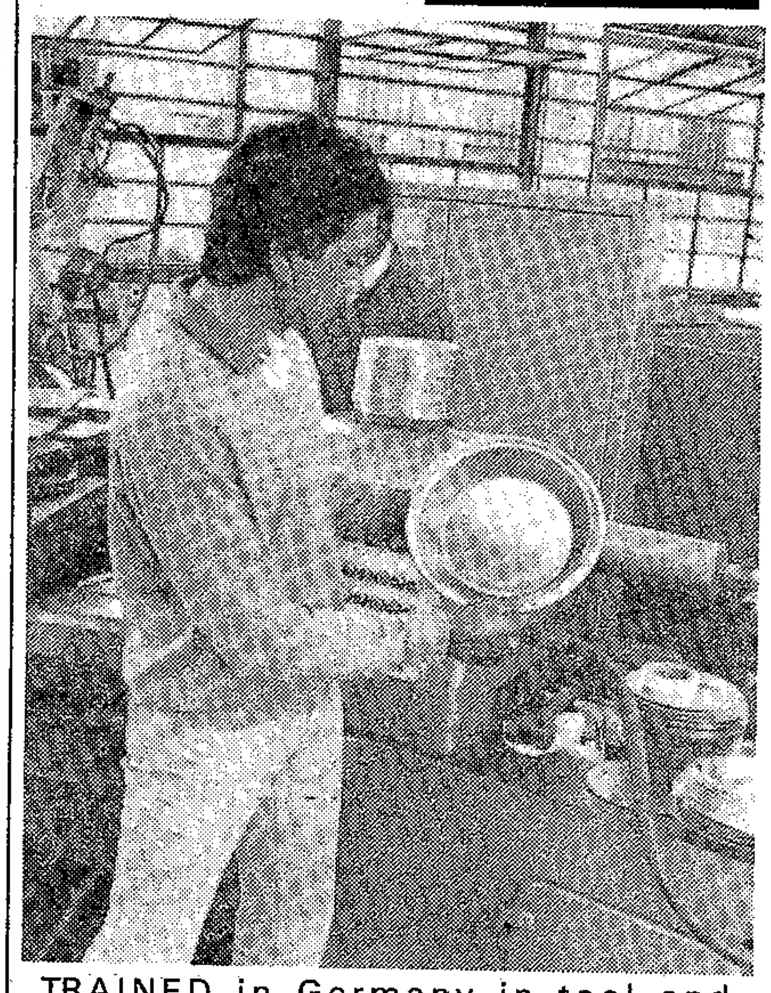
This is regarded as a major pioneeing effort, especially when one considers the fact that the founder was an Indian just one generation away from his father — that generation which arrived in Natal to help make the then struggling sugar industry prosperous.

The company today employs 300 people. About half are black and the remainder Indian. There is only one white on the payroll — a German technician who heads the tool design division. He has been with the company for eight years and is its technical director.

Long service is a feature of City Metals' complement. 'We have grown together,' says Mr Moodliar.

'We seldom receive com-

TO PAGE 19



TRAINED in Germany in tool and dyemaking, Mr Anand Moodliar, son of the firm's managing director, examines a mine feeding dish produced by automatic spinning process. The company, one of the country's major suppliers of feeding

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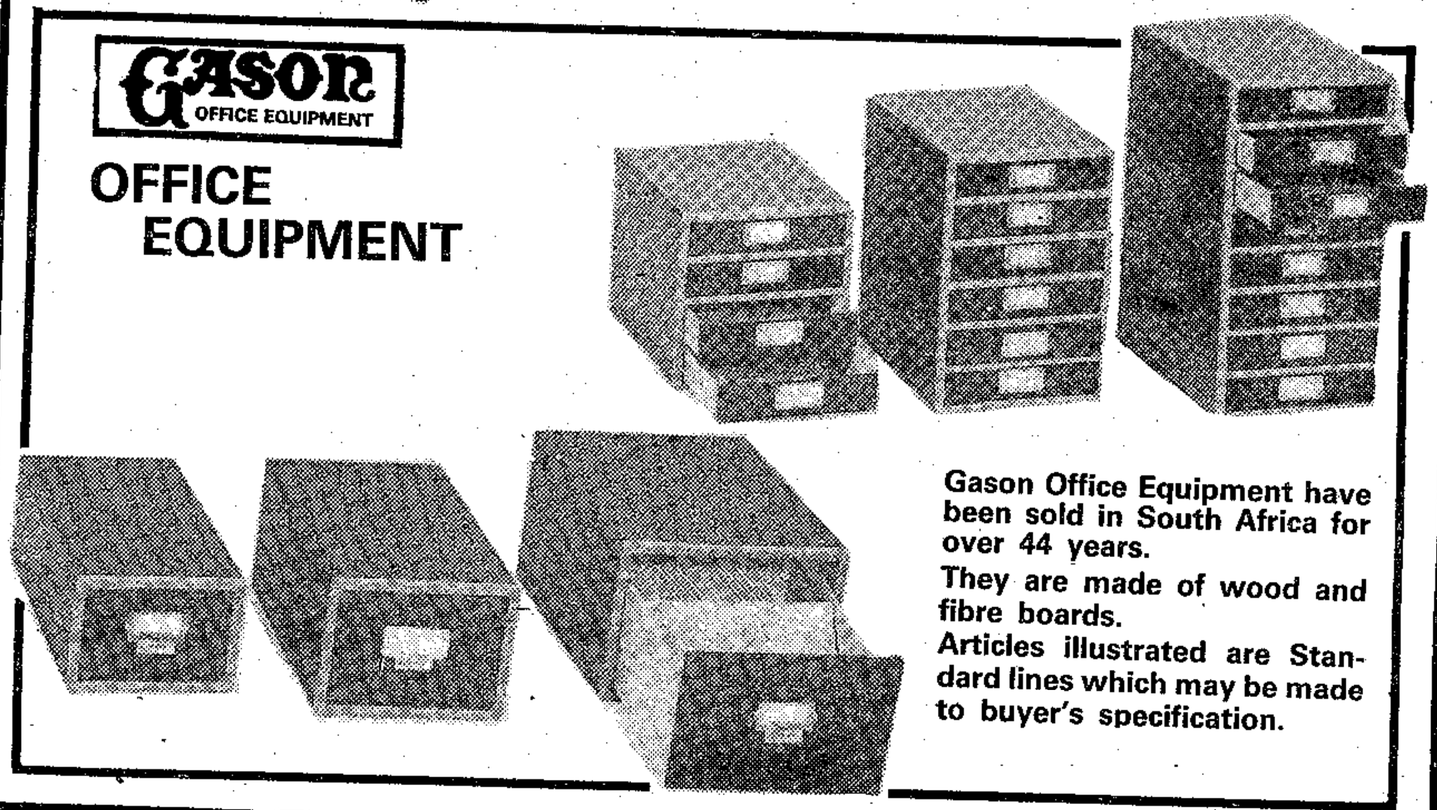

Gason Office Equipment have been sold in South Africa for over 44 years.
They are made of wood and fibre boards.
Articles illustrated are Standard lines which may be made to buyer's specification.

CORONATION TRUNK WORKS (PTY) LTD

163 SIRDAR ROAD, CLAIRWOOD, DURBAN. TELEPHONE 81-439

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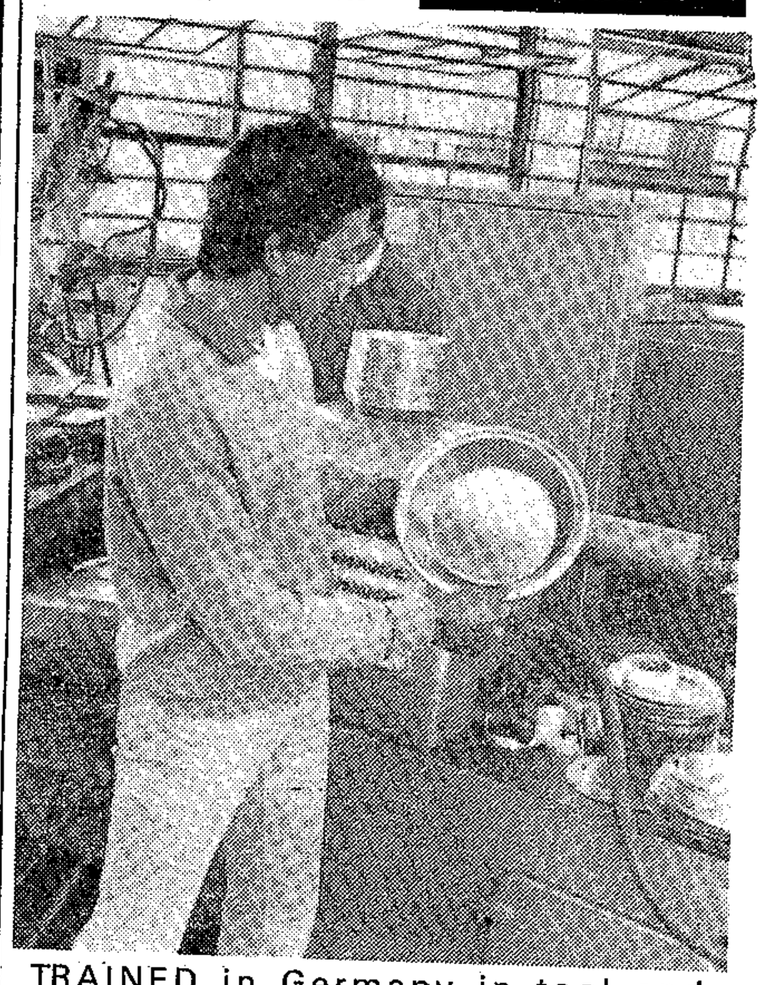

TRAINED in Germany in tool and dyemaking, Mr Anand Moodliar, son of the firm's managing director, examines a mine feeding dish produced by automatic spinning process. The company, one of the country's major suppliers of feeding dishes to the mining industry, supplies about 400 000 such dishes every year.

Supplement Natal Mercury 18/8/87

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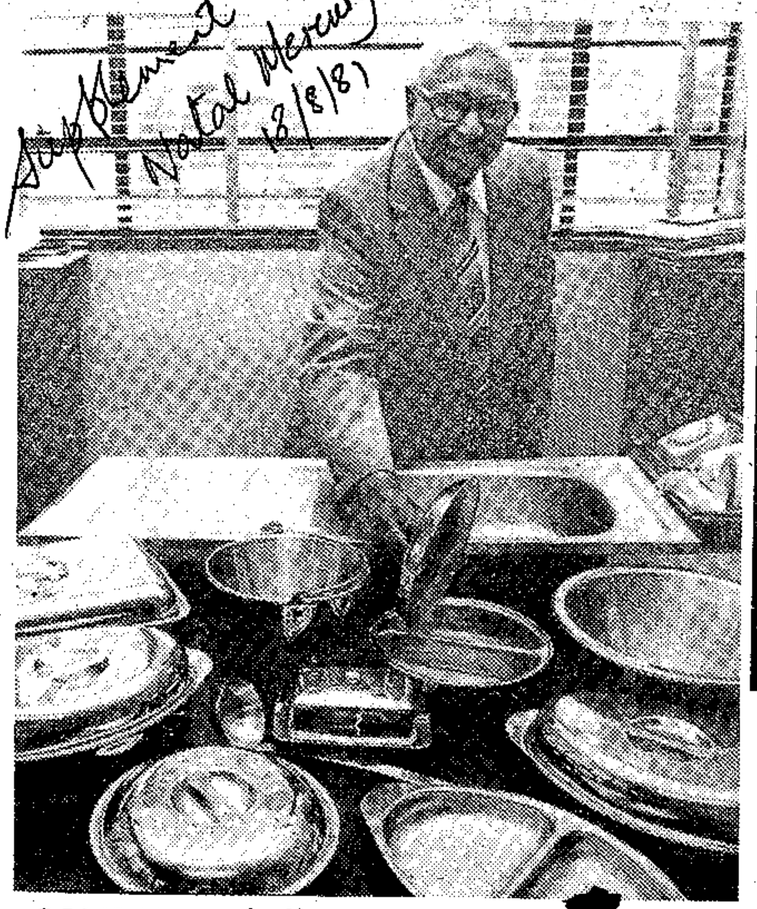


COMPANY chairman, Mr G Moodliar, examining some of his group's products.

Export plunge

FROM PAGE 18

plaints about working conditions. Even so, my door is always open. At any time of the day a man can walk in and speak to me.

'Some of the older members go to my father if they have a problem. My Dad, who is 69, comes in to the office every day.

Mr Moodlier said that he would like to see more blacks at the junior management levels. 'I am very conscious of the need to up-grade our black workers. However, we have never had a strike or problems with our staff.'

A walk round the factory confirmed what Mr Moodliar had said. The floor of the plant was 'a hive of activity.' A well-organised contented team was driving production ahead at the best possible pace.

The credit for this achievement must go to Mr G Moodliar (Senior), the chairman of the company, a quiet man with great charm of manner. From a humble beginning Mr Moodliar (sen) has built the business into what it is today, and his greatest pleasure in running the business is that he is giving jobs to about 350 people and thereby looking after their families.

Respected by by their workers, the Moodliars are making a valuable contribution to the export drive.

A sister company, Reunion Metal Industries (Pty) Ltd, which provides employment for about 60 people, turns out a wide variety of sheetmetal products including giant water tanks.

Bold adventure in the clothing industry

TIES, bow-ties, epaulettes and cravats are now being manufactured by a new company, Fashion Trends and Ideas, which is believed to be the only one of its kind owned and operated by Indians, in Pinedene Road, Rossburgh.

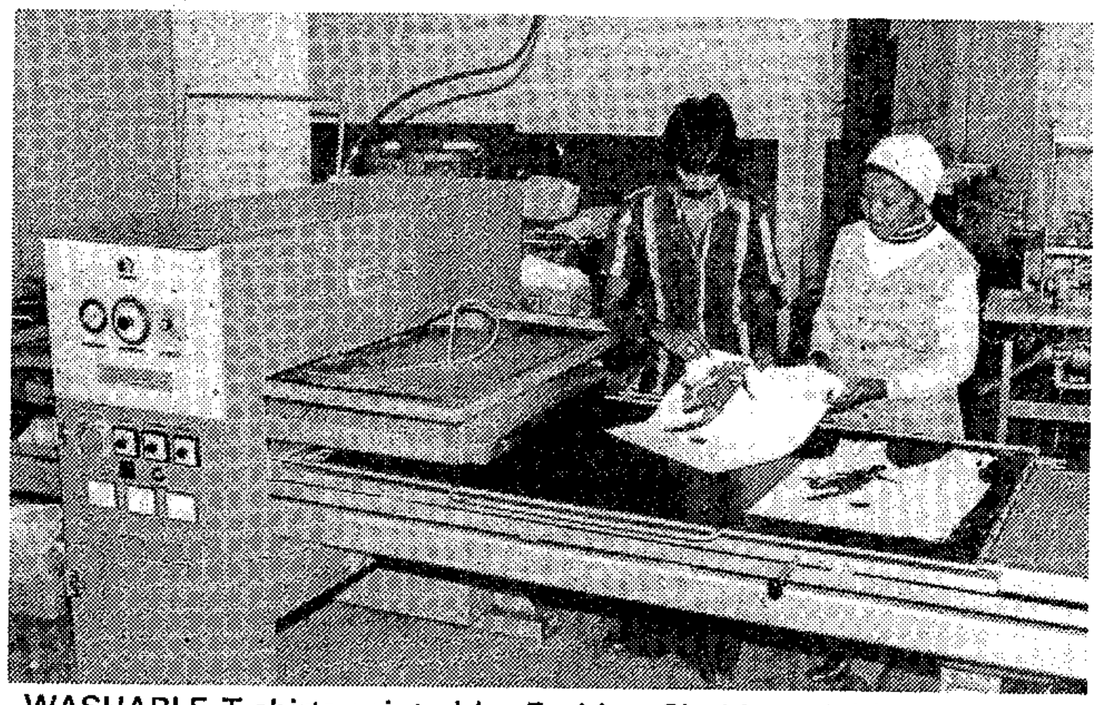
Regarded as a bold adventure for Indians in industry, the company run by Mrs Babs Naidoo and 21-year-old Mags Padayachee, employs about 30 Indian and black workers, mainly women and girls.

'We are a recent entry into the clothing industry and diversified into the highly specialised field of tie making in order to fill a vacuum in the industry as far as Indians are concerned,' says Mrs Naidoo.

The company is also turning out T-shirts, cloth calendars and a variety of printed garments on a sophisticated cloth printing machine imported from Germany.

'The printing method enables the printed garment to be washed in a washing machine without affecting the quality of the printing as the print is colour fast and fused into the fibres of the fabric,' she said, adding that the method was a distinct advance on many already in use in Natal.

TIES being tuned out by Indians in a Pinedene Road, Rossburgh, factory.



WASHABLE T-shirts printed by Fashion Clothing and Ideas on an imported German machine.

Repsta

Company's projected turnover exceeds R25 million

From small beginnings to . . .

CHAIRMAN and managing director of the Kingsgate board Mr Ahmed Sadek Vahed, who has been instrumental in developing the company's highly successful entry into the clothing field. He is currently chairman of the A M Moolla Group of Companies.

A LEADER in the clothing industry, the giant Kingsgate Clothing Manufacturing Company has embarked on a R1 500 000 building expansion programme — which includes the construction of four additional floors at Reunion Clothing in Grey Street which it acquired two years ago — creating new jobs for at least 400 more workers. This will bring the company's combined labour force to more than 2 500 Indians, blacks, coloureds and whites.

From an output of 600 garments a day and a staff of 40 to a workforce of 2 100 and an output of 35 000 garments a day — in 25 years. This is the core of the success story of Kingsgate, the brainchild of its founder the late Dr A M Moolla.

The company's beginnings were small, with the business originating as a wholesale outlet trading in groceries and piece goods under the name of Mahomed Ismail and Co. In 1955 the piece-goods section was converted into a CMT operation and Mr Ahmed Sadek Vahed, the present chairman, joined the company to take over the manufacturing side — and Kingsgate was geared to start its rapid expansion.

The first move was to a 322 m² plant in Lorne Street where at the time the staff totalled 40 and output 50 dozen sports shirts a day, selling at 48 shillings a dozen. Within a year manufacturing moved to a larger building in Commercial Road, where the output in shirts doubled and the company started expanding into the making of pyjamas and women's underwear.

Once again production outgrew premises and Dr Moolla and director Mr I S Shaikh negotiated for the land in Leopold Street where the Kingsgate factory now stands.

Extended

By the end of 1959 the building, with a 4 600 m² floor area that was both factory and warehouse, was ready for occupation — and the product range was extended to include women's, men's and boys' outerwear. Soon these premises were too small for the growing operation and in 1961 adjoining land was bought and another section of the factory erected, giving Kingsgate an additional five floors.

Kingsgate's marketing policy was revised, with their two selling companies, Kingsgate Clothing selling to independent retailers and Majestic Clothing to chain stores and wholesalers. Further expansion underlined the urgent need for a third marketing company, Pan Af Clothing Manufacturers, and another trade name, Van Rijn, was added to a growing list of brands.

Another selling arm was created to enter the medium to better end market through Metropolitan Shirt and Clothing Company, launched with Dr Moolla's eldest grandson, Mahomed Dhai, at the helm.

In 1971 the Kingsgate factory extension was increased to 11 floors, giving the factory an operating area of 10 120 m² under one roof, freehold, in the heart of Durban's Grey Street complex.

Eight years later Kingsgate took over the Reunion factory where the production of women's and girls' wear was moved.

It is typical of Kingsgate's go-ahead attitude that the deal was concluded on September 10, 1979, keys were handed over seven days later and by October 1 the Reunion factory was in full production, says a company spokesman.

Kingsgate's management board is selected strictly on merit in keeping with the late Dr Moolla's policy to promote on merit, he says.

THE founder's daughters who also serve on the board of the family-owned concern, are from left, Mrs H Y Dhai, Mrs F Kathrada, and Mrs Z A S Vahed.

THE founder's grandchildren also with controlling interest in the company are, from left, Ebrahim Y Dhai, Mahomed Y Dhai, Yusuf A S Vahed, Miss Zuleikha A S Vahed, Mrs Aasiya A Moolla, Mrs Shirin Y Randeree and Miss Khatija Y Dhai.

THE late Dr A M Moolla.

Colourful success story

Natal Mercury Supplement 18/8/81

KINGSGATE Clothing Manufacturers — incorporating Majestic, Pan Af, Metropolitan and Reunion Clothing Companies — is believed to be one of the largest privately-owned clothing companies in the country, with its projected turnover for the current fiscal year exceeding R25 million.

It has maintained an average growth rate of 30 percent each year to the last four years, and the factory wage bill alone tops R60 000 a week. The family-owned business has a distinct corporate structure — with ownership spread over five partners: A M Moolla (Pty) Ltd, A M Moolla Grandchildren Trust, H F Z Moolla Trust, A M Moolla Charity Trust, and the Estate of E M Moolla.

Dr A M Moolla, who died in Durban in April last year, combined the qualities of entrepreneur, philanthropist and politician — and his was a colourful story of a boy who left school in Standard 4 and rose to prominence in personal and public life. Starting out as a clerk, he founded one of South Africa's clothing giants.

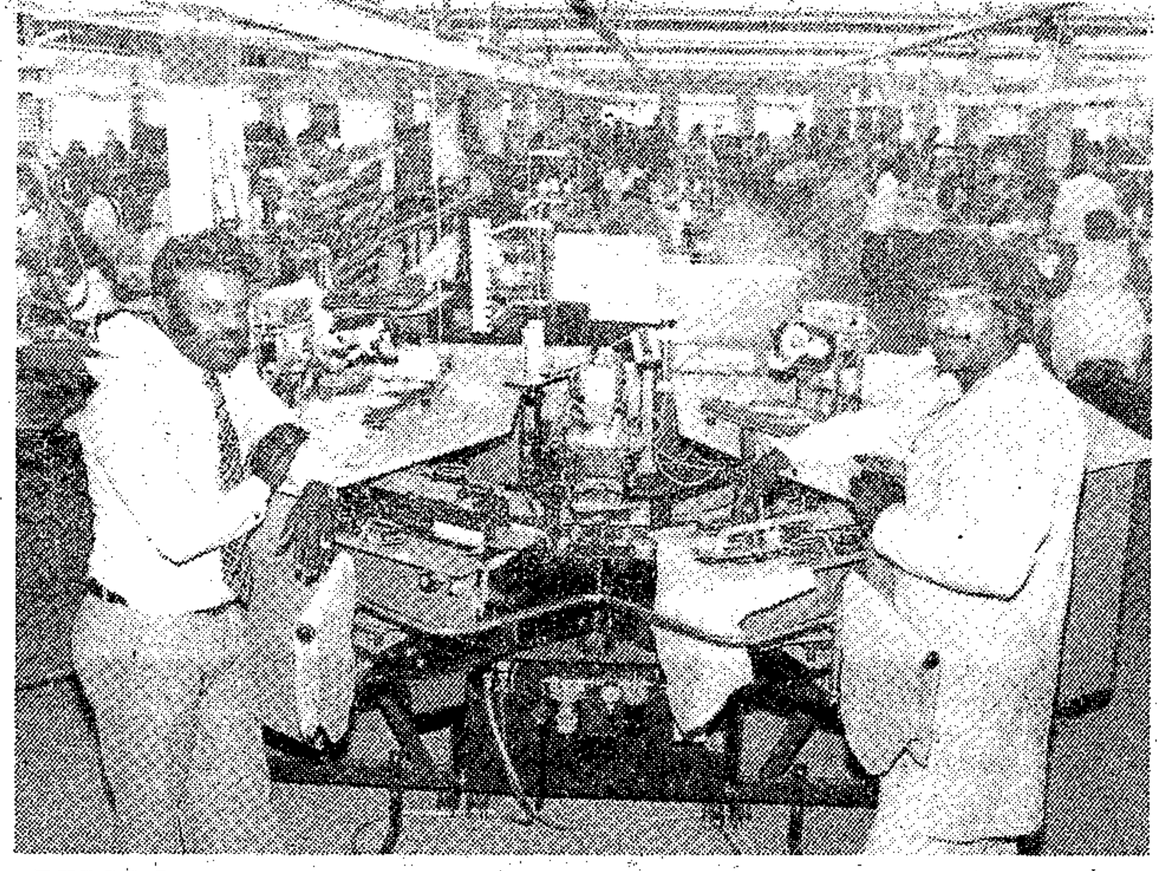
Born of immigrant Indian parents in Umzinto, he began work at the age of 14 with the Lockhat Bros Co where he rose from a junior clerk to become chairman of the company and of various Lockhat trusts through the encouragement of the late Mr A M Lockhat. He served Lockhat Bros for 50 years while at the same time directing the affairs of Kingsgate, his own creation.

On the death of his father he took control of the family business, Mahomed Ismail and Co. In 1955 the company branched into clothing manufacture and Kingsgate Clothing took its first steps into the marketplace. It has never looked back.

Having had little formal education himself, Dr Moolla worked tirelessly for the educational opportunities of others and played an important part in establishing several outstanding institutions including the Orient Islamic Educational Institute and the Indian Centenary Scholarship Trust serving as chairman of both organisations.

In 1959 he established the A M Moolla Charity Trust, which was made a partner in Kingsgate Clothing. While the capital investment remains with Kingsgate, the profit derived from this investment annually is distributed for welfare, educational and social causes.

The biggest donation from the trust to date is R75 000 to the University of Durban-Westville. The trust gave R35 000 to the Natal Indian Blind and Deaf Society towards its new school project at Newlands, and the trustees are currently considering a R100 000 donation to an Indian welfare agency, R20 000 to a religious institution and a further R20 000 towards the cost of building a hospital in a black area.



REDBRO's chairman and managing director Mr S Reddy, left, with his engineer Mr Ganas Pillay, at the company's latest Adler gaunlet machine believed to be the only one of its kind in Natal.

Great ambition realised by clothing worker

(Page 21 Supplement Natal Mercury 13/2/81)

A FORMER clothing factory worker who used to call from door-to-door to sell clothing which he carried in a large suitcase achieved his finest hour when he built his own factory at Chatsworth, where building, plant and equipment are valued at more than R1 000 000.

'By the grace of God and through the loyal support of my senior staff and more than 400 workers I've at last realised my greatest ambition,' Mr S Reddy, reticent and shy, said in an interview in his plush office lined with luxurious purpose-made cabinets and spotting beautiful chandeliers.

At 45, Mr Reddy takes personal charge of almost everything at his family-owned Redbro Clothing whose turnover exceeds R4 000 000 a year. What he started as a backyard factory in 1968 with a staff of 12 workers has grown many fold and today turns out between 30 000 and 40 000 garments every week mainly for its own outlets totalling seven in Durban and Johannesburg.

For Mr Reddy it's been a long walk from his days in 1954 when he bought clothing from a Mr Vahed — who was then a salesman and is now chairman of the Kingsgate group — and went around on bicycle and by bus selling them in rural areas to help keep the home fires burning in their former shanty home of mud and bamboo.

Encouraged by his friend and mentor, Mr Dwarika Shah, who is now the general manager, Mr Reddy started his first factory in Isipingo producing about 100 dozen shirts a week on CMT basis. Then he expanded his operations and moved to Rossburgh where his output kept on increasing — forcing a further move to larger premises.

He finally moved his factory to his own three-story building in Chatsworth — not far from his present palatial home — and his weekly wage bill alone runs up to about R14 000.

He says he not only pays his employees well above the rated wages but also provides free transport for those from outer areas. 'As one who once struggled to eke out a living I know what difference this makes to many workers,' he says.

A SECTION of the inside of the factory.

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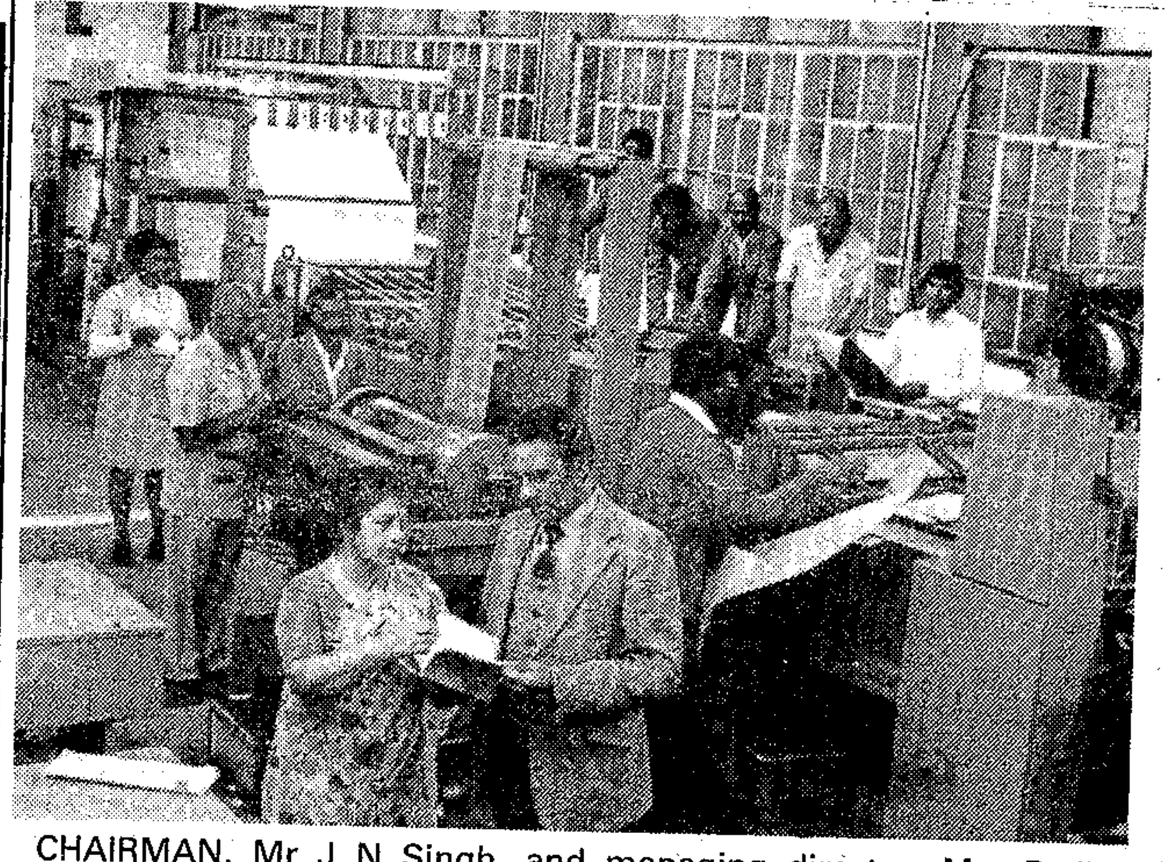

CHAIRMAN, Mr J N Singh, and managing director, Mrs Radhi Singh, his wife, at the company's latest addition — a 'one operation' plant imported from Germany.

Everything for the schoolroom

A GROUP of 25 bus owners who sold their buses to a public transport organisation more than a decade ago, heeded their attorney's advice and each pooled in about R5 000 to start a company to manufacture books and stationery, an industrial field until then dominated by whites.

Their dream not only came true but also niched for their creation, Republic Stationery (Pty) Ltd, a place as a pioneer in its field in the Indian community. Repsta, under its chairman, Mr J N Singh, and managing director, Mrs Radhi Singh, his wife, is today a thriving undertaking with current turnover exceeding R3 000 000.

Manufacturing a complete range of scholastic stationery from the traditional class jotter, plain and ruled, to more sophisticated graph and drawing books used by pupils of all races all over the province — Repsta's range also includes mass production of hard and soft cover files, writing pads, duplicating paper, envelopes and paper plates for local as well as export markets, mainly to independent black States.

The company's workforce has increased from the initial 10 employees to about 135 Indian and black workers — with the weekly wage bill at times running up to R12 000, according to a company spokesman.

Lawyer-turned managing director, Mrs Singh made a special trip to Germany last year to buy latest plant to produce school exercise and other books from reeled paper to completed product, counted, packed and tight wrapped, all in one operation.

The machine costing about R600 000 is Repsta's latest addition in its factory at Verulam consisating of of three spacious buildings, including a double-story factory and warehouse on more than 12 000 sq m of land. The company uses about 2 500 tons of paper and boards every year for the manufacture of its various products.

Mrs Singh said the company's further expansion programme provides for the production of 'every conceivable' school stationery with a range of more than 50 different kinds.

IMP

ISIPINGO METAL PRODUCTS

(Prop. SOUTHERN POINT METAL FABRICATION (Pty) Ltd.)

24 RANA ROAD, ISIPINGO, NATAL 4110—REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

☒ 23247, ISIPINGO 4110

☎ 923416 923417

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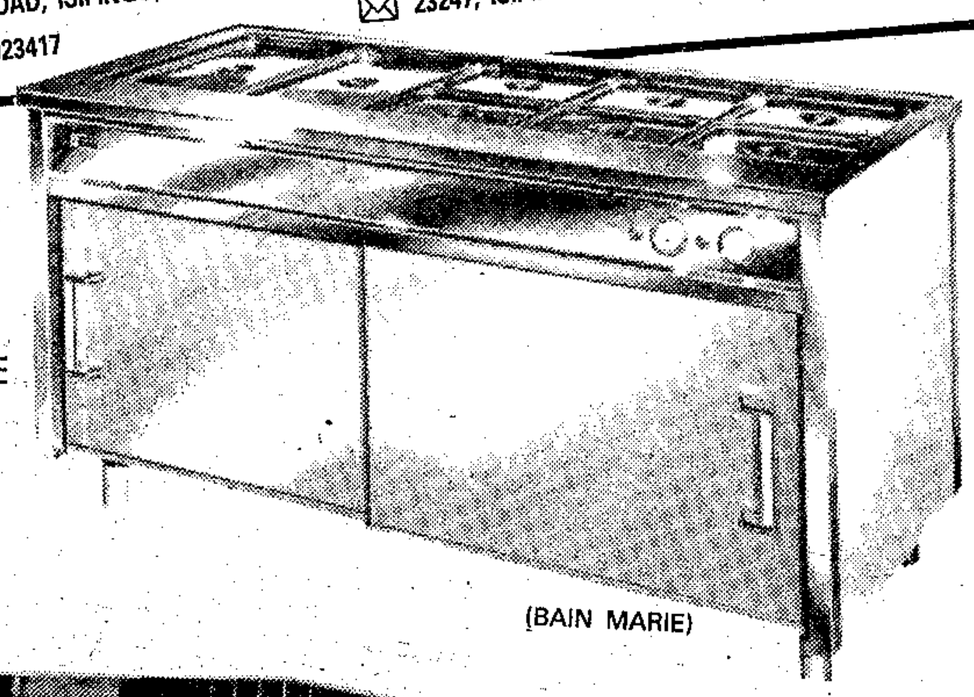
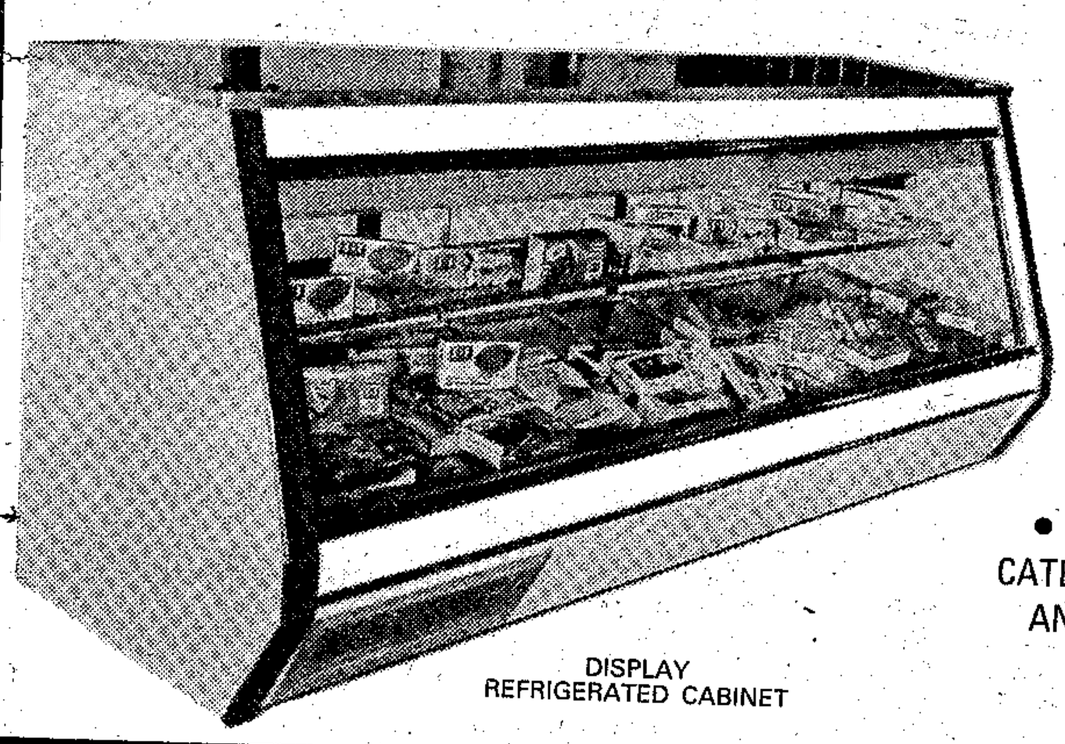
* COMMERCIAL SINKS
* POT RACKS * FISH FRYERS
* STAINLESS STEEL TABLES
* SAVOURY COUNTERS



(BAIN MARIE)



DISPLAY
REFRIGERATED CABINET

* UNDER BAR FRIDGES
* BEVERAGE BEER COOLERS
* WASH TROUGH
* URINALS
* TROUGH CLOSETS

• RECONDITIONING OF CATERING EQUIPMENT AND REFRIGERATION.

GENERAL manager Mrs V Naidoo with a sample of tissue paper produced in her husband's mini paper mill at Tongaat.

Delicate tissue from waste paper

A TONGAAT businessman, Mr Tom Naidoo's long-felt ambition to open an industry was realised recently when his Vanessa Mills in the Truro industrial township started producing toilet rolls — now averaging 40 tons a week — for Tongaat Paper, his subsidiary company.

From huge reels paper is converted into standard sized toilet paper, hand roller paper towels and tissue paper, and the mill also produces rolls for adding and telex machines and cash registers from massive rolls of paper.

Vanessa Mills — named after his eldest daughter — employs 40 workers.

eral manager. The mill is geared to convert waste paper into delicate tissue paper in a variety of colours after various stages in a recycling process — with the soft finished product coming off the production line in big reels.

Mr Naidoo said the idea to open his own 'mini' paper mill came to him while overseas where he was impressed by what he had seen of how waste paper was turned into delicate tissue paper.

'After many months of planning, negotiations and several more trips overseas I took the plunge,' he said, adding

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24 RANA ROAD, ISIPINGO, NATAL 4110—REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

✉ 23247, ISIPINGO 4110

☎ 923416 923417

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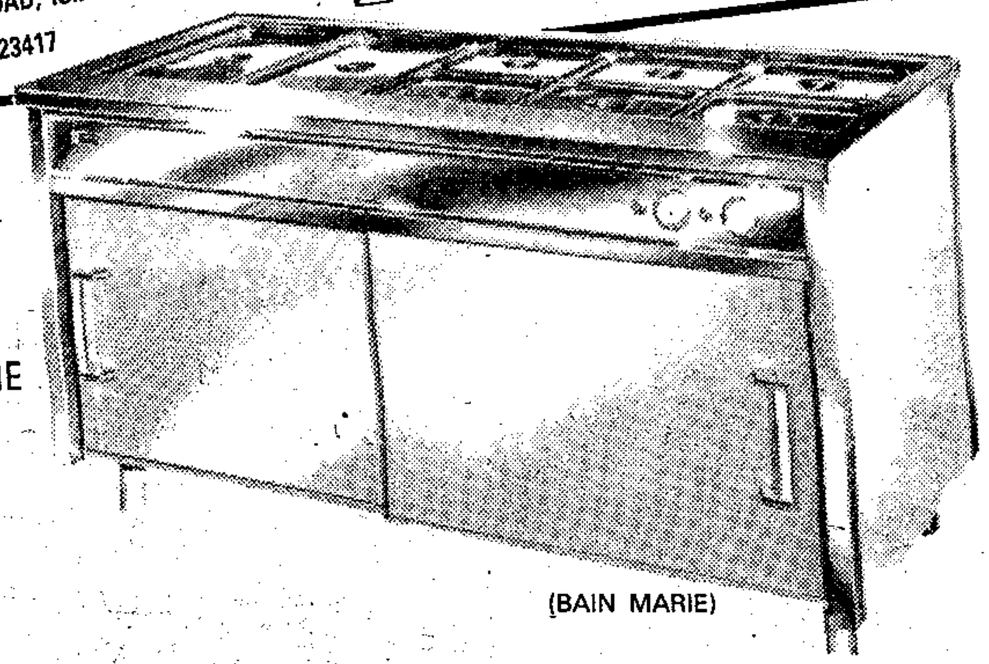

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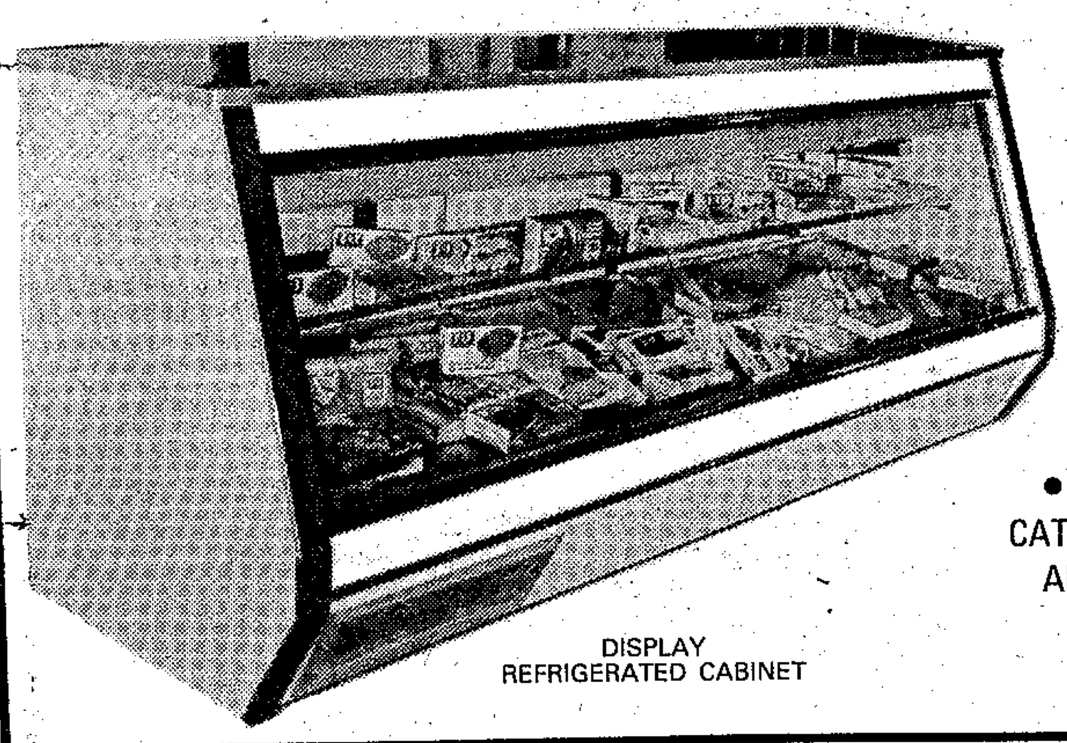

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'After many months of planning, negotiations and several more trips overseas I took the plunge,' he said, adding the mill was now at full production.

Indian pioneer in printing industry

1.23

Supplement Natal Mercury 18/8/81

A HIGHLY sophisticated press and collator costing more than R500 000 to manufacture specialised continuous computer forms and snap sets have just been installed by Universal Business Forms as its latest addition to its vast printing and packaging interests in Clairwood.

Believed to be the first roll-to-roll Schriber 500 forms press of its kind in Natal, Universal imported the press, complete with a Shriber 505 collater, from the United States from the Harris Corporation.

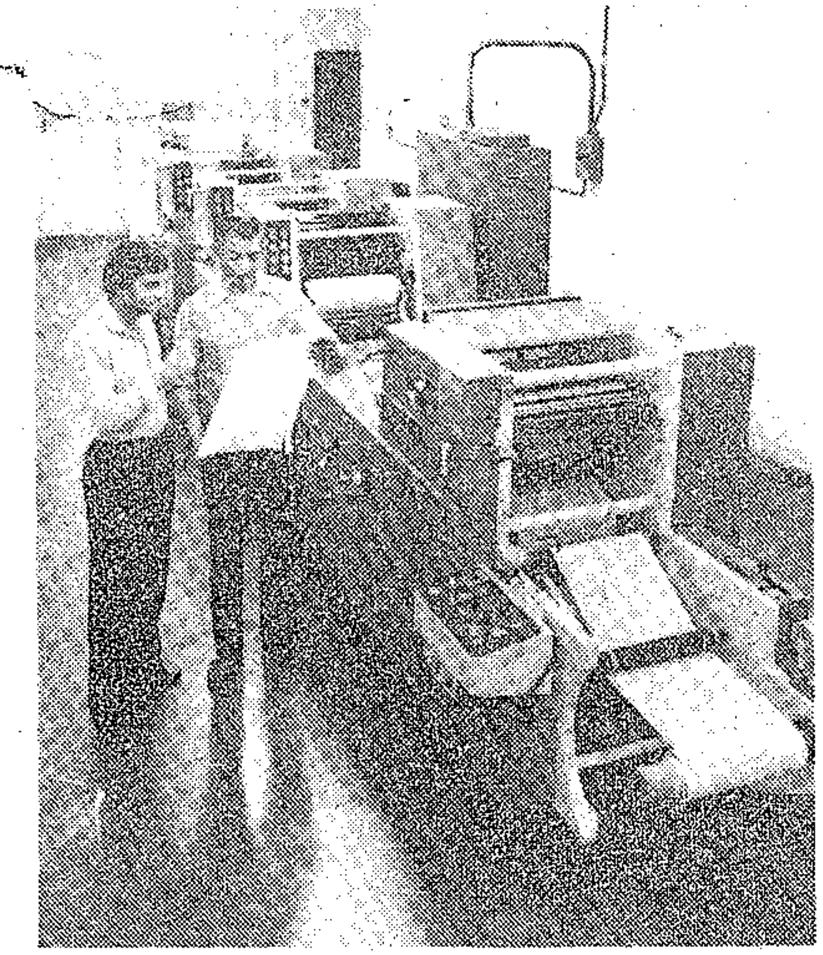
The machine is capable of printing three colours simultaneously from a roll of paper at speeds of more than 200 m a minute — producing forms comparable to the highest quality found anywhere in the world to metric sizes at very exacting specifications, says Mr H K Mehta, a son of the company's managing director, Mr K V Mehta, who learnt the technology of producing these forms while working for the U S paper giant, NCR, in its Appleton, Wisconson, technical division.

Universal's long history is as chequered as it is colourful — with its early roots traced to the days of Mahatma Gandhi who encouraged a printer from India, Mr V Mehta, to come to Natal and help print his Indian Opinion newspaper.

After Gandhi's return to India, pioneer Mehta established Universal Printing Works in 1924 and two years later was joined by his son, Mr N V Mehta, the company's kingpin who recently retired after passing executive control to Mr K V Mehta, his younger brother and partner.

In 1979 the group also entered into the manufacture of corrugated containers through its company, Corrugated Kraft (Pty) Ltd, thus further diversifying its interests in paper and printing.

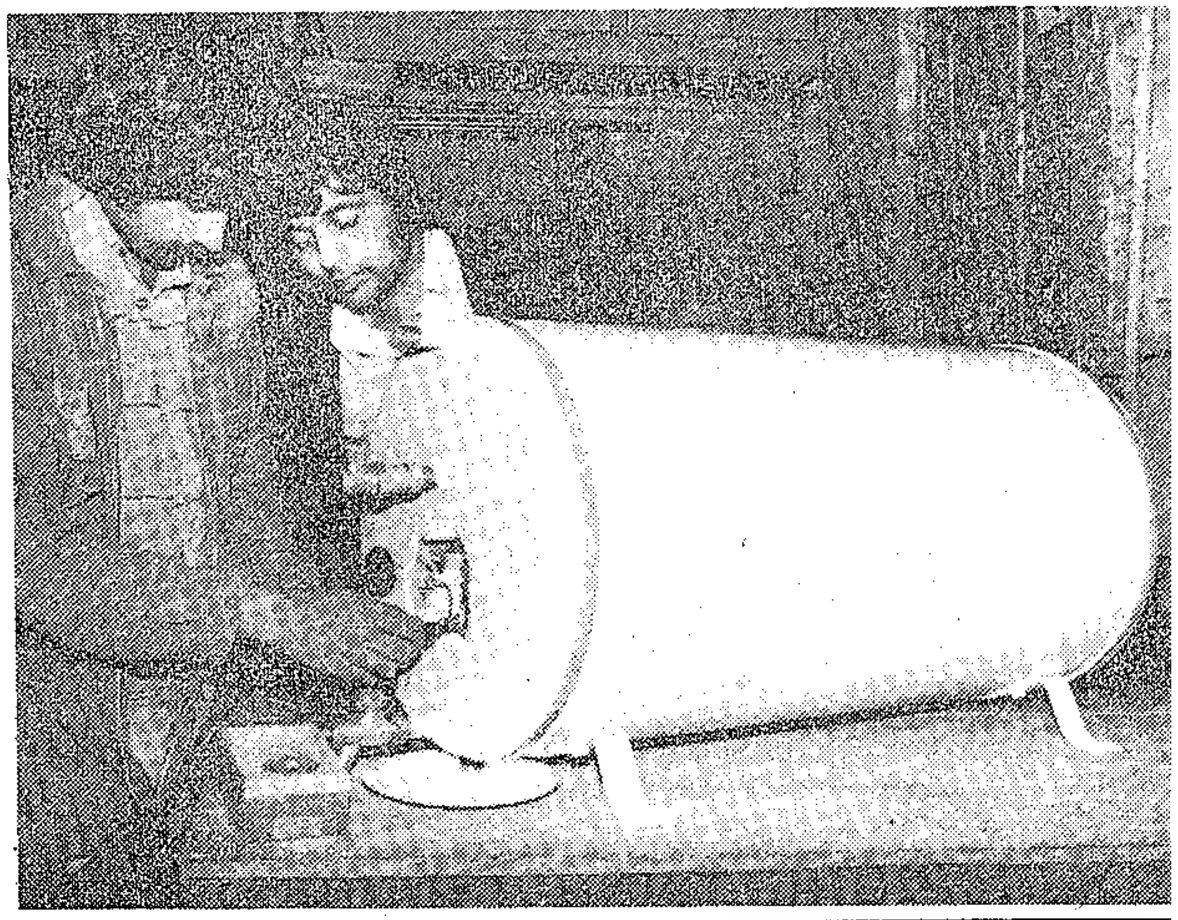
A SECTION of the packaging division.



UNIVERSAL's latest addition, the Schriber 500 Harris computer forms press.

Family-owned geyser factory

BROTHERS Roy (left) and Leslie Naidoo test a finished domestic geyser manufactured in their family-owned City Heat Geyser factory in Balfour Road, Jacobs. The factory was established by their father, Mr Appalsamy Naidoo, 10 years ago and is now turning out more than 100 geysers a month complete with the approved South African Bureau of Standards stamp, mainly for use in housing schemes and flats. The company now employs 12 Indians and blacks and has successfully tendered to supply geysers to large corporate bodies.



be long resisted. It certainly helped to weaken some of Abdurahman's vital political strategies and swayed the conservative coloured support away from the A.P.O. These bargaining factors, together with the pledge of the Nasionale Afrikaner Bond, secured coloured support for the Nationalists.

Next on Hertzog's strategic plan came the Cape Muslim community of Cape Town. They had in 1923 established a socio-religious organisation, the Cape Malay Association. The founders, Mogamat Arshud Gamiet, Toyer Keraan, Dattie Jacobs, Imam Omar Abbas, Salie Berdien, Moosa Ismail and S. Booley were disillusioned with Abdurahman and estranged from the A.P.O., which they felt was not catering for the need of the Cape Muslims. Politics was the last concern of the Cape Malay Association. The strong religious sentiments; promises of concrete efforts to alleviate their social problems and the support [illegible] local Muslim clergy, among them the popul[illegible] waldien and Sheikh Achmat Behard[illegible] g factors for the Cape Malay Associatio[illegible] rity and the almost undivided supp[illegible] the Western Cape.[112]

Hertzog was not going [illegible] orum and strong organisation alone. E[illegible] on was purely socio-religious by com[illegible] power of the Cape Muslims, in the Castle [illegible] constituency of Cape Town, was for him an important consideration. A deal was th[illegible] concluded with Mogamat Arshud Gamiet[illegible] lalay Associa-tion.[113] Gamiet, acc[illegible] Dattie Jacobs, could not oper[illegible] ertzog and the Nationalists as Ab[illegible] popular 'Malay Doctor' with tr[illegible] ty. Gamiet urged his members, the[illegible] to those candidates who would mo[illegible] r needs.[114] Nevertheless, in the 19[illegible] s Alexander, a Pact candidate was re[illegible] 15

Even after the pledge t[illegible] ssociation displayed no overt sign[illegible] t was still essentially a socio-religious organisation. Hence the surprise

WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

Richmond has not yet been finalized. An area situated within walking distance of the town centre, together with another area, have in fact been advertised for investigation and the local investigation by the Group Areas Board will take place on 28 August 1981.

(2) Yes.

Richmond, Natal: Coloured group area

*22. Mr. R. W. HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether it is his intention to establish a Coloured group area near the town of Richmond, Natal; if so, (a) when and (b) how far from the town centre will it be established;

(2) whether the Richmond Town Board has been consulted in the matter?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1)(a) and (b) No intention can as yet be expressed as the investigation by the Group Areas Board for the establishment of a Coloured Group Area at

workers were endorsed out of the area over the last three years. Contract workers were especially crucial to sustained beer consumption. The beer and liquor enterprises have been maintained at tremendous financial expense to BAAB's accumulated capital (which might otherwise have been used to improve the service structure of the township) and at the cost of the criminalisation of domestic production and consumption. However, the board is of necessity committed to maintaining the halls and outlets. While locations remain self-financing, with a consumption base for income, income sources will remain inherently marginal.

In terms of the Contributions in respect of the Bantu Labour Act No. 29 of 1972 the Bantu Services Levy Fund was superceded by a new system of employer contributions. The BSLF was retained by BAAB as investment capital.

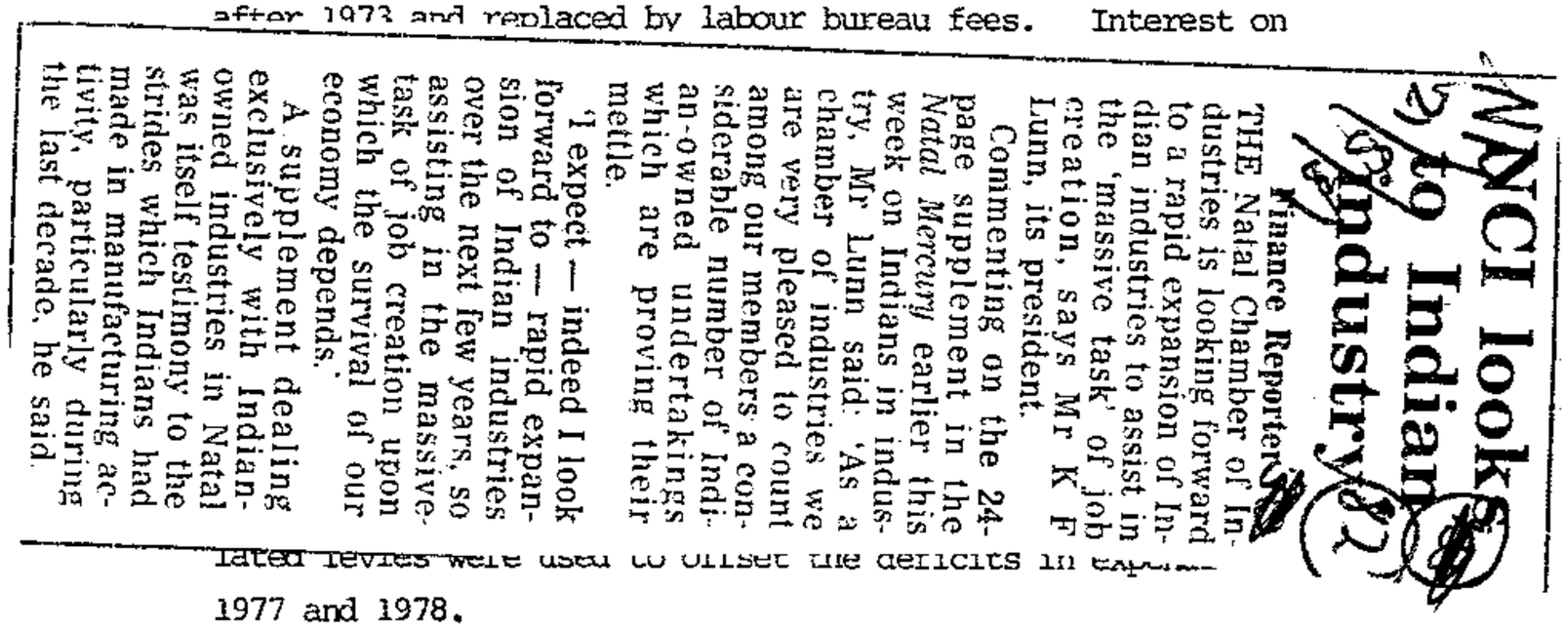
The new system of employer contributions involved the payment of fees for labour, including domestic servants, directly to the labour bureaux from which the workers were recruited - or in the case of Section 10 labour, to the local BAAB bureaux. The fees included an initial registration fee and a monthly contribution. In 1976 these amounted to an average of R2,50 per year per labourer. Labour bureau fees were to accrue to the board in the area in which the labour was employed, as finance for location accommodation and services.

Labour bureau fees have since 1972 become an important source of BAAB income. During 1975-6 labour bureau fees amounted to well over a million rands. However, due to the reduction of the contract worker population after this period this figure decreased relatively (by 24% in 1978 alone). See Appendix A). Rentals, beer and liquor income and labour bureau fees constitute the foundation of income for services. Minor sources of income include fines for the contravention of labour regulations, which in the peak year 1975-6 brought in about R290 000, 2% of total income. However, financial reliance on fines may increase where the budget becomes constrained (as in

1977 and 1978 following the reduction of liquor income) thus placing a premium on repression of residents.

Lodging fees and visitors' fees constitute a sector of income and are arbitrary forms of levy aimed at boosting BAAB's income. In 1977 lodging fees were R1,75 per person per month. It is estimated that in the Pen BAAB area there are at least 5 000 lodgers.[21] Lodgers bear the brunt of a double rental as most of them contribute to the rent of the householder as well. Visitors' fees are fees charged for temporary accommodation.

All levies together constitute 3.6% of BAAB income annually, and all income from this source is earmarked for specific purposes. The Bantu Services Levy Fund was discontinued after 1973 and replaced by labour bureau fees. Interest on



NCI looks to Indian industry

Finance Reporter

THE Natal Chamber of Industries is looking forward to a rapid expansion of Indian industries to assist in the 'massive task' of job creation, says Mr K F Lunn, its president.

Commenting on the 24-page supplement in the *Natal Mercury* earlier this week on Indians in industry, Mr Lunn said: 'As a chamber of industries we are very pleased to count among our members a considerable number of Indian-owned undertakings which are proving their mettle.

'I expect — indeed I look forward to — rapid expansion of Indian industries over the next few years, so assisting in the massive task of job creation upon which the survival of our economy depends.'

A supplement dealing exclusively with Indian-owned industries in Natal was itself testimony to the strides which Indians had made in manufacturing activity, particularly during the last decade, he said.

lated levies were used to offset the deficits in 1977 and 1978.

Other sources of finance include a permit fee for whites to enter black locations, and cemetery fees. Miscellaneous categories of income include fees for the licensing of premises, and advertising levies.

21. The waiting list for family housing is 1 404 families at three adults per family. Thus 4 212 people may be living as lodgers.

S. Times 23/8/81

New hopes for Indians

(82)

By RAJENDRA CHETTY

THE Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, will fly to Durban on Wednesday for an "on-the-spot" inspection of Grey Street and other Indian areas around Durban.

The visit, coupled with this week's residential survey conducted by his department, has renewed hopes for an open development of the area which has been declared Indian, but restricted to business only.

The Minister will meet members of the South African Indian Council (Saic) and will conduct his inspection with them, says Mr J B Patel, chairman of Saic.

Mr Kotze will meet the Durban City Council the next day.

Earlier this year the city council backed an appeal from the local affairs committee to remove discriminatory restrictions that prevented residential development in the area.

Published by the Computing Service, University of Cape Town.

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Everybody out!

S. Express 23/10/83

(82) (274)

"WE DON'T want to move and we won't move," is the defiant motto of the latest victims of the Government's resettlement plans.

There are about 10 000 families at St Wendolin's near Mariannhill, Durban.

They have occupied the area since 1881. However, under the Group Areas Act, the region has been zoned for Indian occupation.

The residents of St Wendolin's will be relocated in KwaNdengezi and KwaDabeka, about 30km away.

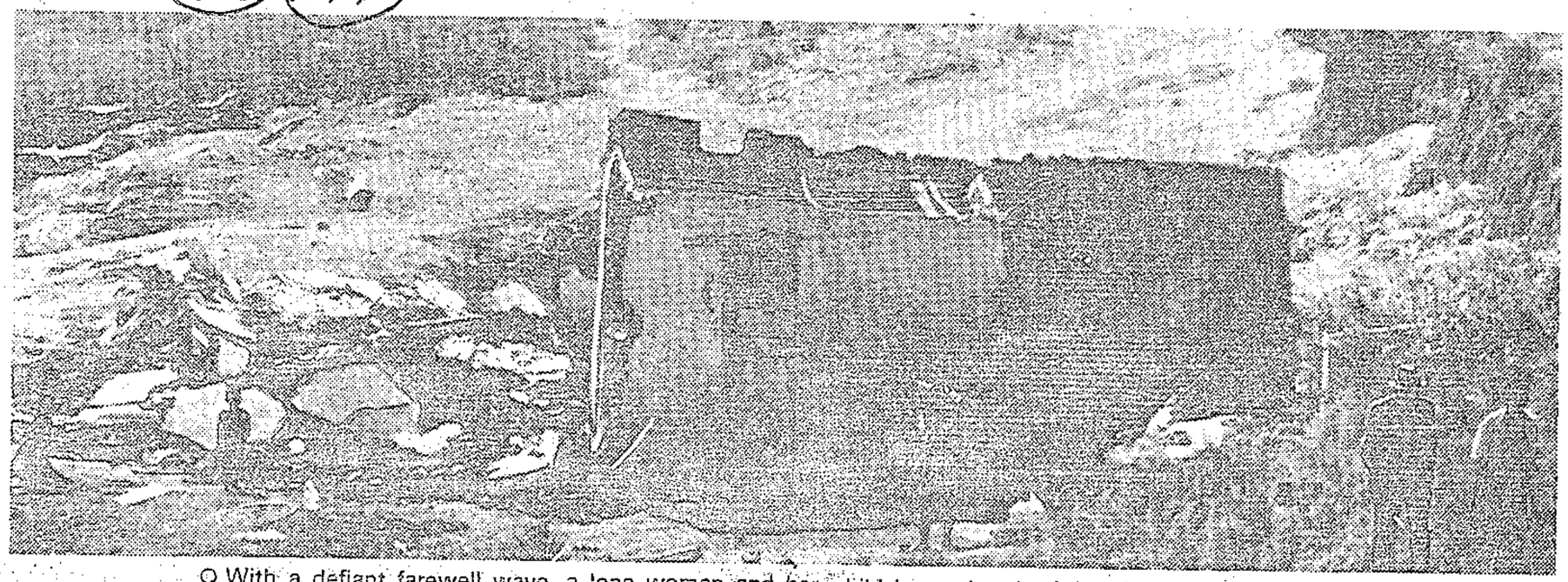
They do not want to move.

The Sunday Express spoke to a resident of St Wendolin's, Mr Potas Madlhala, who feels bitter about the relocation.

"They are forcibly moving families who have lived here for four generations. We occupied the area long before the Nationalist Party came to power, so why should our future rely on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof?" he asked.

"The whole community is united in its feelings about our relocation. We won't be moved.

"The Port Natal Administration has succeeded with the weaker ones, but the rest of us will continue. We are going to carry on ploughing our gardens and improving our houses."



O With a defiant farewell wave, a lone woman and her child leave the shack in which she used to live.

When the Sunday Express spoke to the Port Natal Administration Board they denied they had moved anyone against their will.

"We are moving people who have requested to do so in writing. We have moved about 1 300 families this way," said Mr H A du Plessis.

An eviction notice obtained by the Sunday Express states:

"You are hereby notified that, should you wish to be resettled in KwaNdengezi/KwaDabeka, you will be moved to that township on . . . with all your dependents and household effects and furniture at no cost to yourself.

"Should you, however, elect not to take up residence in KwaNdengezi/KwaDabeka you are hereby notified to vacate the house you are at present occupying and take up residence in a Black homeland and to vacate and demolish the house you are at present occupying on or before. . .

"Should you fail to accept the alternative accommodation offered at KwaNdengezi/KwaDabeka and should you fail to vacate your present house and demolish same before this date, your house will be demolished and you may be prosecuted."

Mr Madlhala explained some of the changes that would take place if the community was moved into townships.

"Our rural life will be gone. We won't be able to keep any livestock or grow vegetables. I hate to think what is going to happen to those who manage to live at St Wendolin's by growing their own food."

This week a telegram was sent to Dr Koornhof from the Durban Housing Co-ordination Committee, calling on him to stop the evictions.

The telegram read: "Further eviction notices given for August 24 in Ivelele area of St Wendolin's. People have repeatedly indicated that they do not want to move. Urgent action needed to stop all removals."

In an interview with the Sunday Express, Mr Paddy Kearney of Diakonia, said he felt the Government was sowing even more racial hatred than was already present in South Africa.

The residents of St Wendolin's — in a desperate bid to halt the relocation of the community — drew up a petition signed by the heads of about 1 300 households.

The petition was sent to Dr Koornhof last November. When they received no reply, another petition was sent in April this year.

In the first petition residents reminded Dr Koornhof of his pledge not to move people against their will and pointed out that:

O They have deep roots in the area.

O Their houses are large — seven to nine rooms — while the houses in the townships to which they are being moved have only three or four rooms.

O Many St Wendolin's people work in Pinetown and New Germany. If they are moved to KwaNdengezi transport costs will considerably increase. Schools will also be further away.

O Rents in the new townships are too high — ranging from R16 to R35 a month. At St Wendolin's many are home-owners or pay only nominal rates.

The Government claims St Wendolin's is a squatter area, an allegation to which residents take strong exception.

At the recent annual conference of the SA Institute of Race Relations, Mr Madlhala addressed the meeting on behalf of the St Wendolin's community.

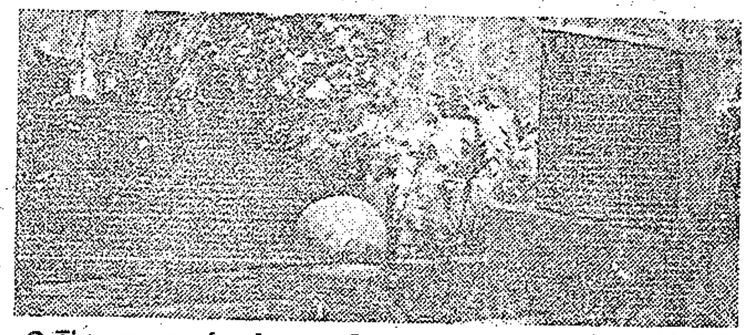
He described what this so called "squatter" camp was like.

"The population of St Wendolin's live like a family," he said.

"We have built our own church and classrooms. Children can now attend school from Sub A to Form 1. Thereafter they can go to neighbouring schools if they want to.

"We also have a creche, a clinic and a soccer field to occupy our youth over the weekend. We have developed the area.

"Why are we being forced to leave the area of our birth — an area which we have built up through our own efforts?"



O The grave of a former St Wendolin's resident, Mr Enoch Mhlongo . . . reminder of an age that used to be.

Indians give boreholes to Zulus

NM 20/8/91

(82)

Mercury Reporter

THE Indian Jaycees of Verulam have come to the aid of the Zulu people of the Amoutana tribal area adjoining the town.

The newly-formed Jaycees have committed themselves to give three boreholes and fitted pumps to the Buy A Borehole campaign of the KwaZulu Water Development Fund.

The boreholes, which will cost R10 500, will provide water for the 17 000 residents of the Amoutana area.

At present the residents are dependent on water-tanker deliveries by the Department of Co-Operation and Development.

The Verulam Jaycees will launch their fund-raising campaign at a function to be held tonight.

Mr Richard Bates, organiser of the Buy a Borehole campaign, said yesterday that 16 boreholes had been sunk.

The major boost to the campaign to date has been the decision of the Durban City Council to contribute R100 000 to the fund.

NATURE

atal Mercury, Friday, September 4, 1981

Blythedale Beach incorporation move

NM 4/9/81 (82)

Mercury Reporter

THE INDIAN Local Affairs Committee of Stanger will move at its next meeting for the incorporation of Blythedale Beach into Stanger, Dr E C Bhorat, a member of the LAC said yesterday.

Dr Bhorat said that since Indians were being barred from the Blythedale Beach in spite of it not being zoned for a particular race group the area should be incorporated into Stanger.

'Blythedale Beach is totally dependant on Stanger for its water, power, and refuse removal, therefore I see no reason why the area should not be part of the town,' said Dr Bhorat.

Whites at Blythedale Beach would not be affected in any way if the area were incorporated, he said.

Mr W T Byrne, Stanger's Town Clerk, accepted that electricity, water, fire services and refusal removal were provided by Stanger but these were paid for at economic rates by the Blythedale residents.

But Mr Yunus Moolla, vice-president of the Local Affairs Committee, said Stanger indirectly subsidised the health committee in that the original capital for the public services had been provided by Stanger ratepayers.

'They also make use of our library, civic centre, the Municipal Market and, of course, use the shops.'

A prominent resident of Stanger yesterday called for the Blythedale Beach to be open to all races and suggested the province be asked to intervene if necessary.

In a letter to the Blythedale Beach health committee, Mr Hanif Manjoo, said: 'The days of naked prejudice such as practised by the committee are dead.

'The practice of having black guards directing people off the beach is a matter for great resentment especially as the "disobedient" Indians are often threatened with violence.

'If, as the committee said, the white residents pay for the beach facilities therefore they should be able to use them exclusively, then what about the numerous holidaymakers who make use of them? Surely they should be excluded as well?' he asked.

Since the committee had not applied to the provincial authorities for zoning, it was unlawful for Indians to be kept off the beach.

Mr Donald Stead, the chairman of the Blythedale Beach health committee, refused to comment yesterday.

RA ENVIRONMENTAL ACT.

P. AREAS ACT.

not migrant workers

reason committees

MR ALAN Pittendrigh, who opened the M L Sultan Technikon's Founders' Day celebrations, is garlanded by Mr U P Hargovan, the Technikon's treasurer.

Indian contributions to M L Sultan Technikon praised

(82) NM 8/9/81

Mercury Reporter

MR Alan Pittendrigh, Director of Natal Technikon, yesterday paid tribute to many benefactors of the M L Sultan Technikon, particularly the late Hajee M L Sultan when he opened the Technikon's Founders' Day celebrations.

Mr Pittendrigh, a former rector of the M L Sultan Technikon from 1962 to 1971, said he was pleased with the progress made by the Technikon and Indians in education.

He said the Technikon should be proud of its record because the present rector, Mr A Ramsamy, and the registrar, Mr R Juggath, were part-time students at the institution when it first opened.

'However, there is a desperate need for the black masses to improve their education through similar institutions,' said Mr Pittendrigh, adding that instead of providing universities, consideration should be made for the provision of technikons for blacks.

Mr Pittendrigh said Indians had helped in educating themselves by contributing huge sums of money towards their education.

GROUP AREAS FM 11/9/81

Plea for Grey Street

(82)

Minister of Community Development Pen Kotze's visit to the Grey Street area of Durban has raised hopes that the eight-year ban on residential development in this Indian group area might finally be lifted. The Minister was invited to tour the area by the SA Indian Council (SAIC), which, along with the Grey Street local affairs committee and influential Indian businessmen, has strenuously petitioned to have the "discriminatory restriction" removed.

Although the Minister did not commit himself to any relaxation, members of the SAIC say he left them with the distinct impression that a change could be in the offing. SAIC executive chairman Jayantilal Patel said: "He has undertaken to give it his very serious consideration and we are fairly confident that there will be a favourable outcome."

The department has consistently blocked residential development in Grey Street on the grounds that there is insufficient open space and schools to serve the needs of the community. Another argument is that there is a danger of the area becoming a slum if virtually uncontrolled residential development is permitted. The *FM* understands that the Minister also expressed concern that the existing 6 000 Grey Street residents might be "squeezed out" if rows of new luxury apartment blocks were built.

The SAIC rejects these arguments. They say there is enough open space, and a survey has shown there are 12 schools in the vicinity. "The survey showed that 65% of the children attending the schools come from outside the area," says Patel. He adds that since the ban on residential development the population of the Grey Street area has dropped from 12 000 to 6 000 — mainly as a result of office block development.

If the go-ahead is given on residential development, Patel says that the total population of the area is likely to grow to a modest 14 000.

Community Development's Kotze . . . Grey Street blues

Property owners say they are being unfairly penalised by the ban and claim that while they are paying some of the highest rates in the Durban CBD they have been unable to develop their properties because of the over-supply of office space and commercial properties. The real demand, they say, lies in residential development.

Cato Manor high on agenda of executive

NM 15/9/81 (82)

Mercury Reporter

THE long delay in replanning Cato Manor will be high on the agenda of today's Indian Council's Executive Committee meeting in Durban, Mr J B Patel, the committee chairman, said yesterday.

Mr Patel said the longer the Government took in replanning Cato Manor for Indian occupation the more it would cost to buy plots in the area.

'The Durban City Council has serviced about 200 residential sites in the Umkumbaan area and wants the Government to repay R3 293 000 — plus interest which is increasing at R1 000 a day,' said Mr Patel.

He said besides losing R1 000 a day in interest, the council could be earning thousands of rands in rates if the plots were sold to Indians.

Mr Patel said a State Committee, a body of which he was a member, had been appointed by the Government to finalise the replanning of Cato Manor but no meetings had yet been held.

'I will urge my committee to raise the question of Cato Manor with Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development,' said Mr Patel, adding that many Indians were concerned with the lull in activities in connection with Cato Manor.

The area which was taken away from Indians 20 years ago was deproclaimed Indian in 1980.

Residents attack rise in housing scheme rents

82

NM 20/2/87

Mercury Reporter

TEMPERS flared at a meeting of more than 300 residents in Tongaat at the weekend when an increase in rents in the Tongaat Town Board's housing scheme for Indians was discussed.

The meeting, convened by the Tongaat South Civic Association in the Buffelsdale Community Hall, elected a delegation to seek an urgent meeting with the board to discuss the rent problem.

This followed angry denunciations by speakers from the floor who said the rent increases were causing them hardship. They also complained about lack of facilities.

'Rents in the board's housing scheme was recently raised by 10 percent and tenants are finding it difficult to meet the new rentals,' said Mr Thiren Mishtry, the association's secretary.

The delay in finalising the selling price of houses in the new Belvedere township was also cause for concern.

He said the board had informed prospective buyers that they could move into the houses, but the purchase price would only be determined in three years. Meanwhile, they would have to pay a rental of R120 a month for the house.

'This is most unfair, the buyers say, because there was no guarantee that the cost of the house would not be vastly increased in three years,' he said.

The meeting, addressed by Dr D V Naidoo, chairman of the La Mercy Ratepayers' Association, and Mr Virgil Bonhomme, secretary of the Durban Housing Action Committee, also urged local residents not to vote in the forthcoming South African Indian Council elections.

Mr Misthry said his association was opposed to the present system of nominating members to the Tongaat Town Board. 'Members should be elected by voters on a common roll and not by referendum,' he said.

Conservationists fight plan for coloured housing

NM 23/9/81

(82)

Bid to save 'unique' Treasure Beach

Mercury Reporter

A HIGH-DENSITY low-cost housing scheme is to be developed at Treasure Beach on Durban's Bluff — an area regarded by conservationists as 'extremely valuable and unique to the country'.

'It seems incredible they are actually going ahead with it,' said Mr Keith Cooper, director of conservation for the Wildlife Society of South Africa, 'because five or six months ago, I took some city councillors on a tour of the area, and I was told they would not build in the area.'

The development is the joint project of the City Council and the Department of Community Development, according to the Deputy City Engineer, Mr M Bryce.

'The amount of coloured land is very limited, and we want to bring more on to the market,' he said.

But Mr Cooper said councillors had led him to believe the shortage of land was not urgent.

'We tried to get them to set this buffer strip aside, as it is very valuable land, with plant association unique to the whole country.

'Coastal climax grassland such as this is extremely important. This means the flowers and grass have reached a stage where they are at the climax of evolution.

'This is something which develops slowly over the years and should not be destroyed.'

Mr Cooper said he had submitted a memorandum to the council 'but obviously they were determined to go ahead with it'.

Mr Bryce said tenders had been called for the building of roads and stormwater drains to enable residential plots to be put up for sale.

'The area affected is largely that on top of the steep slopes above the beach, stretching from Nerissa Road upward and on the seaward side of Marine Drive. At the moment there is bush with just a few pockets of houses.

'The slopes leading up from the beach are unstable for building.'

Dr Nolly Zaloumis, who was recently made Conservationist of the Year by the Wildlife Society said: 'For years we have been agitating to establish an urban nature reserve in the area, which is a wonderful idea because it is so accessible to urban people.

'Reunion Rocks nearby is also rich in coral and anenomes.'

Businessman offers to turn settlement into model township

NM 23/9/81

(82) (NM 1125)

Mercury Reporter

A WHITE Durban North businessman who is a shack landlord at the Indian settlement of Blackburn near Umhlanga, has said he is prepared to build a model township if he is given help with roads and drainage.

Dr Imre Pekarik said yesterday he had bought land at Blackburn 10 years ago to build service industry warehouses for the La Mercy international airport.

'Shacks were running wild all over the property, and I sub-divided my land into 400 m² plots. All but three of the shack dwellers broke down their houses and moved. Other people approached me later and asked to rent plots from me. For humanitarian reasons I agreed to let plots for R10 a month.'

Dr Pekarik said some of the tenants had not paid rent for 12 months while others had not paid since the beginning of the year.

'I believe that Blackburn could be developed into a model Indian township. The area was zoned white about 12 years ago and would need to be rezoned.'

He said many tenants at Blackburn — part of which was in Indian ownership — worked for hotels at Umhlanga. Several years ago he had approached Mr Sol Kerzner, managing director of the Southern Sun hotel group, about establishing a township for hotel employees. He wanted the hotels to guarantee tenants but the deal was not finalised.

'I don't make money from letting the 15 400 m² plots I own. If I had put my original investment of R31 000 in the bank at 12 percent interest, I would be making double what I now get.'

Dr Pekarik said he allowed a church to use one of the plots free of charge.

He was prepared to sell for no profit the property he owned at Blackburn. His plans for the site were fluid. Plans for the first of 15 warehouses which he had intended building, had been approved but they were shelved when the La Mercy project was frozen.

The Mercury published an article in August stating that Dr Pekarik was letting plots on his property to shackdwellers. There was concern over hygiene and the basic services to shackdwellers.

More cash for LAC members in capital

NM 23/9/81

(82)

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

ALLOWANCES paid to members of the Indian and Coloured Local Affairs Committees in Pietermaritzburg have been increased by more than 30 percent.

According to an agenda laid before the Indian Local Affairs Committee here yesterday, the Administrator in Executive Committee has approved the increase applied for by the Pietermaritzburg City Council.

The retrospective increase, which came into effect from August, will boost the allowances for members from R80 to R110 a month. The chairman will receive R140 instead of R100 a month.

Candidates for SAIC elections 'are keen'

NM 24/9/81

82

Mercury Reporter

THE chairman of the South African Indian Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, was yesterday nominated to contest Chatsworth's Arena Park seat in the SAIC election.

Mr Rajbansi's name was proposed by Chatsworth resident Mr Tulseepersad Philip and seconded by Mrs Aasieya Be Bee Khan before magistrate Mr F M Vorster, the returning officer in charge of the Arena Park electoral division.

With four days to go for the sitting of nomination courts on Monday — when the list of candidates for the November 4 election will be finalised — returning officers reported 'a keen interest' by candidates in the election.

Among those already known to have handed in their nominations or who are in the process of doing so for the 27 Natal seats are Clairwood businessman Mr Nizam Ebrahim Khan, who is contesting a seat in the Isipingo constituency; Mr George Thaver (Chatsworth Central); Mr Baldeo Dookie (Red Hill); Mr Abdulla Khan and Mr A G Joosab (Sydenham).

Mr M M Desai (South Coast); Mr Ismail Patel (Pinetown); Mr J B Patel (Durban Central); Mr Hassim Cassim and Mr S V Naicker (North East Natal); Mr Sinthal Ramiah (Natal Midlands) and Mr Yunus Moolla (Stanger).

Approached

Former Tongaat Town Board member Mr K P Desai had been approached to contest the seat in the Tongaat constituency, but he had not yet made up his mind, a spokesman for Mr Desai said yesterday.

Meanwhile, Mr Yellan Chinsamy, leader of the Reform Party, has defended his party's decision to boycott the election.

He said he was confident that the decision was 'a responsible one and in the best interest of the community'.

'In recent months I addressed more than 20 public meetings throughout the province and the majority of the people have indicated that the SAIC in its present advisory capacity is not what they want.'

No. 183, 1981

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIES 326 EN 327 VAN 1964 INSAKE DIE VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, EN DIE TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN 'N GEBIED TE VERULAM, DISTRIK INANDA, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 326 van 1964 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in die Bylae van daardie Proklamasie van die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (a) en (b) van die Bylae hiervan; en

B. artikel 51 (3) van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 327 van 1964 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in die Bylae van daardie Proklamasie van die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (a) en (b) van die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vyf-en-twintigste dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

BYLAE

(a) Begin by die noordwestelike baken van Onderverdeling 2 van Perseel 348 van die dorp Verulam; daarvandaan algemeen ooswaarts en suidweswaarts met die grense van genoemde Onderverdeling 2 van Perseel 348 en Onderverdeling 8 (van 2) van genoemde Perseel 348, albei van die dorp Verulam, langs, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die suidelikste baken van genoemde Onderverdeling 8 (van 2) van Perseel 348 van die dorp Verulam; daarvandaan algemeen noordwaarts met die grense van genoemde Onderverdelings 8 (van 2) van Perseel 348 en 2 van Perseel 348 langs, albei van die dorp Verulam, sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die beginpunt.

(b) Begin by die noordelikste baken van Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 2226 van die dorp Verulam; daarvandaan algemeen suidwaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 2226, Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 349, Onderverdelings 18 tot 22 (van 1) van Perseel 348, Onderverdeling 1 van genoemde Perseel 348 en gedeelte van genoemde Perseel 348, almal van die dorp Verulam, tot by die suidoostelike baken van genoemde gedeelte van Perseel 348 van die dorp Verulam; daarvandaan algemeen noordweswaarts en noordooswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde gedeelte van Perseel 348, Onderverdelings 10 tot 12 (van genoemde 1) van Perseel 348, Onderverdelings 5, 4, 3 en 2 en genoemde Onderverdeling 1 van Perseel 2226 van die dorp Verulam, tot by die beginpunt.

No. 183, 1981.

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATIONS 326 AND 327 OF 1964 RE THE DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AND THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AN AREA AT VERULAM, DISTRICT OF INANDA, PROVINCE OF NATAL

82

Under—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 326 of 1964 by the exclusion from the area defined in the Schedule to that Proclamation of the areas defined in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the Schedule hereto; and

B. section 51 (3) of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 327 of 1964 by the exclusion from the area defined in the Schedule to that Proclamation of the areas defined in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-fifth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

SCHEDULE

(a) Beginning at the north-western beacon of Subdivision 2 of Lot 348 of Verulam Township; thence generally eastwards and south-westwards along the boundaries of the said Subdivision 2 of Lot 348 and Subdivision 8 (of 2) of the said Lot 348, both of Verulam Township, so as to include them in this area, to the southernmost beacon of the said Subdivision 8 (of 2) of Lot 348 of Verulam Township; thence generally northwards along the boundaries of the said Subdivisions 8 (of 2) of Lot 348 and 2 of Lot 348, both of Verulam Township, so as to include them in this area, to the point of beginning.

(b) Beginning at the northernmost beacon of Subdivision 1 of Lot 2226 of Verulam Township; thence generally southwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Subdivision 1 of Lot 2226, Subdivision 1 of Lot 349, Subdivisions 18 to 22 (of 1) of Lot 348, Subdivision 1 of the said Lot 348 and portion of the said Lot 348, all of Verulam Township, to the south-eastern beacon of the said portion of Lot 348 of Verulam Township; thence generally north-westwards and north-eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said portion of Lot 348, Subdivisions 10 to 12 (of the said 1) of Lot 348, Subdivisions 5, 4, 3 and 2 and the said Subdivision 1 of Lot 2226 of Verulam Township, to the point of beginning.

GRAPH 4 is similar to the Rembrandt situation and the dividend cover of the associated company appears to be approximately two. What is of importance is that Edgars Stores Limited is the only associated company of Edcon and has contributed more than 90% of Edcon's net income for the past three years. The adoption of the cost method would result in a reduction of 50% of earnings from Edgars Stores which would understate Edcon's net income by 45% of what it has been over the past three years.

GRAPH 5 shows how in 1978 associated companies made losses and still paid dividends. The adoption of the equity method reverses the profit situation into a loss situation. In 1979 and 1980 vastly fluctuating dividend retentions would have distorted net income had the equity method not been adopted.

2. A.P.B.O. 18 states that:

> "The investor (with significant influence) then has a degree of responsibility for the return on its investment, and it is appropriate to include in the results of operations of the investor its share of the earnings or losses of the investee." (25).

To elaborate, this enables shareholders to review the investor's accountability to them. By virtue of significant influence, the investor is not only accountable for divi-

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Indians may get new land

Mercury Reporter

NM 29/9/85

82

LAND in the vicinity of Rhodes Avenue, Westville, may soon be proclaimed an Indian group area.

At a meeting of Westville Town Council last night it was decided to accept a proposal by the Department of Community Development to investigate the possibility of proclaiming the area from White to Indian usage.

Welcome!

MRS Scott-Wilson, Mrs Rona Kirkpatrick and Mrs Dale Horne.

Westville whites in favour of land for Indian housing estate

30/9/81 NM (82)

By Deven Moodley

WHITE ratepayers living near the Rhodes Avenue area in Westville which may be proclaimed an Indian group area said yesterday that they would welcome Indians as neighbours.

The Department of Community Development is investigating the desirability of proclaiming a portion of the white area and reproclaiming it for Indian usage.

The area, which is privately owned and overlooks the University of Durban-Westville, is approximately 5,18 ha, undeveloped and has no municipal services.

It adjoins the existing Indian group area of Westville.

The Westville Town Council has accepted a proposal from the Department of Community Development to investigate the possibility of deproclaiming the land for Indians. An investigation will be carried out on October 8.

However, owners of the land are also keen that the area should be proclaimed an Indian group area.

Indians have also welcomed the move by the department to proclaim the area for Indian occupation.

Mr Mohamed Mayet, chairman of the Westville Indian Ratepayers' Association, said: 'It is a step in the right direction because Indians in Westville have been hard pressed for land.'

Mrs L Scott-Wilson, a resident in Northcliff Avenue, which adjoins the area being investigated, said she would love to have Indians as neighbours.

'We have not had problems with Indians living down the road, therefore I would recommend the area being given for Indian usage,' she said, adding that some Indian houses in Westville were better than those of whites.

No objection

Mrs R Posel, a resident in Rhodes Avenue said: 'People are people in spite of their colour. I have no objections.'

Mrs Dale Horne said Indians were a peace-loving community who liked good homes.

'If the land were given to them it would certainly enhance Rhodes Avenue and the other areas in the vicinity,' she said.

This was the opinion of Mrs Rona Kirkpatrick as well who said she would prefer the area being used by Indians instead of being left idle.

Mrs Helen Morum said the area being investigated was some of the best residential land in Natal. She had no objections to Indians moving into the area, she said.

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for the year of these companies
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would be misleading. These reasons ar A.P.1

Residents stress objections to Indians not racial

SUNDAY TIMES 18.10.87

82

THREE people who are objecting to the development of a new Indian area — virtually on the doorstep of their homes in the plush area of Westville, near Durban — say there is nothing racial in their attempts to stop the development.

By REHANA LOONAT

But a fourth objector, Mr J J Loots, who works for the Port Natal Administration Board, said that he was objecting to the move for a different reason.

"I do not want to make any comments on the Group Areas Act, but we have to comply with it.

"Historically this area was zoned for whites, it has been white for a very long time and I see no reason for the change."

Two of the other three objectors stressed that their objections were not based on racial lines.

One of them, Mr J A Saunders, said he was unhappy about the traffic build-up in the area.

"When we moved in, this place was a little village, but now with the traffic build-up it has become just like suburbia with all its roads.

"Having Indian families living near me means nothing to me. Personally speaking, they are the best behaved group of people I know.

"I am also worried that with extensive overcrowding, the value of my property will go down."

The second objector, Mr A W Horne, said that his objection was also based purely on the traffic principle.

"I want to make it absolutely clear that I am not a racialist. I am a strong PFP supporter and this has placed me in an embarrassing position.

"I have many Indian friends and I had a difficult time explaining to them that my objections were not racially based," he said.

The third objector, Mr Peter Slack, refused to comment.

The four white ratepayers lodged an objection at a Department of Community Development hearing last week, which was set up to investigate the desirability of rezoning a portion of the white area for Indian use.

The portion of land is privately owned and in an area that is undeveloped and has no municipal services.

Mr C T Bhoola, a member of the inactive Westville local affairs committee, said that the objections lodged had been irrational.

"Westville is a fast-developing area and if that particular area is not given to Indians, it will be given to someone else for development."

die dorp Buffalo Flats; daarvandaan suidweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by laasgenoemde baken; daarvandaan algemeen weswaarts met die grense van genoemde dorp Buffalo Flats langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by Baken A^2 daarvan; daarvandaan noordooswaarts met die verlenging van die noordwestelike grens van genoemde dorp Buffalo Flats langs tot by die punt waar dit die middel van die Umzonianarivier kruis; daarvandaan algemeen noordooswaarts met die middel van genoemde Umzonianarivier langs tot by die punt waar dit die middel van die Amalindarivier kruis; daarvandaan algemeen noordwaarts vir 'n afstand van ongeveer 820 meter met die middel van genoemde Amalindarivier langs tot by die punt waar dit die middel van 'n klein naamlose stroom kruis; daarvandaan algemeen noordooswaarts vir 'n afstand van ongeveer 460 meter met die middel van genoemde stroom langs tot by die punt, ongeveer 260 meter vanaf genoemde westelikste baken van die dorp Pefferville, waar dit die verlenging suidweswaarts van die noorwestelike grens van genoemde dorp Pefferville kruis; daarvandaan noordooswaarts met laasgenoemde verlenging langs tot by die beginpunt.

No. 193, 1981

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 317 VAN 1967, DIE VERKLARING VAN GROEPSGEBIEDE INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, EN DIE TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, TE MOOIRIVIER, DISTRIK MOOIRIVIER, PROVINSIE NATAL

Kragtens—

A. artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 317 van 1967 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (d) van die Bylae van daardie Proklamasie van die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae hiervan:

B. artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966, verklaar ek hierby dat die gebiede omskryf in—

(1) paragraaf (b) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Blanke groep;

(2) paragraaf (c) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Gekleurde groep; en

(3) paragraaf (d) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiërgroep; en

C. artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), verklaar en hierby dat die bepalings van artikels 16 tot en met 23, 29, 30 en 32 tot en met 37 van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie Proklamasie, van toepassing is in die gebiede omskryf in paragrawe (c) en (d) van die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vyf-en-twintigste dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

1851 of Buffalo Flats Township; thence southwestwards in a straight line to the last-mentioned beacon; thence generally westwards along the boundaries of the said Buffalo Flats Township, so as to exclude it from this area, to Beacon A^2 thereof; thence north-eastwards along the prolongation of the north-western boundary of the said Buffalo Flats Township to the point where it is intersected by the middle of the Umzoniana River; thence generally north-eastwards along the middle of the said Umzoniana River to the point where it is intersected by the middle of the Amalinda River; thence generally northwards for a distance of approximately 820 metres along the middle of the said Amalinda River to the point where it is intersected by the middle of a small unnamed stream; thence generally north-eastwards for a distance of approximately 460 metres along the middle of the said stream to the point, approximately 260 metres from the said westernmost beacon of Pefferville Township, where it is intersected by the prolongation south-westwards of the north-western boundary of the said Pefferville Township; thence north-eastwards along the last-mentioned prolongation to the point of beginning.

No. 193, 1981.

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 317 OF 1967, DECLARATION OF GROUP AREAS IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AND THE APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, AT MOOI RIVER, DISTRICT OF MOOI RIVER, PROVINCE OF NATAL

Under—

A. section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 317 of 1967 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (d) of the Schedule to that Proclamation of the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule hereto;

B. section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966, I hereby declare that the areas defined in—

(1) paragraph (b) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the White group;

(2) paragraph (c) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Coloured group; and

(3) paragraph (d) of the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group; and

C. section 51 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby declare that the provisions of sections 16 to 23 inclusive, 29, 30 and 32 to 37 inclusive of the said Act shall, as from the date of publication of this Proclamation, apply in the areas defined in paragraphs (c) and (d) of the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twenty-fifth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. F. KOTZÉ.

About-face

NM 20/10/81 (82)

New twist over the future of Ladysmith coloured school

Mercury Reporter

THE future of an overcrowded Ladysmith coloured primary school took another twist this week with the Department of Internal Affairs apparently ignoring an offer by Natal's Executive Council for the pupils to use an empty white school nearby on a temporary basis.

Instead the department will erect six prefabricated classrooms in the school grounds, a move it had originally intended but was forced to scrap when none was available.

The prefabs were acquired recently from the Natal Department of Education and will be transported from Edgewood Teachers' College in Durban to Cemetery Road in Ladysmith at a cost of R37 000.

Describing the decison as yet another example 'of the hidden hand of verkrampte racist ideolgy', Mr Graham Mcintosh, MP for Pietermaritzburg North, said it was ironic that the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, had written to the Natal Education Department in the first place for permission to use the white school but had suddenly changed his mind when offered a simple, practical solution.

'The fact remains that by allowing coloured children to use the Farquhar Road high school he was giving ammunition to the HNP, and the National Party will do anything to avoid that at the moment,' he said.

When the committee announced its agreement to the minister's request, it stipulated it was for a period of 15 months only as a new coloured school would be completed by then.

Residents overlooking the high school voiced no objections to the decision, provided it was only temporary, they said.

This recent turnabout, however, angered Cemetery Road parents who claimed that the prefabs would take up what little playground the school possessed.

Another complaint was that their construction would mean the end of any hope of moving to the new school in 1983.

'There is no coloured high school in Ladysmith, and our children are forced either to go to the Indian high school or to Pietermaritzburg,' said a spokesman.

(82)

White businessmen refuse to quit Newtown

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—White businessmen trading in Newtown — a newly-declared Indian area near the centre of Johannesburg — refuse to budge. And the battle for land now moves from Pageview to Newtown.

Late last week the Government announced that Fordsburg, Burghersdorp and a section of Newtown west of the M1 highway would become an 'Indian spot'. This means whites will be forced out of the area under the Group Areas Act.

Several white businesses in Newtown, including part of two giant conglomerates, have been trading there for more than 50 years.

At least two businessmen, a large grocery wholesaler and a grain miller and distributor, said moving was impossible.

They said there were no conveniently located alternatives, and a move would be too costly.

One businessman said he was heavily dependent on the railway siding which slices through the area for the distribution of his products.

Their properties are valued between R600 000 and R3 000 000.

A spokesman for the giant Premier Group, whose headquarters and a mill occupy at least four Newtown blocks, was more cautious yesterday.

He said it would be 'idle to speculate' about moving, and would comment on the issue after his company had studied the details of the proposals and had consulted the Government.

But white businessmen might not have to move after all. Prof John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand's Institute for Legal Studies pointed out last night white businesses could stay by special permit.

'What normally happens under the Group Areas Act is that present occupants of an area are allowed to stay on for a period after the zoning is proclaimed,' he said.

'Some might be able to stay on longer by special Government permit.'

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, could not be contacted yesterday to clarify the position of white businessmen.

In jeopardy . . .

SAIC's future concerns candidates

Mercury Reporter

THE President's Council's failure on Pageview and District Six had placed the future of the South African Indian Council in grave doubt, candidates in next week's elections for a new-look SAIC, said yesterday.

Six candidates withdrew at the weekend from the elections saying they saw no future for the council in the light of the rebuff suffered by the President's Council.

The elections, however, would go on as scheduled for November 4 as there would still be contests — some three-cornered — in most of the 40 constituencies, a spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs said yesterday.

A Cape Town candidate, Mr Osmen Hassan, said yesterday he would not be available for the elections, reports Sapa.

'Since entering the field as a candidate, I have been in close touch with the people and the message coming through to me is that the people are not really interested in ethnic representation, but want to share in the decision-making machinery via non-racial representation in Parliament,' he said.

The Government's announcement with regard to District Six had caused him to reconsider his stand completely and he now found that it would be morally wrong to carry on with his election campaign.

Executive member Mr Ismail Mayet, who at the weekend resigned from the SAIC and also withdrew as a candidate, said yesterday the Government's refusal to return Pageview to Indians was a particularly shattering blow for him as Pageview, in Johannesburg, formed part of his larger Fordsburg constituency.

The Natal Indian Congress said yesterday the Government's rebuff on Pageview and District Six had underlined once again the uselessness of bodies such as the President's Council and the SAIC, which it described as offshoots of apartheid. It also showed that there could be no substitute for the 'direct' vote.

Mr J B Patel, executive chairman of the Indian Council, yesterday sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, asking for an urgent meeting with the council's full executive on Pageview and District Six.

He said in the telegram that Mr Botha had aroused great expectations and hope in many people two years ago when he had warned whites of the need for change — and also through his creation of the President's Council.

'This was a source of much hope for all of us, but the Cabinet's decision to act contrary to the President's Council recommendations had now dashed not only that hope but also the faith many had in the course South Africa was taking.

'I implore you on behalf of the voteless people to reconsider the decision. It is never too late to restore confidence by reversing an injustice,' he said in the telegram.

Mr Harry Pitman, MP for Pinetown, said yesterday: 'Indian people are justified in coming to the conclusion that they will be voting for a body of no consequence. The Government has demonstrated this by its own actions and has only itself to blame.'

Mr Derrick Watterson, MP for Umbilo and the New Republic Party's spokesman on Indian affairs, said the Government decision would 'definitely impair' the SAIC elections and would also damage the credibility of the President's Council.

It would give ammunition to the election boycotters but he hoped 'common sense will prevail' and the election would go ahead.

Mr Mahmoud (Mammoo) Rajab, a Durban member of the council, said yesterday the President's Council's proposals for the return of Pageview to Indians and District Six to coloureds — which the Government had largely rejected — were 'merely the tip of the iceberg' of what was still to come from the council.

He said people calling for members to resign from the President's Council as a protest were confusing the issue as the 'struggle' to fulfil the council's programme had just begun — and not ended.

He was 'shocked and disturbed' at the the Government's reaction to the council's first major recommendations, he said.

(Report by N Bissetty, and B Wilkins. 12 Devonshire Place, Durban)

Govt decides to keep Ifafa Marina for whites

N MERCURY 3/12/81

(82)

By NAGOOR BISSETTY

CHRISTMAS will be brighter and happier at the Ifafa Marina on the Natal South Coast, says Mr Leon van As, chairman of the local action committee which has been striving to keep the resort in white hands.

A jubilant Mr van As said yesterday he had been told by the Department of Community Development that the Government had decided not to disturb the resort's status quo — a decision which, he said, would be widely regarded by whites as the year's best Christmas present.

But Mr Wilfred Goldstone, a prominent coloured landowner in nearby Ifafa Beach, was disillusioned and disappointed when he was told of the decision.

'Ifafa Beach is inadequate to accommodate the hundreds of coloured families wanting to live here, and we were hoping and praying the Government will also give the built-up Ifafa Marina area to coloureds to help alleviate a pressing housing problem.'

Ifafa Marina's fate has been hanging in the balance for a long time. Earlier in the year the Group Areas Board investigated whether it should be zoned for coloureds in line with the zoning of Ifafa Beach about 5 km away.

Because of uncertainty, development at the resort had been stifled, but Mr van As said he was sure everything now would flourish once again. The decision was welcomed because the area originally had been developed for whites.

Two large cane farms separated Ifafa Marina and Ifafa Beach, but whites and coloureds always had been 'rubbing shoulders' together at the Ifafa River mouth without any problems or hard feelings, Mr van As said.

The MP for South Coast, Mr Aubrey Thompson, said last night the general consensus of people immediately affected in Ifafa Marina and the farmers adjacent to the marina was for the area to remain white.

'In these circumstances, I believe the Government is enforcing the New Republic Party's policy of local option.'

Blacks opposed to resettlement scheme

N. MERCURY 8/12/81

Shakaville delegation to ask Chief Buthelezi to intervene

By DEVEN MOODLEY

INDIANS and black people in Stanger are opposed to a Government move to resettle about 5 000 blacks from Shakaville, near the town, to Bulwer Farm in Doringkop — about 40 km away.

Mr Tembiskosi Dube, acting chairman of the Shakaville Advisory Board, said yesterday that his board had received a letter from the Chief Commissioner in Pietermaritzburg in connection with the resettlement of Shakaville residents.

According to the letter, the people of Shakaville would be moved to Bulwer Farm sometime between 1983 and 1985.

The reason for the resettlement, according to Mr Dube, is that Shakaville is situated in an Indian area.

Mr Dube said a delegation from Shakaville would meet Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, to ask him to intervene on their behalf.

He said the residents in the location and the nearby shack-dwellers had vowed they would not agree to be resettled elsewhere.

'Although my board has been informed in writing that we would be resettled sometime between 1983 and 1985, we have heard from other sources that the resettlement would take place only in 1995.

'This might be the position for the people who live in the location but what about the people who live in shacks outside the location? I cannot help being suspicious that these people would be forced out shortly,' said Mr Dube.

Several prominent blacks in Stanger said yesterday that they would fight against the resettlement.

'We have lived in Shakaville all our lives and the town is the birthplace of the Zulu nation. Stanger is of historical significance to blacks because King Shaka is buried in the town,' said Mr Upton Mkhizi, a spokesman for Shakaville residents.

Opposed

Mr Yunus Moolla, a member of the South African Indian Council and vice-chairman of the Stanger LAC, said: 'Not a single Indian in the town has asked for Shakaville to be handed over to Indians and neither would Indians want the area.'

Dr E I Bhorat, Stanger's MOH and a member of the LAC, said the LAC was totally opposed to the proposed resettlement.

'Shakaville has a clinic, community hall, schools and proper sanitation and I cannot see why the people have to be resettled at Bulwer Farm where such facilities do not exist,' he said, adding that Indians in Stanger had joined the Shakaville residents in objecting to the resettlement.

Stanger's Town Clerk, Mr N Maree, would not comment on the Government move to resettle the residents of Shakaville. He said the council only owned the land at the location.

Officials of the Port Natal Administration Board in Durban were not available for comment yesterday.

Blacks welcome Govt rethink on Shakaville

N. MERCURY 11/12/81

82

By Deven Moodley

THE Government has agreed to reconsider the resetttlement of more than 5 000 black people from Shakaville, near Stanger, on the Natal North Coast, to Bulwer Farm in Doringkop — about 40 km away.

In a statement issued to the Mercury yesterday, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, said his department would re-investigate the whole question of Shakaville being retained as an urban black residential area.

Dr Morrison said the decision to reconsider the resettlement of the location's black people follows representations from the Shakaville Advisory Board for the township to remain a residential area for blacks, and also for any move to resettle the residents in another area to be shelved.

Indians and blacks in Stanger yesterday welcomed the move by the Government to re-investigate the resettlement of the people living in Shakaville.

Oppose

Indian leaders in Stanger said they would oppose any move by the Government to remove the residents of Shakaville to Bulwer Farm.

Mr Tembiskosi Dube, acting chairman of the Shakaville Advisory Board, said the people of Shakaville would refuse to be moved out of the location.

'We have been promised by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi that he would also make representations to the South African Government not to interfere with the settled community of Shakaville,' he said.

Mr Dube said although the Government had agreed to re-investigate the question of Shakaville being retained as an urban black residential area, he felt there was no need to.

'We are a settled community living at Shakaville for many years. There is no reason for a re-investigation because we have made it quite clear that we would not move out for any reason,' Mr Dube said, adding that Indians in the town were also opposed to the resettlement.

Pietermaritzburg sets the pace by voting for an integrated council

N. MERCURY 11/12/81 (82)

Political Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG—In a pace-setting move to dump petty apartheid in local government, the City Council has voted to integrate itself.

The decision here came after a request from the central Government for the city's views on possible changes to the third tier of government. The council's views will be sent to the President's Council.

Miss Pamela Reid, the Mayor of Pietermaritzburg, said yesterday that in her opinion the vote in favour of a multiracial council had come '40 years too late'.

'There has been no "anti" response from the public, which seems to indicate that what we are doing meets with the ratepayers' approval. From personal contact with people, I have been told that what we are doing is absolutely right,' she said.

'The consequence of abnormal laws is that you end up with an abnormal situation.

'What surprises me is that we have done this (dismantling of discrimination) and there have been no dire consequences. The fear of "swart gevaar" has rained down on our heads, but the changes have been accepted quite normally.'

The council has taken 'progressive' decisions in nearly all facets of municipal government.

The fact that municipal sports fields can be used by any race group, provided the necessary permit has been obtained, was highlighted by the mixed Aurora Cricket Club team, whose entry into the cricket league several years ago resulted in games being played under police observation. Today, mixed sport is the norm.

Horseshoe

The municipal bus service was integrated in about 1950 after a Supreme Court action against transport authorities. Durban is still battling to desegregate its municipal bus service.

The capital's council was the first to have members of Indian and coloured local affairs committees sitting round the horseshoe and taking part in debates.

LAC members, who were given the right in 1975, have no voting powers. Another first was the formation of an African liaison committee and the decision to have an African representative joining in council debates. The council has been trying for years to have a mixed trading area proclaimed in the city. The area designated for 'open' trading is at the top of Church Street.

The municipality was one of the first local authorities to achieve pay parity. The city could have a black town clerk or city engineer.

The Natal Society Library, which operates on a council grant, was opened to all races several years ago.

'All forms of petty apartheid have been removed,' a council spokesman said.

New deal expected for LACs

N. MERCURY 15/12/81 (82)

BLAKE WILKINS
Political Reporter

THE threatened crisis in the local affairs committee system in Durban was averted yesterday with an assurance by Mr Frank Martin, MEC in charge of local government, that the Government would make an announcement in March on a new deal at local authority level for coloureds and Indians.

Mr Martin told representatives of the four Durban LACs that Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Internal Affairs, had said at a conference in Cape Town earlier this year that details of a new dispensation would be released in March. But the mooted system was likely to take 12 months to implement.

'In the meantime, I have undertaken to have talks with the City Council on giving LAC chairmen the vote on standing committees as a means of improving the existing system in the interim. I am prepared to have a full investigation by provincial officials into this issue. If we move fast, changes to the Local Authorities Ordinance could be approved by the Natal Provincial Council in February.'

He said he also would discuss the controversial subject of LACs participating in the activities of Manco.

'As reasonable men, the LAC representatives agreed to recommend to their committees that they keep functioning in the interests of their own communities. The Southern Durban Indian LAC had stopped functioning and the Northern Durban Indian LAC had agreed to stay a decision on proroguing until our meeting.

'They appealed to me to stop irresponsible statements made by certain city councillors who continually make statements on Capital Radio and to the Press belittling the LAC system. They were concerned about the attitude of some councillors.'

Mr Martin told the Mercury that if Durban city councillors 'have no wish to serve on LACs then they should not have stood for the council because in terms of the law LACs form part of local government'.

'No matter whether we think the LAC system is the best or not, it has achieved a great deal for the communities. The Natal Executive Committee is fully aware that all LAC members feel they have served a long enough apprenticeship and want a more positive say in their affairs. Exco agrees with this sentiment.'

He pointed out that in the absence of any other system of representation, it was in the best interests of the coloured and Indian communities to work within the system until it was changed for something better.

The LAC representatives had told him the city council was constantly dealing with pressure groups instead of with the elected committees.

LACs were the only legalised entity in Natal local government for the two communities. It was true some LAC members were elected on low polls, but so were some city councillors. City councillors themselves worked within the 'apartheid system' because they were elected by white voters only.

Mr Martin said Exco had battled for years to replace LACs with an improved system of representation. If the Government had not rejected the Natal plan several years ago, the current crisis in the LAC system would not have arisen.

He believed the plan, which envisaged direct representation at local authority level for coloureds and Indians based on a ward system, could form part of the new deal to be announced in March.

Mr T Palan, chairman of the Southern Durban LAC, said he would report to the committee on Thursday on the talks with Mr Martin. The committee would have to decide whether to rescind or reaffirm the decision of December 2 to prorogue until further notice

Mayor supports interim measures for LAC representation

Political Reporter

DURBAN'S Mayor, Mrs Sybil Hotz, yesterday came out in support of the interim measures for LAC representation, but added that nothing short of full voting rights could satisfy the needs and aspirations of the coloured and Indian communities.

The City Council felt that the LAC system was outdated and that full representation was a prerequisite. She supported the interim retention of the LAC system until the implementation of the new deal.

Mr Peter Mansfield and Mrs Margaret Ambler said a referendum should be held to gauge the views of the coloured and Indian communities on the interim measures suggested for the continuation of the LAC system.

Mrs R Sarkin, the city councillor who works with the coloured LAC, said she had supported that representation by LACs on the council's management committee. The present system was unsatisfactory and Manco representation would be only a 'small improvement on a poor system'.

'I hope with the rest of the council that the minister will find it possible to have full representation for coloureds and Indians, which is the only real solution to any meaningful government.'

The interim measures seemed reasonable but would only be acceptable if the ordinance were changed.

Mrs Ambler was among four councillors named by LAC members as sniping at LACs and 'playing for the gallery of pressure groups'. The remaining councillors are Mr Peter Mansfield, Mr Crispin Hemson and Mr Peter Corbett.

Mrs Ambler said she would rather see the LAC system scrapped immediately and have the coloured and Indian communities put pressure on the Government to bring about meaningful change. She had been distressed at the personal attacks on her by some LAC members.

Mr Mansfield said: 'I have never attacked members of the LAC, only the system which I regard as a total failure. I deeply resent the vicious personal attacks.

Council warned of 'gross overcrowding' in Chatsworth 'slum'

N. Mercury 16/12/81. (82)

By Mariah Vengtas

A GRIM warning that sprawling Chatsworth would be turned into a massive slum unless immediate steps were taken by Durban City Council to stem the gross overcrowding was given last night by Mr Siva Pillay, a member of the Southern Durban Local Affairs Committee.

But Durban's Planning Committee chairman, Councillor B J Clarke, told the Mercury that the council was constantly looking out for more land to convert into residential sites as development of the township neared saturation point.

He said the township housed more families than it had been designed for as families were living in garages and outbuildings.

He said he hoped the position would be relieved with the development of the giant Phoenix and Newlands West townships.

Mr Pillay said in some areas in the township more than two families were living in a cottage which had been designed for a single family.

Shortage of homes in the Chatsworth complex had also driven a number of families to live illegally in garages and outbuildings.

'According to a council estimation the township presently accommodates 220 000 people, but I believe Chatsworth's population to be well over 330 000. Hundreds of families are living cheek by jowl under very trying conditions because of the lack of housing,' he said.

Mr Pillay said the LAC had drawn the attention of the council to the problem of overcrowding, and saw the only lasting solution to be the westward expansion of the housing scheme.

'But, the council is not happy about this suggestion as it claims that the cost of providing services in the new area would be exhorbitant for the development of low cost housing.

'I am afraid that if nothing is done to stem overcrowding the council will be heading for disaster as it will be faced with a mammoth slum,' he warned.

Urgent move on voting for LACs

N. MERCURY 17/12/81

(82)

Municipal Reporter

URGENT consideration is to be given to the granting of voting rights on Durban City Council and its standing committees to Indian and Coloured Local Affairs representatives.

The City Council has given the Management Committee a mandate to do this as an interim measure for upgrading LAC representation until the Government announces its new dispensation in March and legislation is introduced for a new system.

Reaffirmed

Manco has been instructed to report its findings to the council as early as possible in the New Year.

The council has also reaffirmed its view that a new system involving direct representation for coloureds and Indians is a matter of considerable urgency.

This move follows close on Mr Frank Martin's assurance as MEC in charge of local government that the Local Authorities Ordinance could be changed by February to give the LACs voting rights.

The matter was raised at the council meeting on Tuesday when Manco recommended that no action be taken in response to calls by the Southern Durban LAC to disband the LAC system and put all citizens of Durban on the common voters roll.

Supported

Councillor Peter Mansfield's proposal to refer the matter back to Manco was carried by 14 votes to 11 after considerable debate.

Councillor Pieter Breytenbach supported the proposal but said the question would never have arisen had the council agreed to give the LACs representation on Manco at its pre-

LAC feels it's getting a raw pay deal

Municipal Reporter

DURBAN City Council was entrenching discrimination against local affairs committees by voting itself and LACs a 15 percent increase in its annual allowance from January 1.

Mr C Panday, chairman of the Northern Durban Indian Local Affairs Committee, pointed out that although the 15 percent increase applied to LAC representatives as well, LAC chairmen would only receive R350, LAC representatives attending standing committee meetings would get R250 and other members would get R200.

By comparison, the Management Committee chairman would get R1 200 a month, the rest of Manco would be paid R1 050, the Mayor, deputy mayor and chairmen of standing committees would get R550 and all other councillors would receive R400.

Inflation

He said the figures were discriminatory and did not take into account the amount of work the LAC chairmen, who were really the mayors of their areas, had to do. He called for the question of increases to be reconsidered.

Councillor Haydn Bradfield said the 15 percent increase was merely an across the board

rise to all councillors and LAC representatives to keep step with inflation.

A change in policy could not be debated without being put on the agenda. Although the LACs had had every opportunity to put a letter to the council before the meeting this had not been done.

Councillor Peter Mansfield said if the LAC members had bothered to attend the relevant Manco meeting, as they were entitled to do, the issue could have been resolved then.

He said the council had voted for equal allowances for LAC members last year but Province had refused permission for this as the LAC members did not carry the full responsibilty for decision-making and were not subject to surcharges if they made a mistake.

vious meeting.

Mrs Margaret Ambler and Mr Neville Herrington warned that the decision on LAC voting should not be a 'paternal' one made by the white councillors only. They called for consultation with the LAC members.

Nominated

Councillor Don Smith warned that it would not be a simple matter to grant voting rights. The whole structure of the standing committees would probably have to be changed with membership increasing from seven to 11.

He said some LAC members were nominated and he would not be happy for them to have the vote. It had to be remembered that if the Southern Durban LAC refused to come out of adjourment and the others followed suit, the authorities would merely nominate replacements for them too.

Mr Gys Muller called on the council to stop holding carrots in front of the LAC noses and to leave things to the Government.

Mr Muller said direct representation was being used a 'political thing' by some councillors.

Manco chairman, Mr Neil MacLennan, said he was surprised that a fellow Manco member had seen the need to put the proposals to the council. It was Manco that had suggested to Mr Martin that interim measures be introduced to allow the LACs to vote.

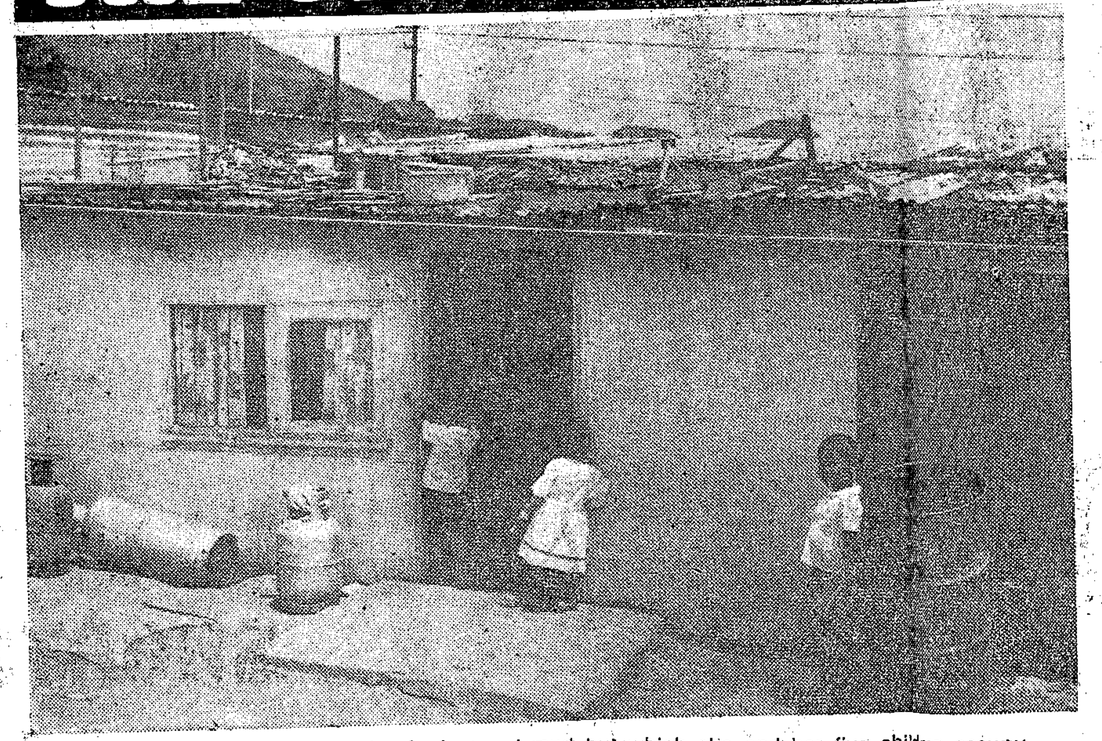
NOBODY'S PROBLEM

Assistant secretary of the Vryheid Town Council, Sharon Balkinson, warns about the dangers of typhoid

Nancy Hughes, a 49-year-old mother of five, says the people of Besterspruit are regarded as outcasts. Nobody is interested in their wellbeing

Why Mrs Nancy Hughes wants forgiveness for failing her children though it's not her fault

THE PEOPLE LIVING IN NO MAN'S LAND



Nancy Hughes' home, a two-bedroomed mud hut which she and her five children occupy

A section of Besterspruit, a sprawling shack settlement where 108 coloured families live

BY SHAMI HARICHUNDER

NANCY HUGHES is a bitter and disappointed woman . . . she failed in her duty as a mother to provide her five children a proper home. She knows it's not her fault but wants to be forgiven.

The 49-year-old divorcee promised herself she would provide her children the very best — including a home — when she was separated from her husband 30 years ago. Her hopes have been dashed, although she has the money to rent council accommodation or build a house.

The Hughes' and 107 other coloured families are living under appalling conditions in Besterspruit, a dirty old shack settlement outside Vryheid which the Department of Community Development's senior deputy secretary Mr B. van der Vyver says had been set up to house Vryheid coloureds temporarily until a housing scheme was built for them in the town.

Mrs Hughes and her family and some of the other residents of this settlement, dubbed Vryheid's Crossroads, have been living there for about 30 years — and with the permission of the Department of Community Development.

Their problem is they are living on no man's land: "The Vryheid Town Council says the area is not its responsibility and the Department of Community Development is adamant the State does not own the land. The people don't know on whose land they are living.

"Is a very strange situation," Mrs Hughes said. "Most of us living here were born in Vryheid but nobody is interested in our well-being. There is no reason why we should be treated as outcasts or the forgotten people of Vryheid."

The first residents moved in 30 years ago after being displaced from the town centre by the Group Areas Act. They were followed by other Group Areas victims whose land had been proclaimed white and others who moved into Vryheid in search of jobs.

Residents say they had moved in with permission from the Department of Community Development. Department officials, they say, told them they would have to stay in Besterspruit until a new township for coloureds was built by the Vryheid Town Council a few years later with Government money.

Today the settlement is a festering sore. Dilapidated one and two-bedroomed mud huts house families of up to 15. There is no piped water for almost 600 people and sanitation is poor.

Sharon Balkinson, assistant secretary of the Vryheid Coloured Civic Association blames the deteriorating conditions on the Department of Community Development's refusal to allow home improvements and improvements to the environment.

"The so-called temporary settlement has become a permanen feature of coloured life in Vryheid. She said: "If typhoid breaks out, everybody will be wipe dout. The Town Council and the Department of Community Development will have to take the blame for the catastrophe — they failed to maintain the area.

Bilharzia is endemic and there have been cases of our coloured housing programme."

Mrs Hughes described the latest disclosure by Mr. Van Der Vyver and Mr Grabe as just another promise.

"All we have been hearing for the past 30 years have been promises, promises and more promises. Only when we see the houses being erected will we believe it."

Mrs Balkinson said Besterspruit residents were growing bitter about the long delay and said many coloureds had left Vryheid to live elsewhere.

"People can't live in misery and dirt all their lives. Coloureds also aspire to have homes they can be proud of."

Mrs Balkinson said a survey conducted by her association recently revealed that about 60 pecent of the 108 families living in Besterspruit earned more than R600 a month and could afford to build their own homes. They would build on their own if land was made available.

children contracting the disease more than once, says Dr Hugh Green-Thompson, chairman of the civic association.

Water for drinking and washing comes from a river and well and, according to Mrs Hughes, the water "still smells of fish" even after boiling several times.

"We have been drinking the water for years. I can only say we have been lucky that none of us has contracted cholera. Our appeals to the Town Council and Department of Community Development for fresh water have bene ignored," she added.

Mr van der Vyver said this week his department saw no point in providing piped water because the coloureds were living there temporarily.

He also said following an inspection-in-loco of the area by the Deputy Development Pierre Cronje several months ago that his department was now treating the allocation of funds to the Vryheid Town Council for a priority.

"While I want to stress that the rehousing of the Besterspruit residents is not our responsibility we should like to see them living in better conditions. It is very difficult to say when the money will be made available to the Vryheid Town Council," Mr van der Vyver said.

Piet Grabe, Vryheid's Town Clerk, was adamant this week that Besterspruit did not fall under his municipality.

There were several private land owners in Besterspruit and it was possible that the Government also owned land there.

He said a new township for coloureds was in an advance stage of planning and work would begin as soon as the Government gave money.

"Land has been set aside for the project and tenders had been called for the provision of services. But the lowest tender was R156 000 more than the amount allowed by the Government," he said.

The new township would house 78 families.

"The Government wants us to rehouse all the families squatting at Besterspruit. This can't be done overnight. But by initially building 78 houses, a start would be made on

LEAVE — OR FACE THE BULLDOZERS

SUN TRIB 20/12/81

82

AHMED Timol outside the house his family battled in vain to save

THE dying wish of a Ladysmith granny, Hassa Timol, will no longer be fulfilled now that her family has been forced out of their 49-year-old home.

Tribune Reporter

Just before her death a few years ago, Mrs Timol made a will leaving her home to her three unmarried and uneducated daughters and son.

She wanted the house to become a shelter for anyone in the family who needed it. Her final wish was that the house should never be sold.

But the Department of Community Development has ruled her will null and void and ordered the demolition of the Timol home in Murchison Street this week.

Her son, Cassim Bin Muhammed Timol, one of the owners of the house, told the **Sunday Tribune** of the tense 11-year battle he and his family had to save their home.

The struggle finally ended last week when the department told them to leave their house — or face the bulldozers.

The family, who claim to be of direct Arabic descent, were told they were living in a white area.

"We're not Indians. Why should we live in an Indian area? And we've never sold our house," said Mr Timol, "it has been stolen from us.

'The department never stopped harassing my mother — even when she was very ill'

"The department approached us in 1972 and told us the house had been expropriated. They offered my mother R8 000 for it but she told them it was not for sale," he said.

"Where could you buy a property with a solid six-bedroom house, bore-hole on half an acre for R8 000?"

In 1974 the family was offered R14 400.

The family refused saying the property was worth R45 000.

Mrs Timol received a cheque in the post which she returned to the then Prime Minister, John Vorster, saying she had not sold the house. It was sent back to her and she returned it a second time.

"A few years ago my mother received a notice that she would have to pay R30 a month rent for her own home or face a R2 000 fine and two years' imprisonment. She refused and to keep the peace I paid without her knowing," said Mr Timol.

"After three or four years she received a reminder that the rent had gone up to R65. She went to see the State Attorney who told her she would have to to to court.

"They never stopped harassing her even when she became very ill."

Undeterred by threats of imprisonment and fines, the Timols, defied the eviction order and continued their battle — going as far as Prime Minister P. W. Botha, the Minister of Community Development, "Pen" Kotze, and Internal Affairs Minister Chris Heunis.

Mr Timol said he sent them each a telegram requesting an urgent meeting to resolve the questions of classification and the action of the department.

Mr Heunis wrote back asking for more details.

Two weeks ago, a policeman issued the family with a seven-day eviction notice which meant they would have to be out by December 8.

"I returned the notice to the issuing officer with a message on the back saying communication with the Government was in progress," said Mr Timol.

He said he had repeated contact with the Minister on December 4 and had spoken to his secretary who said the Minister had requested a full report from the Department of Community Development and would see to the matter early in January.

"He also said that my family would not be forced out until Mr Heunis had considered the matter."

Then two senior Community Development officials arrived at 6am on Tuesday last week with a final eviction note. "They told us we would be bulldozed within an hour and called every hour to check if we were packing," said Mr Timol.

"I told them about my contact with the minister but an official said he was acting on orders from his superiors and could do nothing about it."

Mr Timol said there was no reason for the house to be demolished.

"Most walls are at least 22cm thick and with the housing shortage today there are many people who could use a house as spacious as this."

He has considered asking a court interdict to prevent eviction but has been told the action would cost about R4 000.

But Mr Heunis did not acceed to Mr Timol's pleas and demolishers were hard at work this week pulling the family home to pieces.

GROUP AREAS — NATAL.

1982

JAN — NOV.

RESETTLEMENT

Temporary lull

Opposition to the forced removal of blacks in Natal is growing, and the concerted effort being made by some communities to stave off resettlement has been partly successful.

The latest removal area to be granted a reprieve is the St Wendolin's "black spot" near Pinetown. Several years ago St Wendolin's was declared an Indian group area and the 15 000 blacks living there were told they were to be "repatriated" to an adjoining portion of KwaZulu.

Eighteen months ago the community began to actively campaign against the threatened removal. Under the guidance of a church-sponsored group, the Durban and District Housing Co-ordinating Committee (DDHCC), a series of meetings and workshops were held at which various strategies were discussed. Action groups petitioned Minister of Co-operation and Development Piet Koornhof, and lobbied other pressure groups to take an interest in their plight.

The activity appears to have paid off. The Port Natal Administration Board has announced that it will refer the question of St Wendolin's back to the Group Areas Board for reconsideration.

Paddy Kearney, a DDHCC organiser, says it is too early to be hopeful. But the board's decision could mean that at least half the residents of St Wendolin's will be allowed to remain. "People have become aware that if they put up a united resistance, government finds it very difficult to press ahead with its plans," he says.

According to Cheryl Walker, of the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra), government appears committed to its 1975 consolidation proposals for KwaZulu. "At this stage there doesn't appear to be any deviation from that policy," she says, though there appears to have been a lull in the actual physical removal of people.

There are indications that the government's removal policy is about to get under way again in earnest next year. Afra estimates that there are between 200 000 and 300 000 people in Natal facing imminent resettlement. The affected areas are the Sordwana and St Lucia districts, Reserve Four near Richards Bay, other "black spots" in the Stanger/Groutville district, Inanda, Malukazi, Bergville, Weenen and Ladysmith.

FM 1/1/82

Eshowe 'won't go black' says Town Clerk

82

Mercury 13/1/82

Mercury Reporter

THE fact that the Department of Community Development has proclaimed group areas for whites at Eshowe can be taken as an indication that the town is not going to go 'black'.

This is the inference being drawn by the Town Clerk of Eshowe, Mr J R Kruger, following the proclamation of group areas for whites and coloureds in the town.

'We hope it will be clear to everyone that there can be no doubt about the future of Eshowe,' Mr Kruger said.

The Town Clerk said that, because of the latest proclamation, the council did not envisage whites being moved out of Eshowe. He predicted a secure future for all population groups in the town.

Request

The possibility of Eshowe becoming a 'black town' was an emotive issue during last year's General Election, especially in New Republic Party circles.

Mr Kruger said the municipality had agreed to request the Government to create a group area for Indians in Eshowe and this request was now being looked at by the relevant State departments.

Group areas for whites, coloureds and Indians at Mtubatuba have also been proclaimed. A spokesman for the municipality said the recommendations were in line with proposals put forward by the health committee and the local authority was 'delighted' with the outcome.

Group Areas Board for Stanger

(82)

Mercury 14/1/82

Mercury Reporter

THE Group Areas Board is to hold a hearing in the Stanger Town Hall on February 11 to consider the deproclamation of sections of the white and Indian group areas and the proclamation of two further areas for Indians.

The areas intended for deproclamation are zoned for industrial purposes and the Stanger Town Council has recommended that they become controlled areas so that more industrial sites can be made available to potential industrialists.

According to a Press statement from the Department of Community Development, the two sections intended as prospective Indian group areas will make it possible for more low-cost housing to be built for Indians in Stanger.

The department says interested parties who wish to make representations in connection with the proposals should submit five copies to: the Regional Representative, Department of Community Development, Private Bag X 54315, Durban 4000, before January 26.

Verbal evidence may be led on the day of the hearing.

Indians might get their old land back

Mercury 18/1/82 (82)

Mercury Reporter

AN INVESTIGATIVE committee will meet on February 12 in the Kloof Town Hall to hear representations made in connection with the Department of Community Development's proposals to hand back large areas of former Indian-owned land in the Pinetown, Kloof and Gillitts-Emberton area.

The department is investigating the desirability of deproclaiming portions of a white and coloured area and reproclaiming it for Indians. It also intends deproclaiming small sections of a coloured group area, previously Indian-owned, for either the Indian or white community, and an Indian area for whites.

Mr W R Green, Town Clerk of Pinetown, said his council had supported the recommedations so that Indians would not be uprooted.

The department also had proposed to deproclaim part of the Stockville Valley, where pioneer Indians worked for more than 60 years, from a coloured area to an Indian one.

The other areas being considered for Indian occupation are a large section of Motala Farm (which was proclaimed a white residential area in 1966, but which is still largely occupied by Indian shackdwellers), a part of Mariannhill and a portion of the Westmead industrial areas.

Mr Green said that in order to link Motala Farm and Stockville as one large Indian area, it had been agreed that a section of Mariannhill and Westmead be considered for Indian usage.

(82) Hansard Ilfracombe 10/3/82
Col. 337

*18. Mr. G. S. BARTLETT asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether consideration is being given to altering the zoning of the village of Ilfracombe; if so, (a) by which race group is it occupied at present, (b) in favour of which race group is it being considered to rezone the village and (c) when is the rezoning expected to take effect; if not,

(2) whether he can give the assurance that the present zoning of Ilfracombe will not be altered?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(2) The town Ilfracombe is at present a controlled area and no assurance can be given that the zoning of the area will not be altered.

(82) **Natal: group areas for Coloureds**
Hansard Q. Col. 336 10/3/82

*17. Mr. G. S. BARTLETT asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether any group areas have been promulgated for Coloured occupation on the Natal South Coast; if so, what group areas?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, Merlewood, Darlington and Ifafa.

Indians want to rejoin white area

82

Mercury 15/2/82

Mercury Reporter

INDIAN ratepayers in Marburg have called on the Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, to scrap the all-Indian Marburg Town Board and re-amalgamate the area with neighbouring white Port Shepstone.

The call was made at a lively meeting of the Marburg and Port Shepstone Ratepayers Association in the Port Shepstone Memorial Hall at the weekend.

Dr A E Gangat, the association's chairman, told the meeting that almost six years had lapsed since autonomy was granted to Indians and there was still no evidence of any material benefit for the community.

'Even the most ardent apologists of autonomy and separation will concede that the community gained precious little materially from the exercise.

Rates

'Land and water rates have been increased. Roads are still in deplorable condition and some property owners have no access to their properties.

'More than 50 percent of the rates we pay goes towards administration costs as opposed to the 17 percent used by municipalities in general.

'There are no sporting or recreational facilities and housing is still a burning issue,' he said, adding that it was clear that the Marburg Town Board was economically not viable and should be incorporated into the borough of Port Shepstone.

In a fiery attack on the Marburg Town Board, Mr Peter Govender, a prominent ratepayer called on the board to be disbanded and control of the Indian area be reverted to the Port Shepstone municipality.

'In this day and age there is no place for separatism. We as ratepayers should operate under a single local authority for all race groups,' he added.

Opening the meeting, Johannesburg advocate Mr Ismail Mahomed SC, said there was no future in separatism.

'The emergence of a universal brotherhood is essential for man's own happiness as well as the efficient and constructive management of society,' he said.

Indian farmer may be forced out

Mercury 26/3/82 (82)

Mercury Reporter

AN INDIAN farmer may be forced to relinquish his property in the Port Shepstone area because of pressure from the Paddock and Plains Farmers' Association.

The pressure arose this week at a meeting of the association where more than 50 of the 60-member farmers voted against acceptance of the Indian farmer into the Paddock area.

According to Mr Ronnie Howe, the estate agent who sold the farm, it was bought from a deceased estate by Mr S P Pillay, a Port Shepstone businessman.

When Mr Pillay bought the farm, it was 'more a gentleman's estate than a viable income-producing farm', according to Mr Howe. As a result, the farm was in a bad way.

No one else was interested in buying the farm at the time, in spite of it being offered to neighbouring farmers and widely advertised, Mr Howe said.

However, because the Group Areas Act does not allow Indians to own property in the area, the farm was bought by a company called F W B Farms with Mr Howe holding 51 percent of the company's shares and Mr Pillay 49 percent.

And now that Mr Pillay has made the farm a viable operation, he wants to transfer it into his name.

But before putting his case to the Department of Community Development, Mr Pillay needs the support of the Paddock and Plains Farmers Association.

Transaction

The majority of farmers have voted against him this week and according to a spokesman for the Natal Agricultural Union, this could cause the Department of Community Development to turn down his application.

Mr Pillay said yesterday that he knew nothing of the opposition to his ownership of the farm and was not even aware that the association had met to discuss the transaction this week.

Mr Howe said there had been one Indian farm in the middle of the Paddock farming community for more than 60 years and no one had objected to it, adding that most of the businesses in the Paddock main street were owned by Indians as well.

SECTOR C

Qrs 12 & 14

White farmers move to stop Indian transfer

2/4/82 Mercury (82)

Mercury Reporter

THERE was no telling what would happen in the future if the Paddock and Plains farmers allowed Indians to buy farms in the Port Shepstone area using white 'fronts'.

This was the reason given by Mr Conrad Buhr, chairman of the Paddock and Plains Farmers' Association, for the white farmers' rejecting Mr S P Pillay's move to take transfer of a farm in the area.

Mr Buhr said yesterday that the deal had been conducted through Port Shepstone estate agent Mr Ronnie Howe, without consulting the association. The farm had been bought from the deceased estate of Dr Ken Dixon.

Last week Mr Howe admitted that he acted as a white 'front' for Mr Pillay for the purchase of the farm two years ago.

Viable

As the farm had now been made viable, Mr Pillay wanted to take transfer of it into his name.

'Now they've come to us asking for approval of the transfer of the farm into Mr Pillay's name when we knew nothing about the purchase in the beginning,' Mr Buhr said

At the meeting of the association on March 23 the majority of farmers had voted against acceptance of transferring the farm into Mr Pillay's name.

According to a spokesman for the Natal Agricultural Union, this vote by the association against acceptance of Mr Pillay could force the Department of Community Development to uphold the farmers' wishes.

Mr Charles Perole, regional director of the Department of Community Development in Durban, said he was unaware of any transactions. He said such matters were at the discretion of the minister.

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(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

(1)	Internal (2)	External (3)
12	42	
14	54	
	96	
	48	
Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

EDSON 15255

TRAMWAY OFFICIALS STAFF ASSOCIATION

Year	Membership					
	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total	
1970				..	..	
1971				..	..	
1972				..	..	
1973				90	90	+
1974				..	..	
1975				90	90	¥
1976				90	90	¥
1977				90	90	¥
1978				90	90	$
1979				90	90	$
1980				90	90	$

Address: P.O. Box 3491
Cape Town
8000

Telephone: (021) 698911

Officials: General Secretary: M. Adams

Area of Operation:

Founded: 1948

Registration: Yes

Shakaville: removal of inhabitants 21/4/82

*5. Mr. P. H. P. GASTROW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether it is the intention of his Department to remove the inhabitants of Shakaville, near Stanger; if so, (a) when, (b) how many families will be affected and (c) where will the inhabitants be removed to?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The Department of Co-operation and Development is at present re-investigating the question of Shakaville being retained as an urban Black residential area.

Clairwood body—'all set for battle'

(82)

By NAGOOR BISSETTY

THE Clairwood Ratepayers' and Residents' Association was gearing itself for battle with Durban City Council in its bid to retain Clairwood as a special residential area for Indians, Mr M N Ramson, the association's chairman, warned yesterday.

He was commenting on Manco's latest move not to withdraw the council's application to the Province for powers to have parts of the area redesignated for industry.

Mr Ramson said his association considered Manco's move to be 'ill-advised and unwise'.

He said the Administrator of Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, had given his association a firm undertaking that no application from the council would be considered or approved without prior consultation with the affected Indians.

Through the association's on-going dialogue with the Province, it was satisfied there was no question of Indians being ditched by the Province.

'If the council wants to do battle over Clairwood, my association is ready for it,' he said.

Unilateral

Mr Ramson said the Province was aware that at a public meeting convened in Clairwood by the council earlier this year the people had made it abundantly clear that they 'totally rejected' proposals to uproot them.

'At the meeting it was also made clear that the declaration by the council that Clairwood should be industrialised was unilateral, and that the desire of our people is that they should remain in the area as residents.

'Manco's chairman, Mr Neil Maclennan, chaired the meeting, and Manco ought to know of our unanimous and determined desire to oppose further uprooting.'

Mr MacLennan said that notwithstanding the resolution passed at the public meeting, Manco had decided the council should not withdraw its application to the Administrator for redesignation.

He gave the assurance that necessary steps would be taken to assist displaced families and that none would be uprooted unless alternative accommodation was available.

Sun. Tribune 9/5/82

VARTHARAJULU MUDALY outside one of the hotels he owns in Pietermaritzburg.

HEARTBREAK HOTEL

(82)

Group area gets a welcome

(82)

Mercury

11/5/82

Mercury Reporter

THE proclamation of group areas for Indians and coloureds in Gingindlovu on the Natal North Coast was yesterday welcomed by Mr S V Naicker, a member of the South African Indian Council for the North Coast.

Mr J C Olivier, secretary of the Gingindlovu Health Committee, declined to comment on the proclamation of a group area for whites until he had received the notice.

Proclamation of the three group areas in Gingindlovu appeared in the Government Gazette on Friday.

Welcoming the zoning, Mr Naicker, who headed representations at a group areas hearing in 1978, said last night that he was delighted that group areas had been set aside for the Indian and coloured communities in Gingindlovu.

Ideally

'I fought very hard for it as there is an urgent need for a permanent place for our people on the North Coast.

'The Indian and coloured communities have a very good working relationship and I am happy that the coloureds have also been included.

'Gingindlovu is ideally situated and within easy reach of the neighouring towns where Indians are employed.

'It will cater for workers from the Gingindlovu farm, Emoyeni, Delville Estates, Mtunzini, Amatikulu and the Nyoni areas.

'There are about 300 Indian families presently living in Gingindlovu and now that the group areas have been finalised development could be accellerated.

'Over the years development has been stifled because of the uncertainty,' he said, adding that employers of Indian labour from the neighbouring areas had supported an Indian area in Gingindlovu and indicated subsidising housing for their workers.

Mr Naicker said he would continue his representations for an Indian group area also to be established at Eshowe.

nyoni, near Paulpietersburg, established and (b) what is its population;

(2) whether the present inhabitants of Bilanyoni were resettled there; if so, (a) when and (b) from where had they been moved;

(3) whether such inhabitants are to be resettled again; if so, (a) when and (b) where?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) (a) 8 August 1970.

(b) Approximately 18 000 persons.

(2) Yes.

(a) 1972.

(b) From White farms in the district of Louwsburg and blackspots and missionland in the district of Paulpietersburg.

(3) No.

Ladysmith/Pomeroy

*16. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether his Department intends building further townships in the released area between Ladysmith and Pomeroy in Natal; if so, (a) where, (b) when and (c) for whom will such townships be built?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

No.

Ekuvukeni Township

*17. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether his Department intends extending Ekuvukeni Township, near Ladysmith; if so, when;

(2) whether the proposed extensions will include communities moved from other areas; if so, from which other areas?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, would he please explain to us why his Department is then maintaining a large construction camp and store depot in the Ekuvukeni area, if it is not the intention to apply for an extension of these facilities?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member must please table his question.

*18. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY (Health and Welfare)—Reply standing over.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: That hon. member is suffering from some kind of neurosis

Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH: He is just paranoid.

†Mr. A. J. VLOK: Mr. Speaker, the hon member for Pietermaritzburg South says an hon. member on this side is paranoid. I do not know to which hon. member he referred, but he said it. [Interjections.]

†Mr. SPEAKER: Order! Did the hon member use that expression?

†Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH: I said the man is paranoid in the sense that he has an obsession about matters which are not important. [Interjections.]

†Mr. SPEAKER: Order! The hon member must withdraw that word. He is not allowed to use it with regard to any hon member of this House.

†Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH: Mr Speaker, I withdraw it.

81 Hansard Q. Col. 939 28/5/82

Steenberg Farm

*14. Mr. J. W. E. WILEY asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether he has arrived at a decision in regard to the future of Steenberg Farm; if so, what is the nature of such decision;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, it was decided to accept the recommendation of the Group Areas Board that Steenberg Farm not be proclaimed as a Coloured area.

(2) Falls away.

82 **Bilanyoni, Paulpietersburg**

Hansard Q. Col. 939-941

*15. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) When was the township at Bila-

28/5/82

Indian 'pressure' against Group Areas Act

(82)

Mercury 29/5/82

Mercury Reporter

STRONG pressure was being brought on the President's Council to take a determined stand against the Group Areas Act, Mr Ismail Kathrada, a Durban member of the council, said yesterday.

He said implementation of the Act had brought 'nothing but misery, financial losses and suffering and was also wrecking the Grey Street complex, hub of Durban's Indian commercial and business centre.'

He said he had pointed out to the President's Council that under the Group Areas Act, the best parts of central Durban had been zoned for whites, leaving the Grey Street complex 'in a state of flux.'

When the Group Areas Board was deciding Grey Street's future some years ago, Indians had agreed to the area being restricted for trade and light industrial uses because they feared they would lose the whole of the complex if they persisted with demands for an open area.

'Having lost Cato Manor where more than 40 000 Indians used to live, Riverside which had an Indian settlement of about 10 000, Malvern, Queensburgh and Umbilo to whites, Indians felt compelled to try and save Grey Street.

'That is why they had accepted restrictions in development, unreasonable as they were,' he added.

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

National Federation of Workers
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
General and Allied Workers Union

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Black Allied Workers Union
Farmworkers Union
Food and Canning Workers Union
National Certified Fishing Officers Association
Orange-Vaal General Workers Union
Trawler and Line Fishermen's Union

MINING AND QUARRYING

Amalgamated Engineering Union of S.A.
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers
Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of S.A.
Black Allied Workers
Black Mineworkers Ur
Federated Mining Exp
Iron Moulders Societ
Mine Coloured Staff
Mine Surface Officia
Mine Workers Union
S.A. Boilermakers,
S.A. Electrical Wor
S.A. Engine Drivers
S.A. Technical Offi
Underground Officia

MANUFACTURING

Food & Beverages

African Food and C
Amalgamated Engine
Bakery Employees I
Black Allied Worke
Boland Inmaakwerke
Brewery Employees
Cadbury In-Company
East London Meat T
Food and Cannning
Food, Beverage & A
General Workers Un
Natal Baking Indus
Natal Sugar Industi
National Milling Wo
National Union of D
National Union of C
National Union of S
National Union of W
Operative Bakers, C
Pretoriase Baknywer

Welders Society

Protest aims to halt Cato Manor plans

S. Mercury 30/5/84

Tribune Reporter

A MASSIVE campaign aimed at preventing the Durban City Council from rezoning parts of Cato Manor and selling land by public auction was launched in Durban this week.

The campaign, which has the support of a number of housing action groups, community organisations and the Natal Indian Congress, draws attention to the bitterness and anger felt by former and present Cato Manor residents.

Former residents were forced to sell their land to the city council some years ago when the area was proclaimed white in terms of the Group Areas Act. Attempts by the Council to develop the area as a white suburb have failed and it now plans to sell the land back to the Indian community at what the community regards as inflated prices.

Roland Parsotham, a chairman of the Cato Manor Residents' Association which is spearheading the current campaign, told the **Sunday Tribune** that the organisation, which represented the majority of the people affected by the council's move, had tried to negotiate with both the Council and the Department of Community Development.

They had reached a deadlock with the council and the department of Community Development now refused to talk to them.

"Now they will only talk to the Local Affairs Committee and the South African Indian Council which, as the last election showed, do not have the support of the majority of the people. We have no choice now but to bring public pressure to bear on the authorities."

Group Areas Act 'seen as unjust'

(82) Mercury 9/6/82

Mercury Reporter

THE Umzinto North Town Board has warned in a new memorandum to the Natal Municipal Association that as long as the Group Areas Act remained on the statute book, friction, pinpricks and frustration would continue to exist — and it would be impossible for the Government to bring about a 'genuine and meaningful' political dispensation.

The Government's first act if it wanted to establish goodwill among races should be to scrap 'this obnoxious Act', the board said in the memorandum which is in reply to an NMA request for comment on how Group Areas affected provision of proper municipal services.

The board said the Act had dealt a crippling blow, particularly to 'ethnic' local authorities which, in the case of Indians, existed mainly in large residential areas.

It should not be too surprising if municipal self-rule on ethnic lines inevitably led to 'economic suicide and social disaster', it said, adding that in its opinion the architects of Group Areas had failed to forsee the predicaments and problems experienced by all-Indian local authorities.

In the case of Umzinto, the town board had realised after eight years of existence that the local Indian community had been 'somewhat deluded' into accepting local autonomy.

Services

Unlike many white local authorities, the Umzinto North Town Board was unable to meet the demands, desires and aspirations of citizens as it was unable to provide decent amenities and facilities.

Because of Group Areas restrictions, suitable lands were not available within the municipal area for a wide variety of provisions and services, including schools, technical colleges, libraries, clinics and cemeteries.

In Umzinto's case, the real crunch would come soon when land for housing would reach saturation point and become so scarce that problems upon problems would start piling up.

The memorandum, signed by Mr G H M Belim, chairman of the board, stated: 'The board believes its proposals (for scrapping of the Act) would be welcomed by the vast majority of Indians who see Group Areas as obnoxious and unjust. They ought to know because many of them had suffered insecurity, anxiety, frustration and material losses under the Act.'

Indians support blacks in St Wendolin's

(82) Mercury 19/6/82

Mercury Reporter

INDIAN community representatives made it clear that they did not want to take over land from the blacks in St Wendolin's when they appeared before a Group Areas Board inquiry in Pinetown yesterday.

More than 1 000 blacks packed the Pinetown Civic Hall and applauded speakers as they spoke in favour of the area being kept for the black community.

Earlier, the chairman, Mr S W van Wyk, pointed out that the purpose of the hearing was to investigate the 'desirability or otherwise' of the deproclaiming of St Wendolin's Ridge as an Indian group area.

He said his board did not have the power to ask for the area to be declared a black group area, but assured the residents that the board had no intention of removing any member of the black community from there.

He said the board had been inundated with written representations from various bodies requesting that the black community be allowed to remain in St Wendolin's.

Donation

'I assure you that today's proceedings will in no way detrimentally affect the future of the residents. We are investigating the possibility of allowing them to stay in the area where they have lived in for generations,' he told the packed hall.

Father D Weber, of the Mariannhill Mission Institute, announced a donation of R5 000 000 from the institute towards the redevelopment of St Wendolin's if the black residents were allowed to remain there.

He said the area rightfully belonged to the blacks who had lived there for more than 100 years.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, said the SAIC was totally opposed to the uprooting of settled communities and called for St Wendolin's to be permanently declared a black group area.

Announcement

Mr D K Singh, chairman of the Durban Housing Action Committee who also represented the Natal Indian Congress, said the effect would be devastating if the black residents were moved from St Wendolin's.

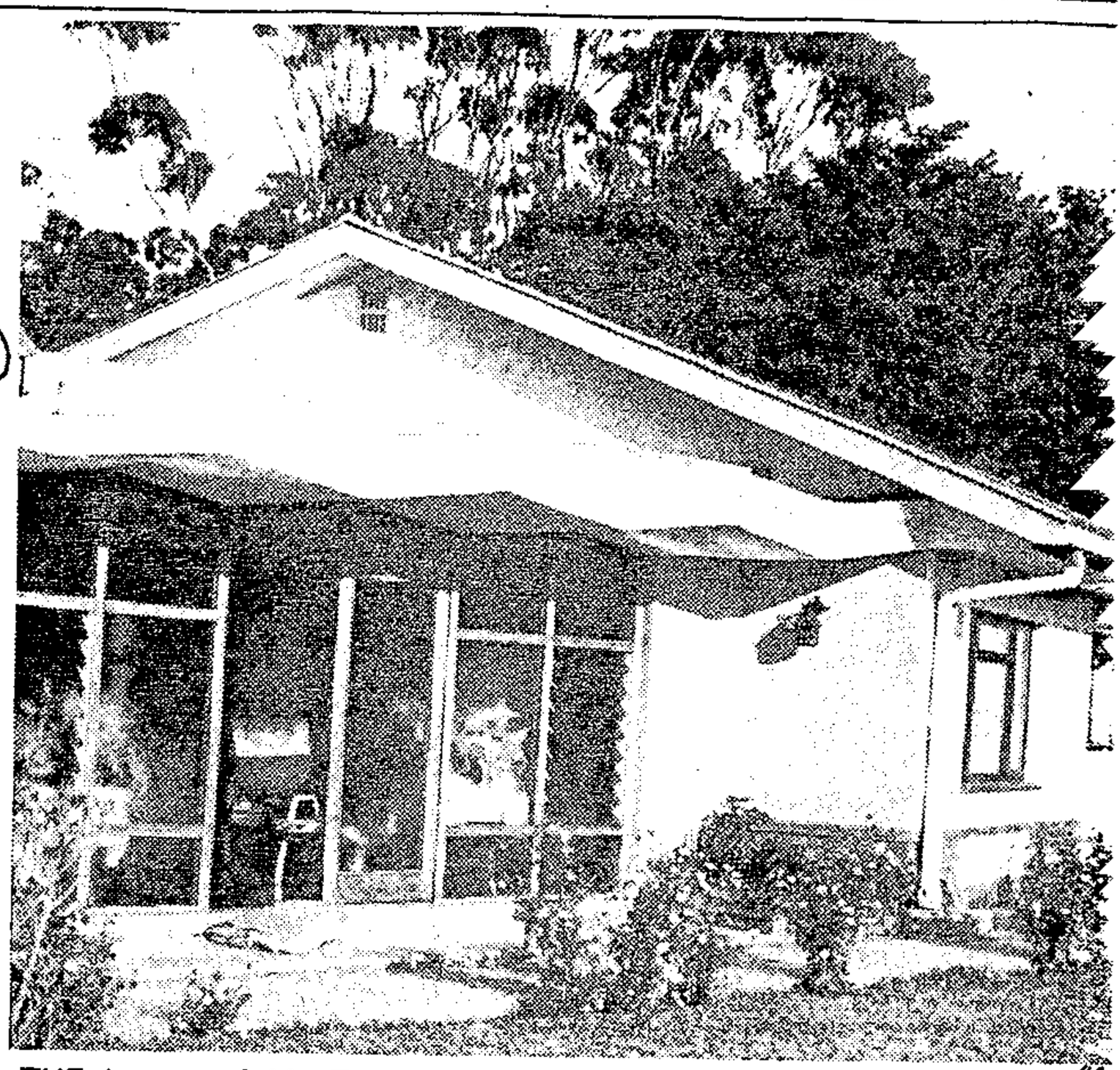
'It's time that the Sword of Damocles, hanging over the heads of the black community, be immediately removed by declaring the area black.'

At the end of the three-hour hearing, Mr van Wyk announced that his board would consider all the representations and forward its recommendations to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, who would make an announcement.

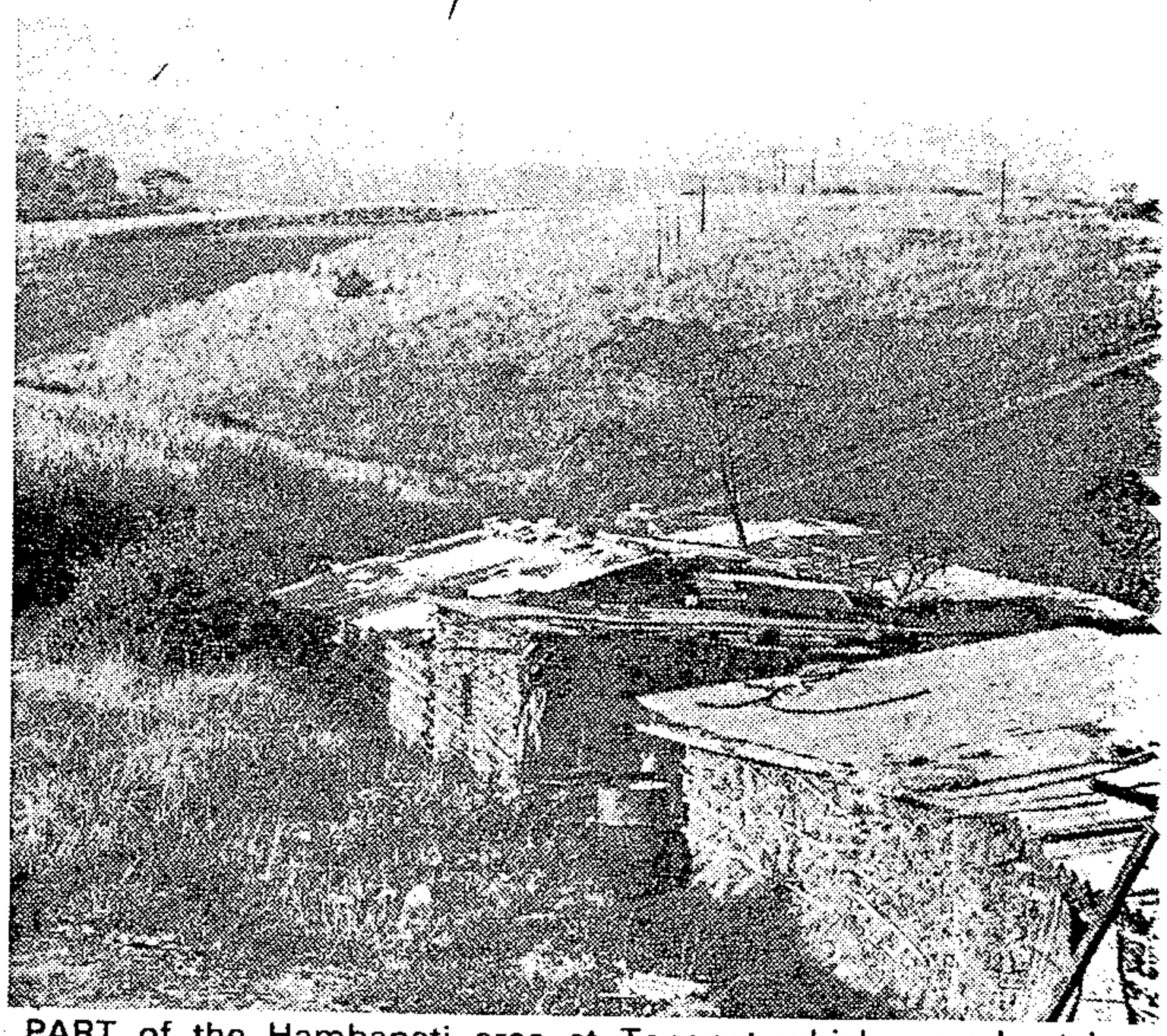
The Natal Mercury, Friday, July 2, 1982

Indian farmers to fight extension

Mercury 2/7/82 (82) (4125) (3441)



THE home of Mr Tom Naidoo, one of many Indian-owned hom[illegible] likely to be affected.



PART of the Hambanati area at Tongaat which may be taken over for black housing.

Mercury Reporter

WORRIED Indian cane farmers in Tongaat yesterday pledged to 'fight to the hilt' any move to uproot them to make way for black housing.

The Tongaat Town Board recently served notice on the farmers at Hambanati on behalf of the Port Natal Administration Board to acquire the land for extension to the Hambanati township.

They were told by the Town Clerk, Mr V V Parkhouse, to accept the letter as a notice of intent to take over the land and in the event of it being not possible to negotiate a sale, expropriation proceedings would be instituted.

Objections

Mr Parkhouse told the Mercury yesterday that his board had nothing to do with the proposed expropriation. It merely acted as an agent for the Port Natal Administration Board.

Seven farmers, owning a total of 120 ha, are affected and have already lodged objections with the Town Board.

One of the farmers, Mr Tom Naidoo, whose family settled there in 1933, said he had been having sleepless nights since receiving the notice. 'We are not opposed to the provision of black housing, but what worries us most is that this is to be done at the expense of prime Indian agricultural land.

'The Indian community has lost thousands of hectares of farmland in Natal because of the Group Areas Act. Agricultural land, especially caneland is scarce,' he pointed out.

Mr Naidoo said just his sprawling farmstead was valued at about R100 000 and he doubted that the compensation he would receive for the house would be sufficient to have it re-built at today's prices.

Group Areas Act

Mr C S Mudaly, secretary of the Natal Indian Cane Growers' Association, said his association also had lodged strong objections to the proposed expropriation of the farmland.

'If this land is lost the total area under cane owned by Indian farmers will be reduced. The Group Areas Act effectively prohibits farmers from buying additional land in areas which are not Indian.

'Indians have so far lost nearly 16 000 ha of agricultural land because of the Group Areas Act and in spite of repeated pleas to the Government to earmark more land, not even a proportion of the lost land has been returned to the community,' he added.

DURBAN (82) FM 9/7/82

Grey St blues

The nine-year battle to have the ban on residential development in Durban's Grey Street Indian area lifted could be drawing to a close.

A final decision by Community Development Minister Pen Kotze is said to be imminent. Opposition to the prohibition on residential development in the Grey Street area has been mounting since it was declared an Indian Group area in 1973.

There have been three appeals at ministerial level to have the restriction set aside — all of them unsuccessful. The South African Indian Council (SAIC) last year invited Kotze to tour the area personally. The council made a direct appeal to him to use his influence to have the restriction removed. But, according to SAIC chairman Amichand Rajbansi, the Minister failed to reply to the request.

This time Rajbansi hopes the minister will heed the representations. He says Kotze will re-visit Grey Street on August 12 and he has been told that he will be issuing a final statement on the matter.

"We're not sure whether the Minister will agree to allowing residential development in the whole of the Grey Street district or only part. But we are hoping that he is at least going to make a start to put right this anomalous situation."

Secretary of the Central Durban Indian Ratepayers Association Karsandas Manjee tells the *FM* that the DCD has blocked applications to have the ban lifted on the grounds that there are insufficient facilities. Manjee says the restriction on development is creating distortions.

in the property market.

In terms of Section 23 of the Group Areas Act only commercial and office development is permitted in the Grey Street area. The result is an oversupply of these types of accommodation. In 1978 it was estimated that only 58,8% of the available office space in Grey Street was occupied — although much of the slack has been taken up in recent years.

Developers, says Manjee, regard commercial and office development as unviable. As a result they have been reluctant to develop their properties. This has led to serious under-building in the Grey Street area and signs of urban decay are emerging.

"Grey Street is 50 years behind the rest of the city as far as development is concerned because of these restrictions," complains Manjee. "I fear Grey Street may end up being a slum. There is just no incentive for property owners to improve their properties."

He believes the strongest demand for development in the area lies in the residential sector. But as rents are likely to be high and only the very rich will be able to afford them, he does not foresee a mass influx of people from the suburbs.

Move to lift Grey Street's residential development ban

(82)

Mercury 15/7/82

Mercury Reporter

A FRESH attempt to get the Government to lift the ban on residential development in Durban's Grey Street complex will be made next month when the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, arrives in Durban.

Mr K T Manjee, secretary of the Central Durban Indian Ratepayers Association, said the ban was stifling development in the area as many property owners, who planned to build flats, had to scrap their plans because of the restrictions imposed by the Government.

Mr Kotze is expected to visit Grey Street on August 12 and give a decision on whether he is prepared to lift the ban on residential development in the area.

In a memorandum to the Government recently the Grey Street Indian Local Affairs Committee pointed out that the restrictions had been a serious and severe handicap to the viable development of the area.

Opposition to the ban on residential development in the area has been mounting ever since the area was declared an Indian Group Area in 1973. There have been several appeals at ministerial level to set aside the restrictions but without success.

Mr Manjee said Grey Street was nearly 50 years behind as far as development in the other parts of the city was concerned and blamed the restrictions for this.

He said Grey Street might end up a slum as there was no incentive for ratepayers to improve their properties.

Anger over plan to move families

(82)

S. Times 18/7/82

By TICKS CHETTY

THIRTY-THREE white and Indian families will lose their homes if a Government proposal to hand over parts of Richmond in Natal to coloureds is accepted.

Although leaders of the coloured community declined to comment on the proposal this week, the Department of Community Development move has upset many of the town's whites and Indians.

They are not opposed to the more than 30 coloured families in Richmond being given a residential area, but they are certainly against being forced to quit their homes.

They suggest another area be earmarked for development as a coloured township.

They say this would avoid the displacement of Indians and whites from homes in which many families have lived for generations.

Concern

Mr Dharmraj Sing, chairman of the Richmond Indian Local Affairs Committee, said he had received several telephone calls from people expressing concern over the plan.

"Many of the callers were upset and said they would oppose moves to force them out of their homes."

Mr W L Whyte, secretary of the Richmond Coloured People's Civic Association, said his association could not comment on the Government plan until they were told officially about it.

Mrs D Forsyth, Richmond's Town Clerk, said 16 white and 17 Indian-owned homes would be affected.

Residents have until August 6 this year to make representations to the Group Areas Board on the issue.

Petition to oppose rezoning plan for Richmond

(82) Mercury 21/7/82

Mercury Reporter

A DEPUTATION of worried Richmond property owners yesterday held urgent talks with the NRP Member of Parliament for Mooi River, Mr Ralph Hardingham, to obtain his support to fight the proposed rezoning of a section of Richmond for coloureds.

The talks follow anger among local white and Indian property owners to the Government's move to uproot about 33 families to make way for coloured housing in the Natal inland town.

Earlier yesterday, a meeting of more than 150 Richmond residents and property owners unanimously resolved to send a petition to the Department of Community Development opposing the proposed rezoning.

Mr Harry Kingdon, who chaired the meeting attended by white and Indian property owners in the Memorial Hall, told the Mercury afterwards that they expected to receive 1 000 signatures for the petition.

The petition reads: 'We the ratepayers and residents of Richmond town, Natal, while appreciating the difficulties of the coloured housing problem, oppose the expropriation of any existing white or Indian residential property for the purposes of housing other ethnic groups.'

In terms of the proposal the Department of Community Development proposes to displace a total of 33 families to provide housing for a coloured population of 35 families.

Indian sugar farmer gets Govt ultimatum

17/8/87 Mercury Reporter

AN INDIAN sugar farmer on the Natal South Coast has been given an ultimatum by the Government to dispose of his shares in a company owning a farm in a whites-only area near Port Shepstone, or they will be forcibly sold.

Mr S P Pillay has sought the help of the South African Indian Council to make urgent representations to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, to reconsider the ultimatum.

Mr Pillay was given six months in which to dispose of his shares or action would be taken against him in terms of Section 41 of the Group Areas Act, which gives the minister the right to sell the shares.

Mr Sewsunker Ramphal, the SAIC member for the South Coast, told the Mercury yesterday that he was deeply upset at the Government action against Mr Pillay 'in the light of utterances by senior Cabinet ministers that the Government was moving away from discrimination'.

The ultimatum follows pressure from the Paddock and Plains Farmers' Association, some of whose members were opposed to the acceptance of the Indian farmer into the Paddock area.

Mr Ramphal, who is also president of the Natal Indian Agricultural Union, said Mr Pillay bought the farm from a deceased estate.

'It was more a gentleman's estate than a viable, income-producing farm. It was in a bad way when Mr Pillay took it over.

'No one else was interested in buying the farm at the time, in spite of it being offered to neighbouring farmers and being widely advertised.'

Mr Ramphal has been approached by Mr Pillay to make representations to the Government on his behalf.

He said the farm was bought by a company called F W B Farms, with a white Port Shepstone estate agent holding 51 percent of the company's shares and Mr Pillay 49 percent.

Because the farm is now viable, Mr Pillay wants to take transfer of it in his name.

'This latest ultimatum from the Department of Community Development has put a further damper on the spirts of Mr Pillay,' Mr Ramphal said.'

Richmond rejects proposed Govt proclamation

(82)

24/8/82 Mercury

'We don't want coloured area'

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

RICHMOND Town Board has told the Government it does not want a coloured group area proclaimed in the town for fear of attracting 'an indigent refugee population' of coloureds displaced from other areas.

In a five-page memorandum sent to the Department of Community Development in answer to advertisements calling for objections to the proclamation, the board emphasised the lack of job opportunities in the town.

The financial burden of having to absorb displaced people would be intolerable, the board said.

The land advertised was 'grossly inappropriate in relation to the actual needs of the existing coloured population of Richmond', which was estimated at 31 families and of whom only 13 could be considered permanent residents.

A proposal by the town board last year, that 16 plots fronting on to Chilley Street, be reproclaimed, had been intended to cater for the existing population and their natural increase for the forseeable future.

'But the determined opposition of the ratepayers and residents of Richmond, both white and Indian, has been so strong that the Chilley Street proposal is clearly not workable.'

The memorandum also cites opposition to the creation of a coloured group area from the Indian community, who felt it would further reduce their already limited land and increase property prices.

The chairman of the Local Affairs Committee, Mr D Sing, is quoted as saying the Indian population had always accepted coloured residents in their area and he did not forsee any problem in continuing this.

The chairman of the ratepayers' association, Mr C J B Palmer, said rumour had it that the Government's intention was to provide an area to accommodate people removed from the Harding area.

He found it untenable that an area already proclaimed both for Indian and white groups should now be deproclaimed and given to another race group.

The chairman of the town board, Mr R W P Nicholson, said that until recently the board had not been aware that a proclaimed group area would provide all the communal facilities necessary to make the community independent and viable.

For a group numbering no more than 31 families this would be out of the question, he said.

More than 50 homes to be demolished

Mercury 27/8/82 (82)

Mercury Reporter

FIFTY-TWO Indian homes and a small supermarket in Mariannhill are to be demolished to make way for a provincial road which passes through the Indian section of the area to the new black township of Kwa Ndengezi, near Pinetown.

Expropriation notices were issued to landlords earlier this year and were followed up by notices giving families three months to quit their homes.

However, some families and the owner of the supermarket, Mr Steven Govender, were given six months to move out.

Indian Council member for Pinetown, Mr Ismail Patel, said yesterday that several other families who had been affected by the same road had already moved out.

Compensated

He said the Natal Provincial Administration, which was constructing the new road, and the Pinetown Municipality had been sympathetic to the affected families.

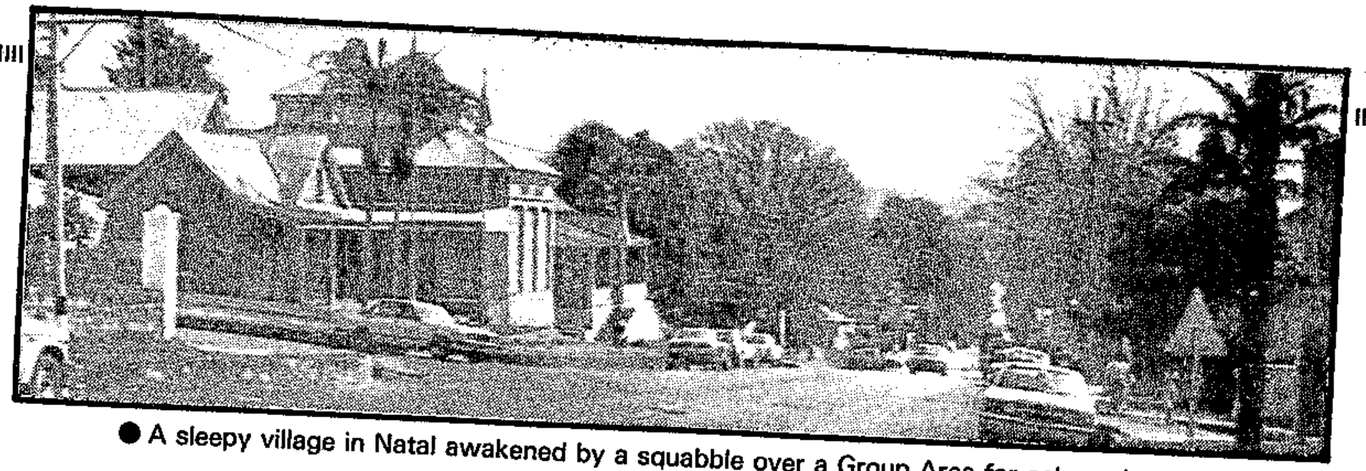
'Not only were they fairly compensated, they were told that they could retain all their building material once their houses had been demolished,' said Mr Patel. The Province also had promised to level the ground on which the families planned to build their new homes.

Temporary portable huts have been promised to the families while their new homes were being built, he said.

SUNDAY EXPRESS August 29, 1982

Group Areas row shakes a sleepy town

By MIKE CADMAN



● A sleepy village in Natal awakened by a squabble over a Group Area for coloured people.

DURBAN — The Group Areas Act has finally hit Richmond in Natal — and it has thrown the small farming village into turmoil.

The main topic of conversation among villagers who stop for a chat in the main street is a Government proposal to evict white and Indian families to make way for Richmond's coloured community — who have been pressing for an area of their own since 1967. At present most of the 31 coloured families live in the Indian area.

In June it seemed their wishes had been granted, because the Department of Community Development proposed to declare part of the village a coloured group area — at the expense of 17 Indian and 16 white families who live there. But this has met with stiff opposition.

Now it is causing bitterness — and a decision either way is bound to upset somebody.

"We are tired of living in other people's backyards," said Mr William Whyte, secretary of the Richmond Coloured Peoples' Association.

"We are tired of being given second best, and of people trying to pretend that we don't exist.

"We believe the local authority is under a moral obligation to provide an area where coloureds can enjoy home ownership and residential rights.

"We think the petitions and meetings against the move are just a delaying tactic on the part of the town council, made on ideological and misplaced beliefs. It is not our intention to cause discomfort or hardship by displacing other people."

The Richmond Town Board, supported by the local affairs committee (representing Indian people) has sent a memorandum to the Department of Community Development giving their reasons for opposing the move.

Mr C J Palmer, chairman of the Richmond Ratepayers' Organisation, said it was feared that the formation of a coloured group area would result in an influx of people from outside Richmond.

The town board memorandum says the land allocated for the coloured area is "grossly inappropriate" to the actual needs of the 31 families.

A past chairman of the town board, Mr Gerald Ellis-Cole, said that for the past 16 years the Government had overruled the board's attempts to provide a solution to the housing problem of Richmond's coloureds.

"In that the board was always prepared to help these people. What we were not prepared to do was provide a solution to the coloured housing problem in other towns — and I think that situation is still valid."

Mr Whyte said fears that coloured people would flock to Richmond were unfounded.

'Who would want to come and live in a town where there are no jobs? All we want is an area of our own," he said.

Mr Dharmraj Sing, chairman of the Indian local affairs committee, said he had received many phone calls from Indians who might be forced to move.

"Many of these people are upset because they have worked hard to get their homes. They are also worried about where they will be moved to.

"Until now the coloureds in Richmond have always shared facilities with Indians without any problems. I don't see any change if this situation were to continue."

The town board also claims it would have a struggle to meet the cost of providing services for extra people if the feared influx of coloured people materialised.

What of the people who would have to move out to make room for the coloured community?

"Many of the whites are pensioners who have battled to establish their retirement cottages," said Mr Ellis-Cole. "They will be compensated, but will they be able to find similar quality houses?"

"I could never find a home similar to mine, even if I was paid R5 000 more than it's worth," said one elderly resident. "I don't mind living near coloureds, but I can't afford to move, nor do I want to."

Council 'yes' to black hostel in white area

(82) Mercury 1/9/82

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE City Council here decided by eight votes to five yesterday to support a proposal that a hostel for 20 black theological students be built in a residential area adjoining the university campus.

It was also decided that a petition by Scottsville people condemning the hostel be sent to the Department of Community Development, which would make the final decision.

Tracing the history of the proposal, Councillor Harry Lundie, chairman of the town planning, housing and estates committee, said the Lutheran Church's headquarters in Germany had decided that various problems relating to the training of their black ministers could be resolved if a department of theology were established at the university and a hostel built.

He said the Church was prepared to give R800 000 towards the Chair in theology as well as a large sum towards providing the library with the necessary books.

They planned to build the hostel for black students on a large site they had already bought, for R130 000, across the road from a similar hostel they already owned for their white students.

Obvious solution

The reason for the building of a hostel was not because the university could not accommodate the black students, but because the Church did not want them to stay in a university residence. They required direct control over their students.

However, what had seemed an obvious solution to the Church's headquarters had turned out to be not so obvious in South Africa because of the Group Areas Act, Mr Lundie said.

Would you argue that a bar or liquor and bottles is essential?

Because the site was very large, the proposed hostel could be built well away from anyone who was likely to object.

'They have even gone to the extent that they a have offered to build a high fence so that nobody can see what is on the property,' he said.

He added that none of the residents abutting the proposed site for the black hostel had objected when approached by the Church's representative, while two out of seven adjoining the existing white hostel had objected to the new building, when asked.

Officials to object to group area plan

Mercury Reporter

GOVERNMENT plans to set aside a new group area for coloureds in Richmond are expected to come under stiff opposition at a Group Areas Board hearing in the town's Memorial Hall today at 10 a m.

Representatives of the Richmond Town Board, the Richmond Indian Local Affairs Committee and the South African Indian Council will be among the objectors giving evidence at the hearing.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, said yesterday that after talks with the coloured community of Richmond, the SAIC had come up with an acceptable alternative which he would suggest at the hearing.

In a five-page memorandum to the Department of Community Development, the Richmond Town Board made it clear that it did not want a coloured group area proclaimed in the town, for fear of attracting 'an indigent refugee population' of coloureds displaced from other areas.

It also emphasised the lack of job opportunities in the town and added that the financial burden of having to absorb displaced people would be intolerable.

The land advertised was 'grossly inappropriate in relation to the actual needs of the existing coloured population of Richmond', which was estimated at 31 families, and of whom only 13 could be considered permanent residents.

(82) Mercury 11/9/82

Coloureds in limbo

Pietermaritzbrg Bureau

EMOTIONS ran high at a public meeting in Richmond yesterday to discuss a Government investigation into a proposed residential area for coloureds in the town.

And there was standing room only when about 200 local white, coloured and Indian residents packed the Richmond Memorial Hall to attend the Group Areas Board hearing into the question of proclaiming a coloured group area.

At the end of the two-hour meeting, described by the chairman of the board's investigating committee, Mr van Wyk as 'very interesting and stimulating if nothing else', white ratepayers gave their town board a mandate to negotiate on their behalf.

From the outset Mr van Wyk indicated a reduced area for coloured housing in the Chilley Street advertised area excluding all the Indian properties and affecting only three white residences.

The town board, taking into account the objections lodged by the ratepayers of Richmond, suggested another area outside the existing proclaimed group area, and the meeting agreed to leave the decision to the local authority.

A spokesman for the town board said late yesterday that the board had accepted the proposals of the Indian and coloured people and would instruct the town planner to plan the reduced area proposed to provide housing for both municipal and private enterprise and appropriate community facilities.

The chairman had to bring the meeting to order on a number of occasions and reprimanded certain people for interrupting him.

Appealing for calm, he said: 'You have a coloured community in Richmond and they cannot just be dissipated into thin air. They are part and parcel of the Richmond community and they do not have a place to put their heads down. We must provide for them in terms of the Group Areas Act.'

He told residents that this was the third inquiry by the board's investigating committee, and indicated that the area under consideration was in fact considerably smaller than that advertised for objections.

One of the speakers said Mr van Wyk had proved very forceably that the issue was in fact not a major one, and another speaker accused the media of causing a gross misunderstanding of the whole issue.

Mr van Wyk said he pardoned ratepayers' ignorance. The media, he said, knew exactly what the situation was but had tended to create the impression that the whole of the advertised area was to go coloured.

Another speaker said there was no chance of any industry coming to Richmond and asked where the possible additional coloured people would find employment. Concern was also expressed about the possibility that coloureds would move to Richmond if Ixopo were handed to KwaZulu and Harding to Transkei.

Red faces after 'racial' petition

82

Black hostel in Golf Road won't tee off if whites have their way!

RON McDonald, head of the Royal Agricultural Society, refused to comment on the signing of the petition

DICK Jones, Director of the Pietermaritzburg Publicity Association: "I signed in my private capacity"

THE controversy surrounding the building of a campus-style hostel for 20 theology students in a white area in Pietermaritzburg has led to a lot of red faces after names of people who signed the petition objecting were made known.

By Barney Mthombothi

The students' residence is to be built in Golf Road in Scottsville on two properties owned by the Lutheran Theological Training Centre. The students will read for a B Th degree at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.

An endowment of R800 000 to the university from the Lutheran World Federation is dependent on adequate accommodation for black students in close proximity to the campus.

The city council gave its go-ahead to the building of the hostel last week despite a protest petition signed by 63 Scottsville residents living between Golf and munity Development, be turned down.

Approached by the **Sunday Tribune**, Mr Jones refused to comment on the matter.

"I signed the petition in my private capacity and in my position (as Director of Publicity Association) I'm not allowed to make any comment," he said.

Mr McDonald refused to comment, saying he did not want to be quoted on the matter.

"My name appeared merely as somebody who signed the petition and I'm not prepared to make a statement to anybody. I made my to her.

"She said there would be a big residence for students. I was not told there were only 20 students. What I'm against is a big concentration of students. You know, students will always be students. I didn't want the residence to be right on my property.

"I have no objection at all to Africans training here because these ministers will go out to convert other people to Christianity. To me that's wonderful. I'm a Christian church worker myself.

"Then you must

Durban roads.

Among those who signed the petition were Mr Dick Jones, director of the Pietermaritzburg Publicity Association, Mr Ron McDonald, head of the Royal Agricultural Society, and Mr R. J. Watkinson, a director of Shuter and Shooter, who publish and sell books to black schoolchildren.

The petition which was also handed to the Department of Community Development, who have the final say in the matter, opposes the establishment of the hostel on the grounds that property values can "only drop steeply" if black students are housed in the area and that the differences in cultures, backgrounds and habits would cause tension between local homeowners and students."

The petition urges that the application for a group areas permit, which the Lutheran Theological Training Centre lodged with the Department of Com- point clear to the people concerned."

Also submitted to the city council — objecting to the presence of black theology students — was a letter from the Natal Provincial Council.

However, the deputy Provincial Secretary, Mr W. R. Bezuidenhout later issued a statement saying the letter was signed at a "relatively junior level" without the knowledge of the Provincial Secretary.

The letter was signed by a Mr J. W. Martin on behalf of the Provincial Secretary.

A woman, who asked not to be identified, said she was "embarrassed" to have signed the letter protesting against the building of residence of racialistic grounds.

"I signed without seeing the petition," she said. "I don't mind it as long it's Christian work, that's fine with me."

She said the woman who brought the petition to her home did not explain the facts know my embarrassment when my name is put on the paper as objecting on racialistic grounds. This is just the biggest lot of rubbish.

"I don't want to be caught up in any more of this garbage because I've just about had enough. I'm so cross."

The organiser of the petition, Mr A. Albers, of Carbis Road, refused to comment, saying he had had enough bother from newspapers.

Dr Gunther Wittenberg, of the Lutheran Church who is responsible for the Training Centre, said he hoped the Department of Community Development would consider the merits of the case and not be swayed by emotions.

The city council has approved it and although it has no ultimate power in the matter, its word will carry a lot of weight when the decision is made.

The Government's decision will be made known in the next few weeks.

TUKS STUDENTS IN 'BLACK' MOOD!

Tribune Reporter

TUKS was in uproar this week as 3 000 students met to oppose moves to allow limited black post-graduate access to the university.

The future of the current Students' Representative Council at the University of Pretoria is in jeopardy after the mass meeting to discuss the limited admission of black students to the campus from next year.

It has been reliably learnt that the SRC, dominated by Conservative Party members, is split over one of the motions accepted by the meeting. The motion — proposed by a CP member — conditionally accepted the university council's decision to admit black students, and added that it should only be seen as an "interim measure".

According to a campus source there is a rift in the SRC on whether to accept the motion from the mass meeting or to accept the university council's decision unconditionally.

The meeting—held in the Amphitheater where CP leader Andries Treurnicht drew 5 000 students at their lunch - time meeting earlier this year — was attended by 3 000 students. By the time the vote was taken the crowd dwindled to less than 1 000.

A fair number of HNP supporters lurked in the crowd and they were stunned as Mr Odendaal, a CP organiser, spoke in support of allowing blacks on campus.

Just after he spoke, Mr G. Kruger, leader of the HNP youth branch, stepped forward and lashed at the council's decision saying it was part of a "broader onslaught against the principal of apartheid."

"It is just Polstu (the Progressive Students Movement) and communists who want Tuks to be open," he charged.

A Polstu member, Mr Pieter Vermeulen, said Christianity and racism were irreconcilable. A motion proposed by another Polstu member, Mr Jan van Vollenhoven — that a referendum be held at the campus over the issue — was also accepted by the students and afterwards the SRC chairman, Mr Scott confirmed that a referendum would be held.

Bid to allow Indian farmer in white area

Mercury Reporter

EXECUTIVE members of the South African Indian Council are to hold talks soon with white farmers in Paddock, near Port Shepstone, in a bid to persuade them to drop their objection against an Indian farmer owning land in a white area.

Exco chairman Amichand Rajbansi said yesterday that he had discussed the plight of a sugar farmer, Mr S P Pillay, with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, and a further meeting was being planned.

The SAIC intervention comes in the wake of a Government ultimatum to Mr Pillay that he dispose of his shares in a company owning the farm in a whites-only area or it will be forcibly sold.

Ultimatum

Mr Pillay was given six months in which to dispose of his shares or action would be taken against him in terms of Section 41 of the Group Areas Act, which gives the minister the right to sell the shares.

The ultimatum follows pressure from the Paddock and Plains Farmers' Association, some of whose members were opposed to his acceptance into the Paddock area.

Mr Pillay bought the farm from a deceased estate, and according to Mr Sewsunker Ramphal, the SAIC member for the South Coast, 'the farm was more a gentleman's estate than a viable, income-producing farm. It was in a bad way when Mr Pillay took it over.'

He said nobody was interested in buying the farm in spite of it being offered to neighbouring farmers and being advertised.

Because the farm was now viable, Mr Pillay wanted to take transfer of it in his name, but had been precluded from doing so because of the objection.

Mr Rajbansi said the lack of agricultural land for Indians was being forcefully taken up with the Government.

Crucial

'The Prime Minister is on record as having said that the two non-negotiable issues were mixing of races in residential areas and in schools.

'It has been made quite clear that the Government will not budge on these two crucial issues.

'But, as far as we are concerned, all the other issues are negotiable.'

A Paddock and Plains Farmers' Association spokesman said many farmers were still strongly against creating a precedent by allowing Indian encroachment into white farmlands.

Black student hostel bid being considered

17/9/82

Mercury

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Department of Community Development is still considering an application by the Lutheran Church to house black theology students in Golf Road near the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.

The department's regional representative, Mr L Friedrich, said the application was being dealt with but he could not say how long it would take.

A proposal to house up to 20 black students in the white residential area of Scottsville has caused a storm. A petition signed by 63 home-owners strongly opposing the application is also with the department.

'We will take into account all the circumstances to determine the merits of an application like this,' said Mr Friedrich, who added that the application probably would be sent to Pretoria for a final decision.

Improve

The Lutheran Church intends developing a property in Golf Road for a residence for black students, a chapel which would provide the spiritual centre for the student community and a library with lecture rooms where additional church-orientated courses would be given.

Dr Gunther Wittenberg, of the Lutheran Training Centre, said the black churches wanted to improve the quality of their theological education but would support the scheme only if a place of residence conducive to the study of theology were provided.

The City Council has supported the Church.

4. AFFILIATIONS TO INDUSTRIAL FEDERATIONS CONTINUED:

	Federation of Salaried Staff Associations of
	Pulp and Paper Industry's Joint Committee
	Rand Water Board Unions Joint Committee
	South African Council of Mining Unions
	South African Federation of Leather Trade Un
	South African Council of Transport Workers
	South African Federation of Chemical and Alli Union

5. In the light of the 1979 amendments to the Industria Act, could you please indicate if your union has mad for extensions in scope. If so,

a) where.....

b) to whom .....

c) for what additional area.....

d) has this been granted.....

e) if so, when.....

GROUP AREAS (82)

Richmond saga

FM 1/10/82

The coloured community resident in the farming town of Richmond, Natal, is set to get its own group area — after 17 years of vacillation. It took three Department of Community Development (Comdev) enquiries, but now formal proposals setting aside a portion of the town as a coloured group area have been submitted to the Group Areas Board (GAB).

Everyone, including the affected coloured community, it seems, agreed that Richmond should have its own coloured group area. The stumbling block was that no-one could agree on where it should be situated, or how big it should be. Indecision over the proposal, says town board chairman Ravenor Nicholson, can be traced back to 1965, when Richmond was divided into white and Indian group areas. There were only nine coloured families living in the town then, not enough, in the GAB's view, to warrant a separate group area. Consequently, coloureds were allowed to live in the Indian quarter, though in terms of the Group Areas Act they were not entitled to buy or own their own properties.

Several coloured group areas were subsequently suggested by both the town board and Comdev, but for various reasons were found to be unacceptable. The principal objections were that too many white or Indian property owners would be displaced, or that the proposed areas were too large for the needs of Richmond's coloured community.

Says Nicholson: "Richmond has always wanted a group area for its coloured population but the town board has not wanted to burden residents, many of whom are on fixed incomes, with the increased rates that would be required to service a large settlement." Official insistence that Richmond's proposed coloured group area should be "viable" in terms of GAB policy led to speculation that government was planning to use Richmond as a dormitory town for coloureds living in nearby Harding — allegations which Comdev hotly denied.

"We could never understand why they wanted such a large area. The only conclusion we could come to was that they planned to bring coloureds into the area because there are not a lot here," speculates Nicholson.

The most recent proposal by Comdev, to set aside 24 ha in the centre of town in the Chilley Street vicinity as a coloured group area, drew howls of indignation from the 17 Indian and 16 white families who would be displaced. The town board countered by proposing a small strip along both sides of Chilley Street which it maintained would be "adequate for the natural growth of the coloured community."

At a subsequent GAB hearing, which virtually the entire town turned out to attend, a compromise was struck. The GAB would accept the Chilley Street proposal provided it was enlarged to include three blocks and a buffer strip giving a total area of eight ha. Only three white home owners and several plot owners were affected and they would be guaranteed adequate compensation.

All that remains is for the GAB in Pretoria to give the proposals final approval.

Reduced coloured group area accepted

Mercury (82) 5/10/82

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Richmond Town Board has accepted a proposal that a small section of the town be proclaimed a coloured group area.

The board decided to accept a reduced area indicated by a Group Areas Board committee of inquiry which met ratepayers in the town last month.

In a letter to the Department of Community Development recently, the town board called for an urgent socio-economic survey to establish the type and number of houses required for the resettlement of the coloured people of Richmond.

It also urged that once they had been moved from the Indian area into their new homes, steps should be taken to ensure that further coloured infiltration of that area did not take place.

The decision follows a public meeting early last month at which the chairman of the Group Areas Board, Mr Schalk van Wyk, indicated a reduced area for coloured housing in the Chilley Street area.

'Make old station open trade area'

(82) Mercury 6/10/82

Municipal Reporter

DURBAN'S Mayor has called for the 20-ha old station site to be developed as a trading area for all races.

Speaking to the Durban Rotary Club yesterday, Mrs Sybil Hotz said: 'We are fortunate that the area is not regarded as belonging to any one race group. It is not going to be developed overnight and I firmly believe it should retain its identity and be developed as an open trading area.'

The ratepayers should not be burdened with the development plans for the area, other than for the infrastructure, and an open zoning would ensure participation by the private sector and the neccessary capital.

A triangle bordering on Soldiers Way had already been declared 'open trading' so it was logical for the old station site to be zoned the same.

Mrs Hotz said the city was the centre of a growing metropolitan area with a sizeable proportion of all race groups. Daily 53 000 people of all races entered the CBD and this figure could leap to 140 000 by the turn of the century.

The City Council had to plan to meet the future needs of a vastly different society.

Many decisions would be unpopular, but they had to be taken for the benefit of all, not for a privileged few. The aspirations of others had to be borne in mind as well as the economic, social and political changes that were gathering momentum.

She reminded the Rotarians that the French Revolution had ended with the storming of the Bastille — not begun.

Supported

Mr Donald Smith, chairman of the old station subcommittee, said the Mayor's call was 'very much in line with council thinking'.

The City Council had already supported the opening of the whole CBD to all races. He envisaged the 20-ha area being developed for shops, offices and cultural purposes with a large central park. The only way this would work would be if the area were open to all races.

Coloured LAC at loggerheads over mixed-marriage couple

8/10/82 (82) Mercury

Municipal Reporter

A DECISION to allow a 'mixed-marriage' couple to move into New Dawn Park — a coloured suburb — was carried by a narrow six-to-four margin at a Durban Coloured Local Affairs Committee meeting.

It has caused a serious rift between the committee members and two of the dissenters seem headed for disciplinary action from the coloured Labour Party.

The Department of Community Development had written to the LAC for comment on an application by Mr Z Timol, an Indian married to a coloured radiographer, to acquire one of the houses in an Urban Foundation house-ownership scheme.

The department said Mr Timol had always associated with the coloured community and adopted its way of life. His wife had attended Park Hill High School where her mother was a teacher. Their son attended the Tiny Tots nursery school.

Personal

The four LAC members who voted against the application were Mr A F Christoffels, Mr E F Stewart, Mr E P Smith and Mr D C Young.

Asked to comment yesterday, Mr Stewart said his motives had been personal but added: 'If I married a white woman they wouldn't let me live in Durban North.'

He said he intended taking the matter to the Department of Community Development to object.

Robbed

Mr Christoffels was more forthcoming. He said: 'I was called a racist at the meeting but I am a realist. The Indians have far more land allocated to them than the coloureds and if we make one exception we will open the floodgates, which would not be very wise considering the mood of the people in Newlands East and the acute shortage of houses.

'They feel they have been robbed. They live in areas they didn't choose.'

Mr Christoffels said there was a deep-rooted resentment of Indians 'who came along and swept coloured woman off their feet' because the Indian men tended to be more affluent than the coloureds.

Agreement

Mr Smith said he had been 'confused' and had not really understood the issue so he had abstained. Mr Young denied voting against.

But yesterday LAC chairman Mr A W Stowman confirmed that both had broken a gentleman's agreement not to oppose the Timol application.

Six of the eight-man LAC are members of the Labour Party, which has a policy of non-racialism.

Mr Stowman, also vice-chairman of the Labour Party, said: 'The Timol application was debated at length at a caucus meeting of the Labour Party members. No punches were pulled and when it went to the vote in favour of the application everyone agreed to abide by the caucus decision at the LAC meeting.

'We were taken by complete surprise and terribly embarrassed when Mr Smith and Mr Young argued against allowing the couple into the area.'

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, OCTOBER 10, 1982

Jaffer Khan's impossible dream...the sad story of a man who can't build on his plot because he's the wrong colour

Whites only blow for Illovo grandad

82

A place at the sea ... not for Jaffer Khan. He can't build on this beautiful Illovo Beach plot of his because it's in a white area and Indians can't build there. Now they want a whites-only beach as well

By FRANCI HENNY

NINETY-FOUR-year-old Jaffer Khan once had a dream of retiring to a home overlooking the ocean...

That was 30 years ago.

Today Mr Khan, now frail and ill, lives in Merebank, Durban, where his only view is the smoke-billowing stacks of a nearby oil refinery.

More than 30 years ago Mr Khan made a successful bid for a vacant plot at Illovo Beach near Durban — a suburb now reserved for whites under the Group Areas Act.

Since purchasing the property his life has become a complex tangle of red tape — which forces him to pay rates on his land but won't allow him to build on it.

The final blow for Mr Khan came last week when the Kingsburgh Town Council — under which Illovo Beach falls — voted in favour of restricting local beaches for whites only.

The council passed the recommendation to the Provincial Council for final approval.

"My father is very upset about the council's application. It has come at a bad time. One of my brothers died this week and it has all all been too much. He is still in a state of shock," said Mr Khan's son, who asked not to be named.

"Apparently the Illovo Beach plot was for sale by auction when my father bought it. He has been paying his rates regularly to the Kingsburgh municipality."

According to another son, Majid, the latest assessment shows that the rates for the undeveloped plot at the end of the tranquil, wooded Saville Lane cul-de-sac, are R480.

It was only recently that the family discovered the property was zoned for whites in terms of the Group Areas Act.

Kingsburgh's mayor, Joan du Plooy, said the move for segregated beaches was made without the knowledge that one local ratepayer was not white.

She maintains the council's decision was not racially inspired. "We are just trying to cater for our residents who have very limited facilities — especially parking."

However, some councillors have reportedly said they feel the whites only zoning is necessary because other races, particulaly Indian fishermen, are "taking over".

But Mrs du Plooy was adamant that the council would not try to force Mr Khan to sell his property. "As far as the beaches are concerned, the council will have to go into committee to discuss this."

Mr Khan's son said that as a ratepayer his father could probably take the case to court. "But he is too old and tired to go into all that now. And we five sons have been put off as well.

"I think my father will sell if the price is right. He wants R30 000."

He said they had had several offers from whites in the Transvaal.

Meanwhile, the Kingsburgh Town Council expects to receive a reply from the Provincial Council either this month or next on the whites only application.

INDIAN FORCED TO SELL HOTEL IN A WHITE AREA

BY SHAMI HARICHUNDER

A Pietermaritzburg Indian business tycoon played a game of moonlight hide-and-seek for four months at a white hotel he owned in Estcourt to stall a police probe into the ownership of the popular Natal Midlands resort.

Hotelier Vartharajulu Mudaly broke his silence this week and told the **Sunday Tribune** how for 17 months the area's Drug and Liquor Squad which is based in Mooi River had conducted an intensive investigation to prove he owned the Willow Grange Hotel.

While the police investigation was going on, Mr Mudaly, who owns two other hotels and has interests in the transport business, played a game of hide-and-seek — and lost R55 000.

He arrived at the hotel late at night to sleep and left early the following morning to avoid being seen by whites living near the hotel and to escape the police.

The man who contravened the Group Areas Act successfully for 17 months is now bitter he had to sell the hotel — which he said was his pride and joy — at a time when he was about to see a profit from his R202 000 business venture.

He said he bought the hotel from two whites — Mr Arthur Pollard and Mr Rupert Wait — in May 1980 when trade was ailing.

"Mr Pollard and Mr Wait were my nominees and they still acted as the hotel's owners, although my money was invested in it," Mr Mudaly said.

Mr Pollard and Mr Wait refused to comment this week beyond claiming they were not paid by Mr Mudaly to act as his nominees.

"I had big plans for the hotel," a bitter Mr Mudaly said at his plush Pietermaritzburg home this week.

But his hopes were dashed in October last year when he sold up after his attorney had warned him he ran the risk of being charged under the Group Areas Act for operating a business in a white area.

"My attorney told me the police were apparently aware that I was using white nominees. I sold out to a white farmer from Mooi River at a loss of R55 000."

Mr Mudaly lived clandestinely at the hotel from May to August 1980 — the first four months of the period he owned the hotel.

For the four months Mr Mudaly stayed at the hotel he worked as the "manager" of its bottle store in central Estcourt.

"I stopped staying at the hotel at the end of August when the police started harassing and putting pressure on some of my employees.

He said: "Instead of running the risk of being caught out by the police, I moved out of the hotel. This meant having to travel daily between Estcourt and my home in Pietermaritzburg.

"By October last year the travelling started telling on me. At the same time my attorney warned me to sell up. I sold the hotel with regrets."

Asked why he had not applied for a permit from the Department of Community Development he said: "This would have been a fruitless exercise. Some of the locals would have objected to a permit being granted to me."

Lieutenant Tyronne Davis, Station Commander of Mooi River, denied Mr Mudaly's harassment allegations this week and said as far as he and the law were concerned Mr Mudaly did not own the hotel.

He suggested Mr Mudaly take his case further if he had any complaints against the Mooi River police.

Mercury 19/10/82

The only storm was for a tea cup

The Monday afternoon show with Dennis Henshaw

HAD Councillor Lew Phillips not dragged one of his celebrated red herrings round the horseshoe, yesterday's Durban City Council meeting would not have amounted to a tin of supermarket beans.

The new councillors will begin to think that the Press gallery invented all those Grand Guignol debates that used to make the Monday Afternoon Show such a colourful occasion.

Because since they assumed office nothing controversial seems to have enlivened the agendas; no topics have managed to arouse councillors' passions; every meeting has progressed in dull fashion to an early tea.

Surely, the new councillors must be asking themselves, local government has more drama to offer than this?

Lew's effort to inject some fire and brimstone into proceedings came over an innocuous recommendation by Manco that R1 500 be voted for a deputation to visit Pretoria to meet the Minister of Community Development to discuss the development of two supermarket sites in Chatsworth.

Manco also felt that the city council should deal with the sale of this land as a matter of urgency, Chatsworth having been in existence for only 20 years.

The Southern Durban Indian Local Affairs Committee was in full agreement that the development could be undertaken by organisations of any racial group, and the names of Pick 'n Pay and Checkers were mentioned.

Mr Phillips thundered that Indian businessmen should be given the first opportunity to establish these supermarkets with Indian capital. They had been forced to sell properties through road development and the Group Areas Act, and they were prohibited from operating in white areas.

'There should be a lot more homework done on this. Let's explore this avenue first,' he said, leaving no cliché unturned.

Town Clerk Gordon Haygarth tried to explain in tones of sweet reasonableness that entrepreneurs of any racial group could bid for the sites, but this only had Mr Phillips on his feet declaring this to be a nail in some coffin or other.

Councillor Peter Corbett pointed out that this was not a new item, it had been debated at some length and the Indian LAC concerned unanimously approved the recommendation and wanted to get the centre established as quickly as possible.

Mr A Stowman, chairman of the Coloured LAC, did not accept Mr Phillips as a champion of the blacks. His suspicions were aroused, he said, when someone who did not have the interest of the black community at heart made that sort of statement.

But the supermarket chains had shown that they did have the interests of the blacks at heart.

In the event it all proved to be a storm in a teacup. There were only two votes against the recommendation and 27 votes to speed the deputation on its way to Pretoria.

Pedestrian stuff, and if their senior colleagues can't come up with more fire and passion than this, then it's time for the new councillors to get on their feet and let rip. We haven't heard from them yet.

Mixed trading area problems to be discussed

Mercury 19/10/82

82

Mercury Reporter

THE restrictions imposed on Indians owning land in a mixed trading area will be one of the key issues to be raised with the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, at a meeting in Pretoria tomorrow.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, who will head a three-man deputation comprising Mr Baldeo Dookie, Mr Sewsunker Ramphal and Mr M M Desai, said yesterday they would ask the Government to relax the provisions of Section 19 of the Group Areas Act which prohibited Indians from owning land in an open trading area.

He said recently the SAIC had been under pressure from Indians, who planned to take-over white-owned property in a Section 19 area but had to give up because of red tape.

The case of the Port Shepstone sugar farmer, Mr S P Pillay, who had been refused permission to take over a white-owned sugar farm in Paddock would also be discussed.

Last week a substantial property deal, also in Port Shepstone, had to be called off because there was no provision in the Section 19 zoning which allowed for Indian ownership of land in an open trading area.

Companies

Opposing an application for a permit, a spokesman for Port Shepstone Town Council pointed out that as there were no provisions in the zoning for Indian ownership of property in a Section 19 area his council could not support the application.

In many cases to overcome the ban, Indians were forced to form companies with whites holding a 51 percent share.

Another case where an Indian's move to develop his property in a white area had to be abandoned was that of Mr Jaffer Khan, who bought a site in Illovo Beach more than 30 years ago, Mr Rajbansi said.

Although he still paid rates for the property, Mr Khan, 94, had now given up his battle to build his dream home on it because of ill-health.

Indian refused permit, so project shelved

Mercury 20/10/82 (82)

Mercury Reporter

AN Indian businessman was forced to shelve his plans to build a motor engineering plant in Port Shepstone after he was refused a permit to buy a white-owned property in the town's light industrial area.

Mr Roy Singh, a prominent Port Shepstone garage owner, told the Mercury yesterday that he had already signed documents to purchase the property from a white woman, but the deal had been cancelled because the Department of Community Development rejected his application for a permit.

He said no reasons were given for rejection.

'I am extremely upset and can only come to the conclusion that my application was rejected because of the colour of my skin,' he said.

But, Port Shepstone's Town Clerk, Mr J J Steyn, told the Mercury yesterday that he believed that one of the reasons for rejecting the application was because the property was close to the residential area of Marburg.

'The area in question is not developed and is isolated. It was zoned for light industry many years ago and it's not contiguous with the town's industrial area.

'There is a likelihood of the area being rezoned later,' he said.

Mr Singh said attempts were made in the past to auction some of the plots but the sale was cancelled because of a lack of interest.

'Now I genuinely want to develop the site by building a plant for motor engineering and possibly help provide job opportunities for many workers, but I am being deprived of this opportunity,' he said.

hip bus

Chatsworth shopkeepers to oppose chain stores

Mercury 21/10/82

By Nagoor Bissetty

DURBAN City Council's plan to allow chain stores and hypermarkets to open in Chatsworth would be 'vigorously opposed' because it would ruin many of the township's more than 250 shopkeepers, Mr George Thaver, a member of the Southern Durban Local Affairs Committee, said last night.

He said he was shocked that his chairman Mr Thulkhana Palan had not only supported the council's plan at a council meeting this week, but was also willing to join a council deputation to the Government to get this going.

'I wish to make it clear that Mr Palan has no mandate for this from our LAC, and I am sure he is going to find himself in hot water at our next LAC meeting,' Mr Thaver said.

Mr Thaver said nearly all of Chatsworth's shopkeepers had been displaced from other areas which were zoned mainly for whites. The coming of big white-owned chain stores to Chatsworth would kill what little chances the Indian traders had of making a livelihood, he said.

Green light

Mr Palan said yesterday he had agreed to join the council's deputation to see the Government because he wanted an opportunity to tell the Government that the Group Areas Act should be scrapped and all areas opened to all races.

'I know I still have to get the green light from my LAC,' he said.

Traders in Chatsworth yesterday also reacted angrily to the move to let big chains, such as Pick 'n Pay and Checkers, opening in the area, saying new giant supermarkets were not the answer to the problems of many of Chatsworth's struggling families.

Traders said that in many instances Chatsworth's corner shops were already cheaper than some big chain stores when it came to many basic Indian commodities.

Mr M P Govender, owner of a supermarket in Umhlatuzana, said Indian traders were able to offer competitive prices for most items needed in a typical Indian home because their overheads were low.

Priced more

He said: 'I am sure if two Indian housewives were each to spend R100 — one in a big hyperstore and the other in Chatsworth corner shops — for goods required in a typical Indian household, the one buying in Chatsworth stores would find her R100 stretching a little further.

'But what amazes me is that some housewives will still fall for savings on a few selected items in a chain store although other goods which they also need are invariably priced more,' he said.

Another trader, Mr Daddy Naidoo, said some Chatsworth shops were selling 5 ℓ cans of cooking oil at R5,79 whereas a large white-owned chain group just outside Chatsworth was offering the same at R6,80.

'Housewives, who are not snobs, still find shopping at the corner store more economical,' he said.

Mr R Bhana, another shopowner, said local shopkeepers often helped struggling housewives by allowing them foodstuffs on credit during hard times.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
FXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has [been] answered); leave columns (2) and [3 bla]nk.

	Internal	External
	(2)	(3)
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4)	95	

S. Tribune 24/10/82

(82)

WHY CAD SAYS IT DOESN'T SUPPLY WATER TO AMAWOTANA

THE Department of Co-operation and Development (CAD) does not supply water to the drought-stricken Amawotana area of Inanda because "the nature of the terrain" would damage their vehicles.

This is the response of Roy Blumrick, chief commissioner of CAD in Natal, to questions put to him by the Sunday Tribune two weeks ago when it was discovered people there were paying for water delivered to them in CAD vehicles.

Mr Blumrick said the water supply to Amawotana had not been authorised by his department. The matter, he said, had been referred to the South African Police for investigation.

Three CAD employees have been charged with theft and appeared in the Verulam magistrate's court in this connection last week.

Since their arrest Amawotana — home to about 4 000 people—has had no water. The area is drought-stricken and falls in a rain shadow area. The people travel to Verulam by bus to collect water from public taps there. The journey costs them 15 cents each way and another 15 cents for the container of water.

The Department of Co-operation and Development delivers free water to other areas of Inanda.

Mr Blumrick said free water was not delivered to Amawotana because the "nature of the terrain" would damage their vehicles.

Instead, he said, the department had established Inanda Newtown and had "invited" the residents of Amawotana to move there — where water was made available and where the sites could be purchased by the occupiers.

A spokesman for the residents of Amawotana said residents were unwilling to move to Inanda Newtown because most of them owned the land on which they lived.

Residents also think it strange that the CAD trucks delivered water to the area for weeks without any sign of damage to them. They also pointed out that there is a regular bus service in the area as well as regular deliveries of bread and sorghum beer — and no harm had come to these vehicles either.

Paper ....

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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Food aid

HARARE—The Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, yesterday received the first 1 000-ton milk powder consignment of the four-year food aid from the European Economic Community's representative here, Mr Andrew Vanhaeverbeke. — (Sapa)

Six hanged

PRETORIA—Six men were executed in the Pretoria Central Prison on Monday for murder and rape. — (Sapa)

City seeks increased borrowing

Municipal Reporter

DURBAN'S City Treasurer, Mr Ossie Gorven, wants the city's borrowing powers extended to R500-million for the next five years.

Presently the city has provincial authority to borrow R335 million, but has not used the full quota because the council has used its own internal sources to meet capital needs.

In a report, which the city council will consider on Monday, Mr Gorven said the situation has changed.

The city had been empowered to invest in rent producing property, which would be financed internally and increase income without burdening the ratepayer.

The council now needed to embark 'on a more felixible investment and capital financing policy'.

Internal funds could be used as an income producer and, unless interest rates on the open market were too high, capital needs could be borrowed from outside sources.

Parents write to PM over rugby row

GRAAFF-REINET—Angry parents here have written to the Prime Minister and several Cabinet Ministers over the decision by the headmaster of the Volks High School to ban his

The magistrate immediately recalled to the witness box Dr Norman Jacobson, the district surgeon who saw the wounds on the detainee, Mr Shirish Nanabhai.

Dr Jacobson told the inquest on Tuesday how he had found 'circular, punctate scars the size of 10 c pieces' on Mr Nanabhai's upper arms when he had visited him in detention.

Mr Nanabhai had complained of recieving electric shocks through his arms during his interrogation.

Back in the witness box yesterday, Dr Jacobson was presented with the instrument, described by Mr Bizos as a button electrode used by physiotherapists to treat waste muscle with electric currents.

Possibility

Dr Jacobson agreed that the electrode was also the size of a 10 c piece, and was covered with a punctate cloth designed to prevent the current burning the skin. The cloth was more punctate than Mr Nanabhai's wounds, the district surgeon said.

He said there was 'a distinct possibility' that this was the instrument which had caused Mr Nanabhai's wounds.

The electrode was freely available to physiotherapists and hospitals, he said.

Cross-examined by Mr Pieter Schabort, SC, for the Minister of Law and Order, the district surgeon admitted he had never seen this instrument before and had no expert knowledge on its use or effects.

Maj Arthur Cronwright, head of the John Vorster Square interrogation team, was also recalled to the witness box.

Blank

He said he had asked for a conversation between former detainee Mr Auret van Heerden and the Deputy Attorney-General to be tape recorded because he did not trust Mr van Heerden and thought he might change his statement.

Mr Swanepoel had given him the tape afterwards, but it was blank. He denied that he had asked Mr Swanepoel what Mr van Heerden had said.

Mr Bizos asked why he suddenly lost interest in what Mr Van Heerden had said. Maj Cronwright denied that it was because he already knew what was said.

'I put it to you that you and your colleagues have adopted an attitude to

New township to replace shacks

Mercury 28/10/82

Mercury Reporter

A MAJOR part of Malagazi, predominantly occupied by Indian shack dwellers, will soon be developed into a township for Indians, Mr Harry Reddy, Isipingo's Town Clerk, said yesterday.

Mr Reddy said a meeting would be held shortly with the landowners of the area to negotiate a council takeover.

However, he warned that if the property owners were reluctant to sell the land, about 80 ha, the council would have no option but to apply to the Minister of Community Development for authority to expropriate.

He said shackdwellers at Malagasi were tenants of the land owners and would have to be given alternative accommodation.

'A large portion of Malagasi has been frozen by the council and even new shacks cannot be erected in the area,' said Mr Reddy, adding that the council had a record of the number of shacks in Malagasi and the number of people living in them.

Mr Reddy said that as soon as the council negotiated for the land it would put into effect a town-planning scheme.

Meanwhile, Ispingo Town Council is awaiting completion of about 500 units at its new Orient Hill township which are expected to be ready by the end of 1982.

'After the units are completed we hope to start with phase two in Lotus Park and Orient Hill but this will depend on the availability of funds from the National Housing Commission,' Mr Reddy said.

More than 1 000 units would be built in the two later phases, he said.

Fees up

JOHANNESBURG—The University of the Witwatersrand is to increase tuition fees by about 15 percent and residence fees by 18,5 percent from the beginning of next year. — (Sapa)

22, and Leon de Kok, 24, who were convicted of obstructing a traffic officer in the course of his duty and causing a disturbance.

As a result of their actions, the traffic officer, Mr A D Williams, had been close to tears and had indicated his intentions of resigning from the force, it was claimed.

Mr Fismer said the Court should be seen to protect traffic officers from people who hindered them while carrying out their lawful duties.

Unpleasant

Evidence was that on September 4 the accused noticed that traffic officer Williams had stopped a young black man on a bicycle and was busy issuing a summons.

It was alleged that the accused had interfered with him and that they and their companions had started passing loud remarks which caused a crowd to gather.

Passing sentence, magistrate Mr B T G Delabat said that if the Court allowed such acts to go undeterred the already difficult and unpleasant work of traffic officials would become much more difficult to perform.

He said if the Courts did not act the public would feel free to openly oppose officials which would inevitably lead to peace officers fearing for their own safety in the course of their duties.

Shapland was fined a total of R80 (or 40 days) and De kok R60 (or 30 days).

Death of overseas visitor

Mercury Reporter

AN OVERSEAS visitor, who was injured in a car accident on the Highflats-Umzinto road recently, died on Saturday.

According to a Highflats police spokesman Mr Ahmed Essop Mohammed's car rounded a bend, 'side-swiped' a car travelling in the opposite direction, went out of control and hit a crash barrier.

He was travelling alone at the time. The three occupants of the other car escaped uninjured.

Mr Mohammed's brother, Mr Suleman Bux, said the accident happenedon Thursday, October 14, and he was not sure what had caused it.

Mr Mohammed was taken to Wentworth Hospital in Durban.

STOP SMOKING WITH

(82)

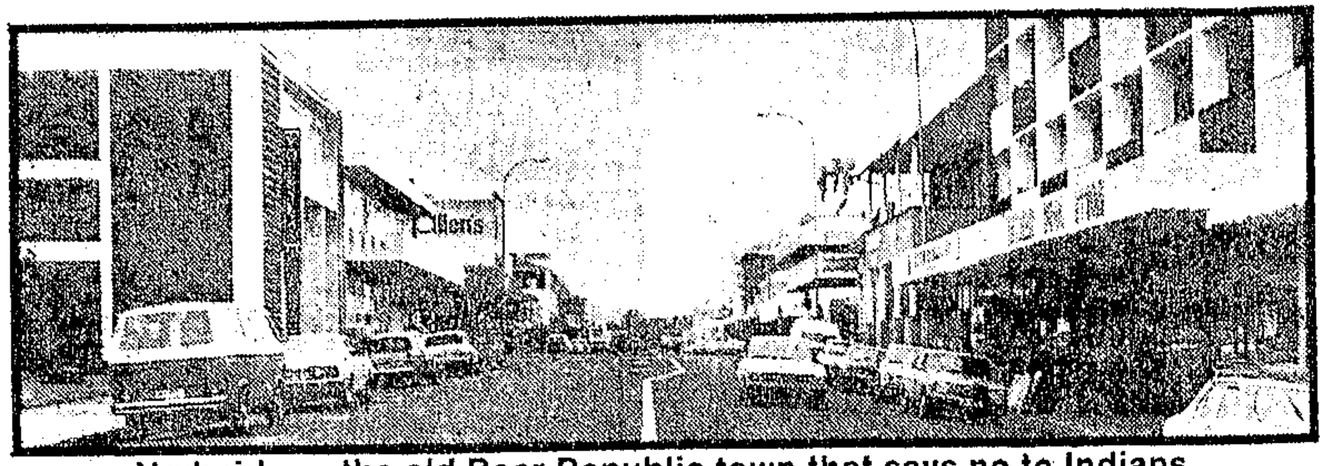
Vryheid—the town that doesn't

By DOMINIQUE GILBERT

VRYHEID means freedom but there is no freedom for Indians in this Northern Natal town where a 100-year-old bylaw from the old Boer Nuwe Republiek prohibits them from living there.

For about 100 Indian workers it is a long and tedious journey each day from their homes in Dundee or Glencoe to work in Vryheid — more than 75 kilometres away.

And while the town's archaic laws prohibit Indians from living in Vryheid, or owning land and businesses there, the Sunday Tribune this week spoke to Indian workers who are employed in nearly every field including clerical jobs, shop assistants brick layers or motor mechanics.



Vryheid . . . the old Boer Republic town that says no to Indians

Most of their employers agreed that despite the law there was a need for their services. Some said employers should apply for permits from the Department of the Interior, but the Tribune found that in many cases businessmen who employ Indians often turn a blind eye to the law.

While some companies subsidise a portion of their travelling costs, the ever-increasing price of transport force many to form lift clubs with between five to six people a car. The average cost is R60 a month each.

For those who have to work late and co-ordinate travelling times with their lift club members, it is difficult, and more often than not the problem becomes so difficult, they are forced to resign from their jobs and return to Dundee in the hope of finding employment.

This problem has created a situation where some employers in Vryheid are refusing to employ Indians because of the "risk factor".

"There are no vacancies in Dundee, and the salaries in Vryheid are very good," said Mrs Rabia Goolam, a 20-year-old bank employee.

For Mrs Goolam, like many others, her day begins at half-past-four every morning, when she cleans her home, and tends to her baby before leaving it with her mother, and setting off to work.

"It takes us more than an hour to travel and we usually get home at about half past six," said Mrs Goolam.

Her husband also works in Vryheid, but every alternate Saturday when she has to work, he has to bring her into the town at an extra cost and wait until 11,30 when she finishes work.

Mrs Goolam says the situation puts pressure on her personal life. Some days when she finishes work early, rather than hang around in the town which has no facilities for Indians, she hitch-hikes home.

Public toilets are not available to Indians in the town, but then neither are the restuarants, except for the Wimpy Bar which offers a tiny separate three-tabled room set aside for their use.

"When nature calls you can't stop that, so I use the toilets despite the Europeans Only sign, said Munire Goolam, also a bank clerk.

"If I had a job in Dundee I would go tomorrow," said Frank Jugath, a motor spares assistant.

"It's senseless even trying to change the situation, and we would only be breaking our heads for nothing."

Morgie Govender, a young shop assistant said she was often embarrassed by the situation, and wondered why Indians were treated like "a kind of ghost".

Indians and coloureds — who also experience a critical lack of accommodation space — are forced to commute every day from Dundee and Glencoe, and some live at

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Morgie Govender, a young shop assistant said she was often embarrassed by the situation, and wondered why Indians were treated like "a kind of ghost".

Indians and coloureds — who also experience a critical lack of accommodation space — are forced to commute every day from Dundee and Glencoe, and some live at a mine in Hlobane, about 30 kilometres from Vryheid.

Brian Gokal has been making the journey to and from Dundee to Vryheid for more than 12 years."But I'm used to it now — I have no option. If it were different, I would welcome the change," he said.

The director of a large concern in Vryheid, Ian High, said he would welcome a move by the town to set aside an area to accommodate Indians.

"But most of the businesses here kick against it because it would mean they would face competition from the Indians — who often are very competent," he said.

He agreed that the town was very conservative and said that at one time employers even had difficulty in obtaining permits for employees.

Local Nationalist Party MP for the area, Jurie Mentz, said the law prohibiting Indians from living there had applied since 1927 when the New Republic was formed. The Republic subsequently became part of the Transvaal and was later handed to Natal.

"We've been battling to get an area proclaimed for coloureds — the housing position is critical. Because of the Government's Group Areas policy there is no area for Indians, and land is not being given away here," he said.

"Some businessmen, quite rightly, want to use Indian skills, and I know the problems. But it will cause more problems and hardships if they're allowed to stay."

He said the problem was that the municipality and business sector disagreed on the issue, and while he did not know what would happen in the future, he agreed the problem would have to be sorted out.

The 'problem' is inherent not only to Vryheid, but Utrecht, Paulpietersburg and the Free State, and will be discussed at a 'high level', he said.

"I had the Minister here twice to see the conditions, but the people of the area are not in favour of changing the law.

"This has been practised for a century, how can it change in a day? It's no good for the Government to change if the attitude of the people doesn't change," he said.

"I'm doing what I can, but I have to speak on behalf of the people," he said.

When the Tribune asked him if he should rather be making people in his constituency aware of the problem rather than reflecting their attitudes, he said: "I have nothing against Indians

we all need each other in this country. I'm in favour of better race relations. We'll have to talk to each other and see how far we get."

A spokesman for the police in Vryheid said he had received complaints in the past from people who protested against Indians who sometimes stayed over in the town.

The motel in the town is multiracial, but accommodates only Indian travellers who pass through.

Ironically, the motto on the coat-of-arms officially accepted from Vryheid on becoming a municipality in 1912 reads *Eendragt, Regvaardigheid, En Liefde* (Unity, Justice and Love).

T ROCKED THE WORLD!

The Natal Mercury, Monday, November 1,

Grey Street to get Govt 'nod' says SAIC member

82

Mercury 1/11/82

By Nagoor Bissetty

AN EXECUTIVE member of the South African Indian Council, Mr A G Joosab, says he is putting his head on the proverbial block that the Government will give the go-head for residential development in Durban's Grey Street complex.

'I'll be very disappointed if we fail in our endeavours in this direction,' he said yesterday, adding that he and his executive chairman, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, would be appearing before a Group Areas Board hearing in the city later this month to press for Grey Street's change of status.

The Department of Community Development has set today as the deadline for written representations from anyone with an interest in Grey Street's future.

The Group Areas Board will sit in the Durban City Hall on November 16 to hear evidence in its investigations into the 'desirability or otherwise' of withdrawing the existing Section 19 of the Group Areas Act which restricts use of the area for business only.

Mr Joosab, who is also vice-chairman of the Central Durban Indian Ratepayers' Association, said the restrictions were a severe handicap to Grey Street's viable development.

Residential development would not only lift Grey Street out of the doldrums but would also help ease the acute shortage of housing for Indians, he said.

'I have done a lot of spade work to get the necessary changes for the complex and, with thousands of other Indians I shall be keeping my fingers crossed.'

TAPS OFF!

82

It's back to boreholes and water tankers as towns in Natal run dry

By Dominique Gilbert

THE TAPS were turned off in Dundee and Glencoe this week when both towns ran out of water.

And angry ratepayers, demanding to know why the water crisis was not foreseen, are calling in petitions for the resignation of town councillors and water board officials.

In spite of recent rains, the two town councils and the Dundee/Glencoe Regional Water Corporation closed the water supply to sections of the town on a five day-a-time rotation period from November 1. Unless the town dams fill up, the water curbs will stay until December 20.

There have been guarantees to businesses, schools, hospitals and anybody who depends on water for a living that they will not be cut off, but the consultant for the water board, Ben Viljoen, said restrictions might have to be imposed on the Corobrick factory, which uses 910 kilolitres of water every month.

"We supply Northfield homes with water in bulk and the Corobrick factory, which is near Northfield, buys their water," he said.

"We now have to think about placing restrictions on this area, which would in turn definitely affect the factory. But other industries have not yet been affected and this could be the only one that may, and I stress may, be affected. It still has to be discussed."

But a source at Corobrick said the firm was not aware of any proposed restrictions on the factory.

Residents in cut-off areas are being supplied from water-tankers by the corporation. If tap water does happen to be available in one of these areas during a restriction week, it is an offence for a resident to use it or even to have a hose-pipe on an outside tap.

Householders have been told to collect rain water from their roofs or by any other means. Farmers are bringing in drums of water for friends in town.

In Dundee 70 applications have been granted for boreholes. About 30 are believed to have been drilled in Glencoe. There the corporation has sunk three boreholes, one in a park. Dundee municipality found water on a sports field.

A housewife and domestic servants with buckets. They can take as much water as they need from the tanker

CONT...

labourers. Apparently Dundee's borough engineer also helps with advice and supervision.

The towns' water comes from six different dams or catchment areas surrounding Dundee. The water in the dams has been down to only nine percent of capacity and the water board has reported an increase of only two percent since the recent rains.

Although the towns faced similar droughts in 1944/5 and 1967/8, this is the first time such restrictions have been introduced.

"We are not blessed with a river but the dams are beautifully placed and have served us well for many years. They will be adequate for many years, if the rains come," said Mr Viljoen, who has served on the water board for 31 years.

"But we are continuously looking at the problem."

Catastrophe

But residents say the dams are badly situated, are too shallow and not big enough to serve the increasing population. Some have now silted up.

Two farmers have apparently built dams at the source of one of the main dams, Hattingspruit, but Mr Viljoen said one farmer had agreed to let two-thirds of his water through. Farmers had priority on water if a stream originated on private property.

The water board had proposed a scheme to pump water from the Buffalo River, said Mr Viljoen, and it could start in two or three years.

"We have to apply for a water court order and get a permit to pump government waters, but the scheme will cost R5,3-million with a 22-kilometre pipe from the government pier in the river so water is going to become very expensive."

But farmers on the river oppose the idea. They say they have first priority on the river water, which already supplies the KwaZulu town of Nqutu.

"In winter months you can virtually walk across parts of that river. A similar scheme was tried at Colenso with the Tugela River, which is even bigger, but failed," said Hassim Cassim, local affairs committee representative."The catchment areas should be properly harnessed instead and there would be enough water for a long time. These restrictions are an admission of failure in the present system. It's not practical and it's suicidal. They have given the town a poor image," he said.

There had been a growth in the town of 400 percent or more in the past decade, and the town fathers had not planned well for the needs of the town. Now the corporation was spending a vast sum of money on fuel and labour to supply water with the tankers. The short-sighted planning did not meet the requirements of today and tomorrow.

"They've passed the buck to the water board and now Dundee is a catastrophe," he said.

Mr Viljoen said the water board allowed for six percent growth every year.

The owner of an estate agency, former mayor Joubert Celliers, did not think property values would drop too much.

"It will be a little dull but that's the case all over now. But eventually all the boreholes will raise the value anyway," he said.

The Town Clerk of Dundee, Otto Alexander Classen, said the water restrictions were imposed to create an awareness. He hoped it would be psychologically effective.

"I wrote to the top 20 percent of water-consumers, asking them to cut down on consumption and check for rusted pipes and leakages," he said.

"But I must compliment the ratepayers for the manner in which they've responded - it's running very smoothly, beyond all expectations."

He said the water crisis was not exclusively the responsibility of the municipality. The council merely acted as agents for distributing the water bought from the board.

When asked whether the municipality would subsidise costs of private boreholes because the responsibility for water distribution lay with the municipality, he said: "It's a debateable issue. If there is no water it is every man for himself. The municipality has sunk a few boreholes purely because we don't want to duck our responsibility.

"But I see the steps being taken in a positive light. Dundee has grown beyond all expectations and has become the hub of Northern Natal. That's perhaps what caused the water shortage."

Boreholes are encouraged but ratepayers will have to register them and give an undertaking to the municipality that in emergencies it has a right to use the water.

But it is illegal for water from boreholes to be pumped straight into household taps. Water can only be used for gardens and bathing because it has not been purified.

Sacrifice

But some residents claim their tap water, which comes from the mines, has a taste and if left in a glass overnight leaves a residue.

"That's absolute nonsense," said Mr Viljoen. "The overflow of the mine runs into a dam full of fish and birds, is then purified and mixed two-to-one with ordinary water."

Town officials have said no health hazard will result from restrictions, but have advised people to maintain hygenic conditions and see a doctor if they get diarrhoea from the change to borehole water.

But two doctors in the towns disagreed and said there could be a problem anywhere where taps were being turned off.

The restrictions will affect part of the Indian community because the taps will be turned off in their area during religious celebrations from November 16.

But in spite of the custom of bathing before prayers and the use of water at prayers, some Indian residents have said it is a sacrifice they are ready to make.

For some residents it has been "a bit of an experience". Mrs Babs Swindon said: "I understand the problem and am very satisfied with the tanker water. We can take as much as we can. It's just the inconvenience.

"And for the time being it's still a novelty. I'm just worried about people who will start pinching water, pushing up our bills, when we're on tap again.

"And I believe people are going to the hotels for baths at R5 a time now."

Rumours are rife. A favourite one is that there is water for only two weeks left in the dam.

Some people are angry that the African beer factory is still allowed to operate when water is restricted.

Before the restrictions, the post office discovered that it could have been losing hundreds of litres of water underground because the water pipes had rusted away in the acidic soil.

Other residents said they were dissatisfied with their water bills and had found their meters covered in dust and mud.

"How can anyone be taking an accurate reading from this," said one resident.

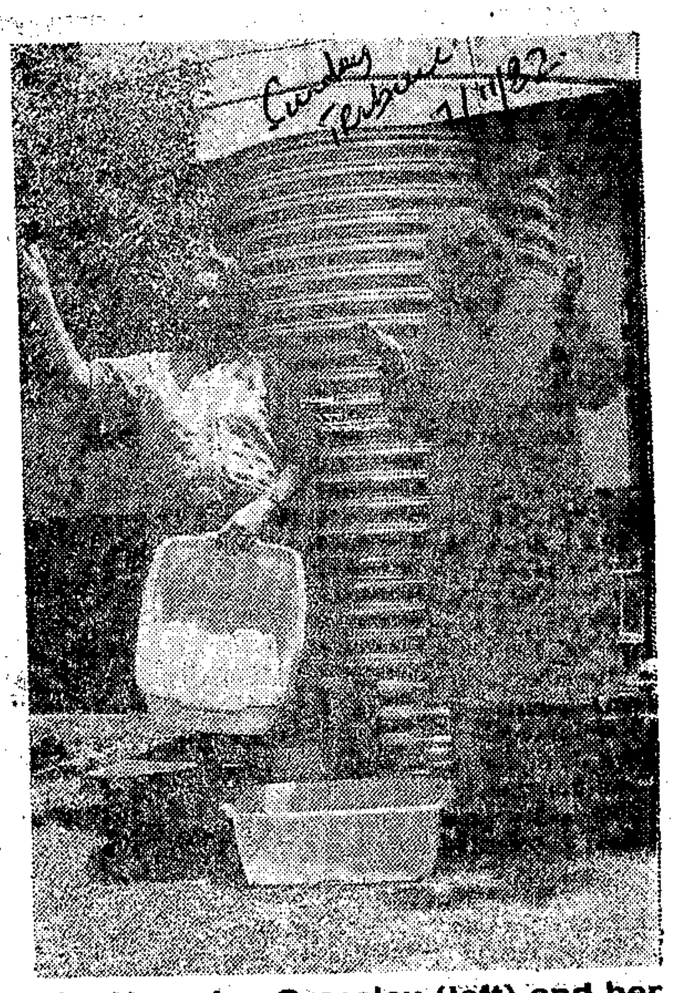
However, not everyone has a negative approach. As prayers are said for more rain, most townsfolk are pulling together to conserve whatever water they can.

Waiting list

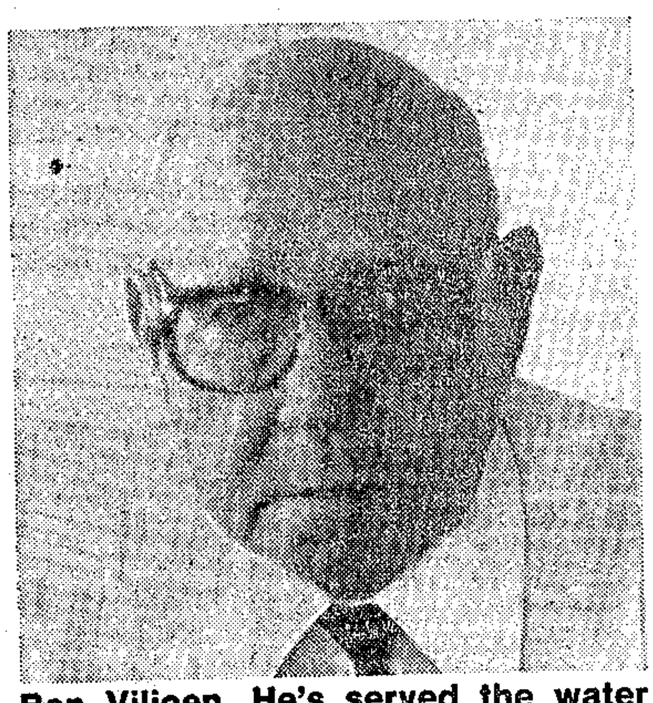
The manager of a Dundee company said he had run out of stock after selling 44 galvanised water tanks in a week. There is a waiting list for tanks being brought in from Pietermaritzburg and Ladysmith.

Some stores are selling water containers at cost price; others are cashing in and pushing their prices up, claim some of the townsfolk. One hardware store has sold more than 6 000 containers, ranging from dustbins to buckets.

The councils of both towns buy water from the Dundee/Glencoe Water Services Corporation, which is served by a part-time secretary, a part-time accountant, a superintendent and nine



Mrs Veronica Crossley (left) and her sister, Gladys, have bought a R145 galvanised water tank to catch rain



Ben Viljoen. He's served the water board for 31 years

Indians want talks on plaza

DURBAN. — The South African Indian Council is to seek urgent talks with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, over the future of Durban's proposed Oriental Plaza.

The full council voted unanimously in Durban yesterday to give its executive committee a mandate to reopen talks following an announcement in August by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, of a decision to shelve plans for the commercial centre.

The plaza was designed to accommodate displaced traders from the former Victoria Street market, burned down in 1973. — Sapa.

Indians outraged over scrapping of plaza plans

Mercury Reporter

THE South African Indian Council yesterday called on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to intervene following the Government's decision to scrap plans for Durban's proposed multi-million-rand Oriental Plaza.

Executive chairman Amichand Rajbansi said at the opening of the council's week-long session in Durban yesterday that the Government was morally and legally bound to honour its undertaking to build the plaza to house traders who were displaced when the Indian Market was gutted by fire in 1973.

He said the Government appointed a special body, the Van Eyssen Committee, at the time to select a suitable site and be in charge of the planning of the project. 'To suddenly back out of its moral obligation is most distressing.'

He said the Indian Council would tell the Prime Minister that failure on the part of the Government to honour its obligation would make any future Government or ministerial undertaking to the Indian community meaningless.

'But by hook or by crook we are going to see that the Government carries out its promise to build the plaza,' he said.

Clashed

Calling for the opening of trading areas to all race groups, Mr J B Patel said he disagreed with some members that whites should be prevented from opening businesses in Indian areas until Indians were allowed to trade freely in white areas.

Earlier, Mr Rajbansi and Mr Thulkanna Palan, who is also chairman of the Southern Durban Indian Local Affairs Committee, clashed over current moves to allow whites to open supermarkets in Chatsworth.

Mr Palan denied that his LAC had supported theDurban City Council in its bid to get the Government to allow trading sites in Chatsworth to be sold to whites. He said his LAC wanted the two sites to be sold to members of any race group.

The meeting decided to approach the Government to amend the Group Areas Act during the next Parliamentary session to allow trading areas throughout the country to be opened to all race groups as recommended by the Riekert Commission.

SAIC calls for talks on posts for Indians

Mercury Reporter

THE slow pace of promotion of Indians in the Division of Education came under heavy fire at a meeting of the South African Indian Council in Durban yesterday.

And in a move to pave the way for an upward climb, the Council directed its executive to hold urgent talks with the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, or the Director-General of Internal Affairs, Mr S S van der Merwe, to immediately create posts for two additional co-deputy Directors of Indian Education and an additional Chief Inspector.

Little headway

Motivating a case for the creation of the additional posts, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, executive chairman, told the meeting that unlike coloureds, Indians had made very little headway in being appointed to the top positions.

'Although there are many suitably qualified Indians to fill key positions they have not advanced to the extent we would have wanted them to. If this is not rectified immediately Indian promotions in the department will remain stagnant for the next five or 10 years.

'Mr van der Merwe is willing to assist in putting matters right and we should hold an immediate investigation starting from the lowest position to check every case.'

He emphasised, however,that merit alone would be the determining factor in the appointment of Indians to top posts.

Ceteris Paribus
Price
Function
Inferior Good
Substitutes
Complements
Perfect Competition
'Rise' in Demand (or Supply)
'Increase in Quantity Demanded' (or Supplied)
Equilibrium
Maximum Price
Minimum Price
Rent Control
Minimum Wages Leg
International Tra
Transport Costs
Tariff
Economic Rent.

Views on white traders sought

Mercury Reporter

THE chairman of the Silverglen Civic Association, Mr V Pillay, said yesterday some Chatsworth residents were against whites opening chain stores in the sprawling township on 'sentimental grounds.'

But he was certain, he said, more consumers would support a move by Durban City Council to allow businessmen from any race group to tender for trading sites in the proposed Chatsworth civic centre.

After all, the Indian community was opposed to the Group Areas Act, which restricted free trading, and was calling for its repeal, he said.

To test consumers' feelings, the association held a meeting attended by about 350 people from 35 Chatsworth organisations this week and appointed a steering committee to canvass views of consumers.

Each of the 35 organisations was asked to nominate a member to serve on the committee, which was asked to report back within a month.

Meanwhile a survey carried out by the newly formed Chatsworth and District Traders Association showed that generally Chatsworth corner shops — which it described as 'convenient' shops because of their longer trading hours, delivery of goods and credit facilities — were cheaper than a white-owned national chain store by 7,4 percent on basic Indian commodities.

Decision reserved on Grey St residential ban

Mercury Reporter

A GROUP Areas inquiry into the proposed lifting of the ban on residential development in the multi-million-rand Grey Street complex yesterday reserved its decision over the fate of the area.

The five-man committee, which met in the Durban City Hall under the chairmanship of Mr S W van Wyk, heard evidence from representatives of many bodies, including the Durban City Council and Central Durban Indian Ratepayers' Association calling for removal of the restriction on housing development.

At the end of the nearly three-hour-long hearing, Mr van Wyk announced that his committee would forward its recommendations to the Group Areas Board and thereafter to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze.

Earlier, pledging Durban City Council support for the removal of the restriction, Management Committee chairman Neil MacLennan said there were sufficient amenities in the Grey Street area to cater for an increase in the population.

He said there had been doubts and fears that the area would be turned into a second Hillbrow, but these fell away as development in the area would have to comply with the town planning scheme.

'We are convinced that the services provided will be sufficient to cater for the increased population once more flats are allowed in the area,' he said, adding that without residences Grey Street was dead at night. 'We want this part of the city to develop as it should and play its proper role in the development of Durban.'

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, said the Grey Street complex had become a 'depressed area' because of the restrictions on housing development.

He said there were sufficient schools in the area and for sporting amenities the residents could use the Currie's Fountain sports complex and Kingsmead. There was also a mixed beach and an Indian Beach within a stone's throw.