

GROUP AREAS -
TRANSVAAL

FEB 1975 - DEC 1975

**COLOURED COMMERCE
HOUSING**

Feb 1975

(1) 127
(2) 88

"The present Coloured population of Johannesburg is about 95 000 persons and 10 000 housing units are needed immediately," said Dr E. J. Jammie, the Chief Officer of Johannesburg's Coloured and Asian Division, while addressing members of the joint ASSOCOM/JCC Non-European Affairs Committee.

Dr Jammie says that a very large proportion of the Coloureds live under unsatisfactory housing conditions and much of the available accommodation in Johannesburg is overcrowded and dilapidated. The Johannesburg City Council and Government had agreed on an annual target of 2 500 to 3 000 housing units to be built during the next few years, but this will mean that the City Council will run out of land available for Coloured housing in Johannesburg within three years.

An additional problem is the large influx of Coloureds into Johannesburg as a result of the attractive employment opportunities and higher salary levels offered in the city. It has been estimated that, by the year 2 000, Johannesburg's Coloured population will have risen from the present 95 000 to between 250 000 and 300 000.

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As far as shortage of land is concerned, Dr Jammie says that nearly all the land available in Coloured Group Area townships is already developed and that an ad-hoc Committee of Enquiry has gone into the matter of the location of future Coloured and Asian townships. In the meantime, the City Council has been allowed to build houses for the Coloured population in co-operation with the Department of Community Development.

Dr Jammie says that the unavailability of land for sale in proclaimed townships has made it virtually impossible for those Coloureds who can afford to own their own houses to contribute in a tangible way to the solution of the housing problem. The importance of speeding up housing proclamation is stressed by Dr Jammie. If this can be done, he says, then building can be speeded up, Coloured building entrepreneurs can start building houses, and the Coloured population can to a large extent solve its own

HAUSARD 6

Q. column 491-2

14 March 1975

88

Occurrences at Actonville Indian township

*34 Mr. H. J. VAN ECK asked the Minister of Police

(1) How many (a) people were assaulted, (b) shots were fired and (c) bullet wounds were inflicted as a result of the occurrences in the Actonville Indian township of Benoni during the night of Friday, 28 February 1975;

(2) (a) where and (b) by whom were the shots fired;

(3) whether any persons were killed; if so, what are their names.

(4) whether any members of the South African Police were involved in the occurrences; if so, (a) how many, (b) in what capacity were they serving, (c) how were they dressed, (d) on what authority did they act and (e) what were the circumstances of the incident;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
(for the Minister of Police):

(1), (2), (4) and (5) This matter is still under investigation and the docket will in due time be referred to the Attorney-General. I therefore consider it inadvisable at this stage to divulge any particulars in connection therewith

(3) Yes, Indian male Moosa Mohamed Asmal.

S. HANSARD. Q. 951-52-53.

18 March 1975.

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(2) (a) (i) what was the cost of and (ii) who financed each bazaar and (b) on what terms was the money made available?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT replied:

(1) (a) 259
(b) 139

(2) (a) (i) Johannesburg ± R13 000 000
Pretoria R3 216 027
Certain extensions are still being constructed.

(ii) The Community Development Fund in both instances.

(b) The loan granted to the City Council of Johannesburg was made subject to the following conditions:

(i) The loan or any portion thereof together with interest thereon shall be repayable in equal half yearly repayment over a period of 35 years it being understood, however, that interest for this period may be capitalized at the request of the council

(ii) the interest shall be at the boards ruling lending rates applicable at the time of payment of each individual advance.

(iii) the redemption period of 35 years shall commence after the completion of the project on a date to be agreed upon between the board and the council and after a period of 5 years calculated from such date, capital together with interest and capitalized interest, if any, thereon, shall be payable equal in half yearly instalment on the 31 March, and 30 September of each year or on the last working day before the said dates:

(iv) interest payable on the loan or any advance thereon shall be

capitalized half yearly until redemption commences in terms of condition (iii) above;

(v) advances against the loan will be made on receipt of the councils written application therefor supported by progress reports certified by the City Treasurer; such progress reports to be submitted on the prescribed form G C 99; and

(vi) acceptance of tenders by the council in respect of work to be carried out under the loan, shall be submitted to the board prior approval

The business centre in Pretoria is being erected and financed by the department itself, which recover its investment by way of rentals.

INDIAN TRADERS ACCOMMODATED IN
ORIENTAL BAZAAR

SENATOR WINCHESTER asked the
Minister of Community Development:

(1) How many Indian traders are accommodated in the Oriental Bazaar in (a) Johannesburg and (b) Pretoria.

Plea for Coloured housing loans

Municipal Reporter

JOHANNESBURG City Council is to consider a recommendation that it ask the Government to lend it R5 473 073 for Coloured housing.

Major J. D. Opperman, chairman of the Housing and Technical Services Committee, which is to put the recommendation to the council at the end of the month, said yesterday: "We are battling and desperately trying to build 2 500 to 3 000 homes a year to catch up on the backlog and meet the growth demand.

There are 8 000 to 10 000 Coloureds needing homes at the moment. The R5 473 073 loan will be used to develop a further extension of the Eldorado Park Scheme, Eldorado Park extension 6 (zone five).

The council will also ask the Department of Community Development for a R455 829 loan to build 80 sub-economic houses in the same area.

A further application will be made to the Department of Community Development for R207 039 for economic housing development in Eldorado Park extension 2.

The council will also be asked at its meeting to grant three contracts worth R3-million for development of Eldorado Park extension 4 (zone 8).

These contracts will be awarded subject to further additional State Housing loans and the approval of the Department of Community Development.

Claremont decision 'a blow'

STAR 7/5/75

The Government decision not to transfer part of Claremont to Coloureds is a blow to "certain elite members of that race group," Mr J F Oberholzer, chairman of the Johannesburg management committee, said today.

The city council had been informed by the Department of Planning that Claremont Extension 3 would not be given to Coloureds.

Mr Oberholzer said that 400 units in an economic-housing development for Whites at Claremont were standing empty.

"We thought it would be a good idea to sell these homes to Johannesburg's elite Coloureds under a home-ownership scheme.

NO PROBLEM

"I don't think it would have posed problems for Whites living nearby. If so, we could have even created a buffer between the communities."

Mr Oberholzer said Whites lived near Coloureds in other Johannesburg areas.

"There are places where Whites live opposite Coloureds and this does not cause problems."

Bloody township warfare ends as gangs form social club

RDM
24/5/75

By MERVYN REES
Chief Crime Reporter

THE BLOODY gang warfare between The Spaldings and The Fast Guns in Johannesburg's Western Coloured Township has ended.

The two gangs — responsible for murders, rapés, robberies and violent gang wars that have torn the township apart for the past six years — have agreed to a truce that involves disbanding their membership.

Instead, the gang members have held meetings with police and senior Coloured leaders and have formed "The New Light Social Club" which will be dedicated to improving the community.

Details of the dramatic disbanding of the gangs

were disclosed to the Rand Daily Mail yesterday by Mr Norman Trenton, the father of a Spaldings gang member.

The disbanding of the gangs follows weeks of discussions between the gang members during which the Rand Daily Mail exposed the activities of the gangs and the plight of the 12 500 residents who have suffered from their lawlessness.

Mr Trenton disclosed that following meetings between the gang leaders, he approached the Newlands CID to inform them of the developments and convey the decision of the gangs to stop the war.

They assured the police through him that any gang member breaking the truce would be handed over to the police for the necessary action to be taken.

"The gang members have realised that they have a responsibility to the township and to their families to break up the gangs and accept that their actions were not progressing the community in any way," said Mr Trenton.

Police have confirmed that for the past two weeks not one incident of gang violence has been reported — something that has never happened in the township before.

Mr Trenton said the Rand Daily Mail articles on the gang warfare of the townships had highlighted the social and economic plight of Coloureds in Western Township.

The gangs had followed the articles and had been upset by them, he said.

Among the first aims of the "New Light Social Club" will be to compensate those people who had suffered at the hands of the gangs.

"They have elected a committee and agreed to repair the cars that the gangs set alight and either replace or repair furniture and other possessions that were destroyed in the gang warfare," Mr Trenton, secretary of the Western Township branch of the Labour Party, added.

"They met at my home for two hours — about nine members from both gangs."

Mr Trenton said The Vultures gang, although not yet active with the club, were also observing the truce and it was hoped they would join forces.

1, 88
~~2/20~~

Police pact with gangs

By MERVYN REES
Chief Crime Reporter
GANG WARFARE charges against members of the Fast Guns and Spaldings are to be withdrawn by police for a six-month period and, providing the gangs observe the truce, will be dropped altogether. Captain M. van Rooyen, of Newlands CID, told almost 50 gang members at the weekend.

Addressing members of the two gangs on Saturday, at their first public appearance since declaring the truce, Captain Van Rooyen thanked them and

those parents who had brought about an end to the hostilities.

Police at Witwatersrand headquarters, in consultation with the legal advisers, had agreed to withdraw for six months an estimated 15 cases involving the gangs, on condition no further cases were reported.

If no more cases were reported, those withdrawn conditionally would fall away.

But if more cases were reported, members would be brought to court to face all the charges against

RDM 26/5/75
them.
It was now up to the gang members to ensure that everyone observed the truce and Captain Van Rooyen assured them of the full co-operation of the police.

Earlier, an estimated 50 members of the Spaldings and Fast Guns, who have now disbanded to form the "New Light Social Club", had opened their first public meeting in the Western Coloured Township Community Hall with prayers.

They were joined in the Lord's Prayer by parents,

policemen and Mr S. Solomon, of the Coloured Representative Council.

Captain Van Rooyen said the gangs had a crime-free period of three weeks to their credit, but on Friday members of the Vultures had been responsible for a robbery and two rapes. He urged those present to get them to join the club.

Mr Solomon paid tribute to the South African Police.

He also thanked the Rand Daily Mail for highlighting the plight of the people in Western Township.

~~1-36~~ ① 88
~~2-36~~

Multi race bodies aid harmony

The Johannesburg City Council's multi-racial committees, formed several years ago, have improved understanding between the races in the city, according to council officials.

Now the Department of Coloured Affairs has asked magistrates throughout the country to form local committees, made up of equal members of Whites and other races, to help eliminate racial friction.

Although municipalities are not prohibited from forming multiracial committees, Johannesburg is reported to be the only city to have done so.

COUNCILLORS

Two committees were formed nearly three years ago for Coloured people and Indians, respectively. Each is made up of seven White city councillors and seven members of the respective management committee.

Both make recommendations to the city council's management committee. They can deal with all matters relating to their race groups and are not as restricted as the Coloured or Indian management committee.

LAND

Proposals, such as the need for more land for Coloured people, have been taken up by the city council.

The council also established three multiracial committees in 1978, for Coloured people, Indians and Africans respectively, on which White city councillors sat. These however are now defunct.

They formulated the proposals which greatly eliminated petty apartheid in the city when the city council supported these measures.

REFUSED

The National Party in the city council has refused to sit on any of the multiracial committees.

Officials believe the proposed country-wide committees, which will consist of nominated members, could mean the death

262
3. 28

HANSAARD 17

Q. 1098+

6 June 1975.

88

Disqualified Indian traders in Pretoria X

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

- (1) Whether he has received representations from the Indian community in Pretoria relating to disqualified Indian traders; if so, what was the purport of the representations;
- (2) whether he intends to take any steps in connection with the matter; if so, what steps.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes. A memorandum was handed to my Department by the President of the Pretoria Indian Traders Association on 23 May 1975. The representations deal with the different aspects regarding the Asian trading complex with more specific reference to building operations by, for example, certain bus services and other bodies in the vicinity, as well as work on streets which has not yet been completed.
- (2) My Department is already giving attention to these matters.

Many Witwatersrand Coloured and Indian families are having to live in dilapidated houses in gangland neighbourhoods while they wait for township land to be proclaimed.

Now Dr Emile J Jammine, chief officer of the Coloured and Asian division of the Johannesburg City Council, has called for "accelerated township proclamation" by the Transvaal township board.

Alternatively Dr Jammine has suggested, "special powers be conferred on the Department of Community Development and a responsible local authority such as Johannesburg, enabling them to proclaim townships planned for development."

Dr Jammine said in an interview: "The time lag in waiting for proclamation of townships not only lessens the availability of housing but increases the shortage and the social evils which go with unsatisfactory living conditions."

Given early and speedy township proclamation and the land, Coloured and Indian people could remove much of the present obligation for the State and local authorities to cater for their housing requirements."

In limbo

The said Coloured and Indian breadwinners who earned more than R400 a month were not eligible for assistance under the system where the State and local authorities built homes for them. But without land available for purchase these families were left in limbo.

They, among others, were faced with "an imposed need to share already overcrowded houses with other families, or to occupy slum or dilapidated properties."

"The city council's plans to redevelop Western Township in its entirety were upset by the proclamation of an area of land in Claremont adjoining the Coloured suburb of Newclare as a White group area," Dr Jammine said.

"This denied the council facilities to build the alternative accommodation needed to resettle all the Coloured families who had intentionally been temporarily settled in Western Township.

Shocking

"Lack of sufficient alternative accommodation since then has meanwhile slowed down the clearance and redevelopment of the township with the shocking social and other results reported in the Press."

Dr Jammine said the Group Areas Act had been "responsible for the resettlement of almost 100 000 Coloured and Indian families from established areas of residence throughout South Africa."

Gangs threaten city's landless

dian families from established areas of residence throughout South Africa."

The act "has also made it possible for Coloureds and Indians to enjoy unencumbered freehold rights in respect of occupation and ownership of properties as long as these are in their own group areas."

But land was not freely available.

With the Coloured population of Johannesburg fast approaching 100 000, it had an immediate need for 10 000 houses.

Indians immediately needed 2 500 houses. Johannesburg had the second largest Indian population (about 55 000) in South Africa.

Population growth rates for these two communities are appreciably higher in Johannesburg than normal and are among the highest in South Africa.

"Population growth rates for these two communities are appreciably higher in Johannesburg than normal and are among the highest in South Africa."

Begs question

"A formidable programme of anticipated housing provision" for 250 000 Coloured people and 100 000 Indian people, Dr Jammine felt, begged the question "as to whether the building industry as presently constituted will be able to meet

the demands of these two race groups fully."

It also begged the question with regard to such "radical changes" as the removal of restrictions which "prevent the training and the utilisation of Black labour on skilled building work in Coloured and Indian areas despite the lack of availability in Johannesburg of qualified Coloured and Indian building artisans."

Further important questions in the operation of this R650 000 000 project were the basis for finance and "the type of municipal or local authority to whom the responsibility for development and sub-

Delay in proclaiming townships for Coloured and Indian people forces them into crime-riddled slums, reports PAT GREIG.

sequent jurisdiction and administration should be entrusted."

Far too little research into the nature and customs of the Coloured and Indian people in relation to housing had been undertaken. Dr Jammine advocated a Coloured or Indian researcher.

"Coloureds and Indians are potentially able to play a significant role in contributing to the solution of their own accommodation needs from their own resources according to their own tastes."

The Star Thursday June 19 1975



The shadow of crime hangs over these young lives. Crime breeds in Coloured and Indian townships because so many people are living in so little space while they wait to be told where they may build homes.

Gekleurdes se nood hoog

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

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

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

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

Nie einde

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

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

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

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

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

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

Belangrik

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

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

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

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

Drukkend

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

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

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

'Let all races run own show'

STAR 25/6/75

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All race groups in Johannesburg should be allowed to run their own local authorities, says Mr J F Oberholzer, MPC, chairman of the city council's management committee.

Speaking at last night's city council meeting, he said Lenasia could easily become a separate local authority because of its geographic situation.

"If you strip it of its racial connotations, it is geographically more separate from Johannesburg than Randburg or Sandton," he said.

"Lenasia is better suited to be a local authority than places like Amersfoort, Amsterdam or Naboomspruit.

"If the Indians, Coloureds and the Blacks had their own separate local authorities, they would not have to come cap in hand to us for help."

SOWETO TOO

Mr Oberholzer, who is acting UP leader in the Transvaal, suggested that Soweto could also become an independent municipality. If suburbs such as Pageview and Vrededorp became Indian, there was no reason for them not to become part of an Indian local authority.

Earlier, National Party councillors called for Coloured and Indian communities in the city to be given municipal autonomy in five years.

Dr Selma Browde MPC (Progressive Party) said the formation of separate local authorities for different races was directly against the wishes of the people concerned.

She was speaking on an item in which the council agreed to increase the status of the council's Col-

oured and Asian Division to that of a department of the council.

In reply, Mr Oberholzer said the Progressive policy of allowing direct representation would swamp the council with representatives of people who did not pay rates.

He accused the Reform Party leader in the council, Mr Alf Widman, MFC, of having a similar policy.

Mr Oberholzer said that on a metropolitan basis there could be a multi-racial council to discuss plans affecting various local authorities.

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Indian, Coloured areas get R18,8-m

STAR 27/6/75

Spending on Johannesburg's Coloured and Indian areas will almost double during the next financial year, according to the city council's budget.

To reflect the growing status of these two race groups in the city, the council's Coloured and Asian Division is to receive departmental status from July 1.

Capital spending by the

department during its first year will be R18,8-million compared with R9,9-million spent by the division during the past year.

Major spending is on housing schemes in Eldorado Park for Coloured people. The aim is to build between 1 500 and 2 000 houses a year.

PLAZA PROJECT

During the coming year, R4,1-million will be spent on the R14,3-million Oriental Plaza project in Fordsburg, now nearing completion.

The City Engineer's Department Coloured and Asian services branch will speed up its work on capital projects during the coming year, spending R4,5-million compared to R2,5-million during the past year.

About R2,8-million will be spent during the next year on roads and storm-water drainage in Lenasia.

This money emanates from a R2-million subsidy and a R2-million loan by the Government.

Increased spending on Coloured and Indian areas follows the takeover of administration of African suburbs such as Soweto by the West Rand Administration Board in 1973.

Hospital

only 22/12/75

in 1983

By AMEEN AKHIL-
WAYA

LENASIA will not have a hospital before 1983 at the earliest — and that will depend on the availability of funds.

Mr I. Burger, director of the Transvaal Works Department, said yesterday the hospital was currently in the planning and designing stage.

"I cannot say when plans will be completed. It is going to be a big hospital which makes intricate planning necessary, and we cannot rush the work," he said.

A site for the hospital five kilometres from Lenasia on the Lawley road had been approved by his department and the Transvaal branch of the South African Indian Council.

SPECIAL

Approval for the site still had to be obtained from the Department of Hospital Services, the Department of Community Development and the executive of the Transvaal Provincial Administration, Mr Burger said.

"I cannot see building work starting before 1978 at the earliest, provided there are enough funds available. Then it will take another five to six years to complete," he added.

The nearest hospital for Lenasia's 55 000 inhabitants is in Coronationville, 35 km away.

Indian traders get quit order

Indian traders in Pageview (Vrededorp), Johannesburg, have been told that they must leave their shops by January 31.

Residents who live in flats above and behind shops have also been told it will be illegal to live there after March 31 next year.

However, as there are no alternate arrangements for accommodation in Lenasia, Indians expect to be given permits to retain their homes after March 31.

But the Department of Community Development, which owns the suburb classified as a White area, has remained adamant that shops must close by January 31 and traders must move into the completed but largely empty Oriental Plaza nearby.

Earlier this year traders were told they must leave by the end of the year. They were later given a month's extension to January 31.

REFUSALS

Traders are refusing to sign leases for the Oriental Plaza unless they are given at least 12 months grace to phase out their Pageview shops.

Mr J N Reddy, the executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, has now taken up cudgels on behalf of the traders.

"I am in full agreement that they should be allowed to sell stock and make the move to the Plaza smoothly," he said.

Mr Reddy said he was contacting officials, although this was difficult because of the holiday season.

Today Mr I F H Mayet, a member of the Transvaal executive committee of the SAIC, said he had contacted the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn.

"I wonder how Whites would feel if they were in this situation," he said.

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There's a 'Houghton' and a 'Mayfair'...

Uproot thousands of people and place them in a new environment. The result is transforming the dilapidated village of Nancefield into the quasi-bourgeois town of Eldorado Park.

New owner-occupier homes nestle next to smaller rented dwellings in what Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee hopes will become a "balanced community."

But the passage of many residents from slum dwellers to prospective middle-class suburbia is creating strains. The process of adjustment (economic, social and cultural) is causing eddies and backcurrents in the melting pot.

WHITE AREA

Nancefield is a former farming community near the Golden Highway about 25 km from Johannesburg. It was one of the first White areas to be proclaimed a Coloured zone under the Group Areas Act.

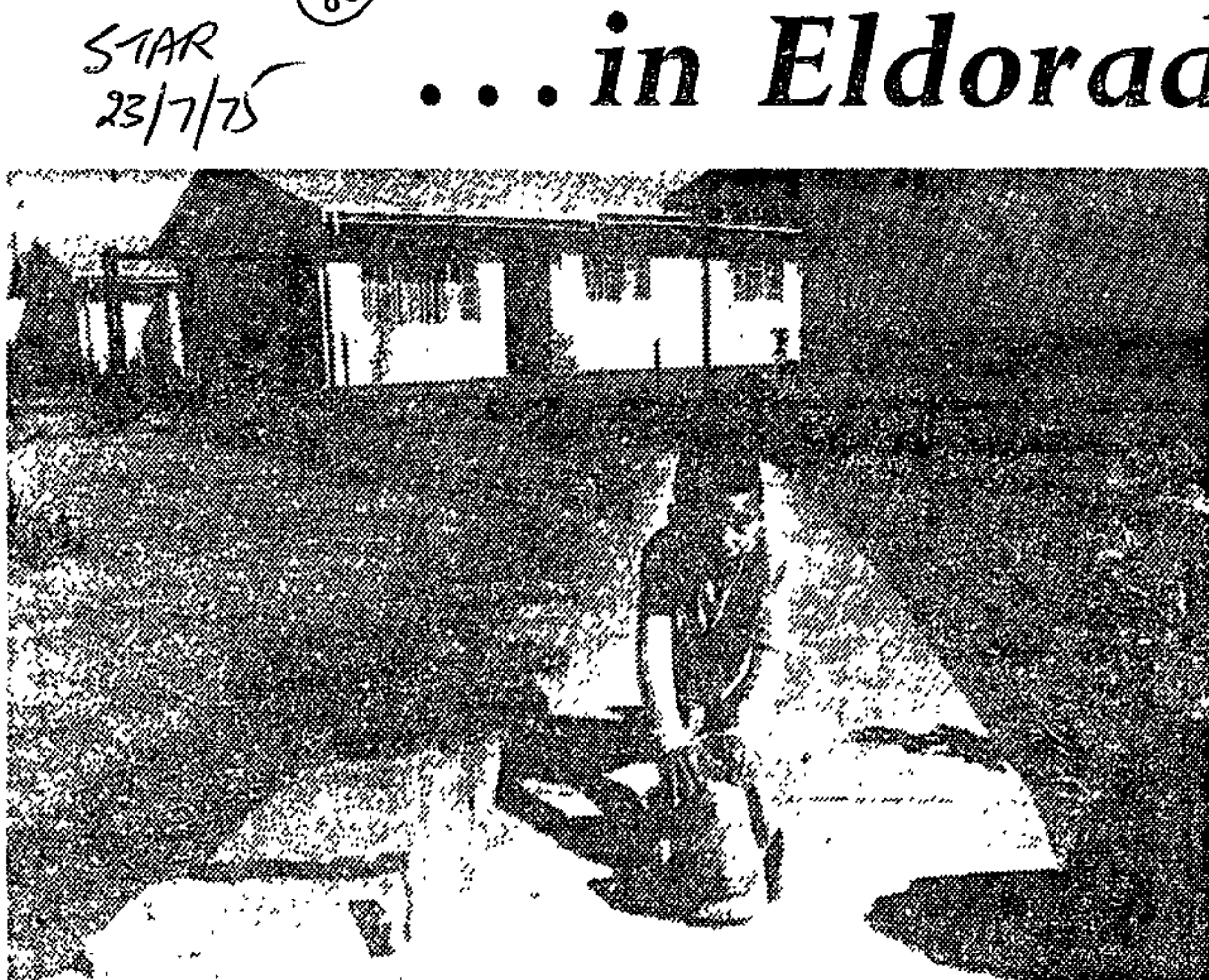
Now it has become the focal point for alleviating the chronic shortage of Coloured housing. "We are facing difficult times because of the many Coloured people coming into Johannesburg," explained Mr John Bates, City Engineer's Department liaison officer.

The present plan is for the area to be divided into 10 zones, each built as a unit. Those living in home-owner zones will in future be able to build houses according to their own requirements.

INTEGRATED

Some zones are integrated with homeowners living next to people in rented dwellings. Opportunities to improve their position will also be offered to those living in zones with rented dwellings. They will be able to buy their homes.

Housing people from slum areas next to aspiring middle class families has provoked certain tensions. A polarisation has already developed between "them" and "us," those who live in owner-occupied houses — given the name of the White Houghton — and the



A young boy plays happily in the garden of his new home in Eldorado Park, the new Coloured township south-west of Johannesburg, which is gradually replacing the older township of Nancefield.



Washing day for a housewife outside her home in Nancefield.

poorer areas, called Mayfair.

In some areas children of the one section are told not to mix with children of another section. The attitude of parents ("We do not want bad influences," as one woman said) has rubbed off on the children.

COMPETITION

A couple of teenage girls playing outside their home pointed proudly to a shopping centre in the process of completion. "It is nice here," they said.

"There are no rough people."

Culturally, the strains of envy and competition accentuate class consciousness, already riddled by nuances of hair and complexion.

"There are Africans living in some of the houses here," one of the women complained. "How did they manage to get houses here? I thought this was our area."

People living in the economic rent zone, apart from the integrated section, have been heard to

deride the home ownership group.

"They pay through their noses and live on pap."

INVESTMENTS

The price of some of these homes is in the region of R6 000. A total of more than R19 000 is paid on a 30-year lease at 8 percent interest.

Homeowners in the integrated section bemoan the fact that their investments are being devalued by having poorer, rented accommodation next door.

It is also seen as a matter of standards and values. Mr Albie Pop, a community leader and elected representative of the Coloured Management Committee, put it:

"The differences between the two groups not only pose problems of adjustment but are not fair. Professional and similar people have a different life style."

He added: "Whites do not have such 'balanced' communities in their areas. The rot is bound to set in here again with this sort of planning."

FROM KLIPTOWN

As the owner of a smart new house said: "We have battled to get where we are. But if you put one rotten apple into a basket, it is bound to affect all the others."

He nodded towards a cluster of unfinished houses rising on a nearby plot. "We have heard that they are going to move people from Kliptown into those houses."

The blame for the strains and lack of community feeling was put by Mr Pop on the Group Areas Act which, he said, was being viciously and ruthlessly applied.

TO DOUBLE

Transport is still in its rudimentary stage and many people have to do their shopping in "house shops" where prices are usually higher.

Problems like these may be solved when the area is further developed. Its population is expected to double to 60 000 in the next few years.

Residents fear that such an influx will bring a sharp increase in the crime rate. People in Extension 2 have formed an anti-crime committee.

Mr Pop believes that the shortage of houses for Coloured people is being aggravated by red tape and government proclamations.

— Mervyn Harris

BLACKS MOVE IN

By RICHARD GIBBS

...and the Govt turns blind eye

THE Group Areas Act is being openly flouted in Johannesburg by scores of Indian and Coloured families — and a growing number of Blacks — who have set up house in White suburbs.

A Sunday Tribune investigation this week found that dozens of Indians and Coloureds — one source put the figure at 500 — have moved into the White areas of Hillbrow, Berea, Mayfair and New Doornfontein to beat the chronic housing shortage.

Blind eye

And it appears the Department of Community Development is turning a blind eye to the illegal residents until the housing backlog eases.

The Sunday Tribune investigation coincides with the call by the Indian Council to the Government to scrap the Group Areas Act and open up White suburbs to people of all races.

An Indian journalist who lives with his wife in a modern apartment block in Hillbrow told me:

"My wife and I were desperate for accommodation when we moved up here from Durban. All the hotels were full and, in any case, too expensive.

Surprise

"Some suggested I try this place and, to my surprise, they asked no questions. We've been living here now for two months without any hassles."

The journalist, who did not wish to be named, said there were about 50 Blacks, mainly Africans, living in the apartment block.

When I confronted the manager of the block, he denied it.

"There are no Blacks living here," he said.

Tribune reporter Manu Padayachee asked the receptionist of the apartment block if flats were available. He was told they were booked up but his colour would pose no pro-

blem if an apartment fell vacant.

Another Indian man told me he was trying to arrange a flat in Mayfair through devious means.

"I've been told I can get one there for R50 a month and a deposit of R200. But despite the high deposit I'll feel a lot safer there than in Hillbrow," he said.

Another professional man — a Coloured who has been living with his White wife in the Nationalist stronghold of Westdene — told me he had arranged to move into a house in Orange Grove at the end of August.

"The landlord knows I'm a Coloured but there've been no problems," he said.

He estimated there were at least 500 Indian and Coloured families living in Johannesburg's White areas.

The senior deputy secretary of the Department of Community Development, Mr A. Schoeman, was surprised that Blacks were living in Hillbrow.

"We are aware that some Indians are living in Mayfair because of the housing shortage. But this is just a temporary thing

until houses become available in Lenasia.

"But it is news to that Blacks are living in Hillbrow."

A young Indian businessman told me some Indian families were so desperate for accommodation that they were willing to pay up to double the rents paid by Whites.

Three Mayfair estate agents I spoke to said they had had many approaches from Indians wanting to live in the area. They referred the inquiries to the Department of Community Development.

Compassion

Mr H. A. Mills, regional representative of the department, confirmed this, but said all the applications by Indians had been turned down.

The estate agents all said, however, they were aware of Indians living illegally in the area.

"The Department of Community Development seems to be turning a blind eye to this out of compassion and because of the housing shortage," said one.

The housing backlog for Indians and Coloureds in Johannesburg is estimated to be more than 10 000.

Tube 'would have to be for all races'

STAR 3/1/75

Any underground railway system in Johannesburg would have to be racially integrated to be acceptable to the Progressive Reform Party.

Mr. Alf Widman, M.P.C., the party leader in the council, said last night this was the only practical way such a system could be introduced.

He was responding to a call for mixed transport facilities made yesterday by Dr. C. Verburgh, formerly of the Rand Afrikaans University.

UNEASIBLE

Apart from the principle involved, Mr. Widman said, economic factors made parallel systems unfeasible.

When the London Transport Commissioner gave the council a report in 1971, it estimated the cost of a single system over 22,5 km as R190-million.

"This figure has already risen to between R300-400-million through inflation, and separate facilities could double the cost.

"A tube system would be a sheer waste of money if it wasn't integrated."

Mr. Widman said there was no more risk of crime in mixed stations than in segregated ones.

UNACCEPTABLE

Mr. Carel Venter, National Party leader in the council, said full integration would not be acceptable to his party.

"I could see an underground run on the same lines as suburban trains, with separate carriages for Blacks and Whites," he said.

"But complete integration would have to apply throughout the entire transport system, and that we couldn't accept."

COLOURED man is now building his own home for his family after an Edenvale municipal official had the old one knocked down by mistake.

Although it is 23 days since the family was left homeless, the council still has not provided temporary shelter.

The council says it may

not build a new home for the stranded De Bruins.

So Mr Stefans de Bruin is building himself a new home — even though the council admits the previous one was knocked

down in error.

Mr De Bruin, a R16-a-week machine operator, has had to pay for the material, and when he has completed the house he must pay R5 a month rent to the council.

These facts emerged this week as the Express continued its investigation into the plight of the De Bruin family.

It was revealed last week that on July 21 the De Bruins lost their home — a corrugated iron room behind the clinic at the Edenvale Coloured Township.

In the veld

It was knocked down because a municipal official claimed Mr De Bruin was an African and so not entitled to live in a Coloured area.

Later, municipal bosses found Mr De Bruin was a Coloured — as he had claimed all along.

By that time, however, Mr De Bruin, his invalid wife, his aged mother-in-law, and his three children — John, eight, Anna, six, and Maureen, three — had spent five mid-winter nights in the veld.

A compassionate white ratepayer, Mr Mike Devine, later lent a tent for the family which they are using as a home.

The council's management committee met on Tuesday and resolved that the official who knocked down the home without authority be severely reprimanded.

By law

The Town Clerk, Mr Jan du Plessis, told me the council may not build in the Coloured township because it is a White group area.

"It is not because we do not want to, but by law we may not," he said.

If the council did decide to rebuild, councillors who voted for this would have to foot the bill themselves.

I put it to Mr. Du Plessis that Mr De Bruin had suffered as a result of an unauthoritative action. This made no difference, he said.

Mr De Bruin told me: "I am very unhappy with the situation, but what can I do?"

By MARTIN CREAMER
SUN Express Reporter 10/8/75

THIRTY-FIVE Indian businessmen in Bethal, Eastern Transvaal, are in despair over looming bankruptcy because the Government intends moving their business houses three kilometres from town.

And a Bethal municipality spokesman agrees that this

By BRIAN DIXON

will be to the detriment of the Indians where White customers are concerned.

"But they will have the African township at their doorstep on the Standerton road which, I am sure, will compensate for the loss of White business," the spokesman said.

The Indian community of Bethal was established in 1885 and now numbers about 450.

But the businessmen foresee the death of their community following the decision by the Department of Community Development to rezone their businesses.

The intention is to move the businesses to a barren stretch of wasteland about three kilometres from town near the Indian residential area.

The leader of the community, who is also a member of the South African Indian Council and a Commissioner of Oaths, Mr M. D. Coovadia, said: "Ninety-five per cent of my trade is with White customers and where they intend putting us there is no White trade. And there is no passing trade such as we have now and on which our very existence depends."

Mr Coovadia has seven daughters, a son and 19 grandchildren.

At his luxury home this week, he told the Express he and other Indians in the town would lose their homes if their businesses were moved to the proposed site.

"Most of us have mortgages on our homes which we could never pay off doing business at the new location."

Six businessmen interviewed said much the same as Mr Coovadia.

Mr Hamid Mohamed was studying a map of the re-zoning plans when visited by a reporter. "We will never survive," he said.

The Indians have known for some years that they could be re-zoned.

They received the plans of the proposed new site this week and have been given 30 days to object.

The Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, was approached by the Express this week and asked if a delegation representing the business men could visit him in Pretoria.

"It is not for the Sunday Express to arrange for such a delegation. Mr Coovadia is a friend of mine and the Indian people have channels through which they can approach the department," Mr Steyn said.

Mr Coovadia said representations would be made to the department as well as to the Department of Community Development within the next month.

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Don't move us, urge Vrededorp Indians

RDM
13/8/75

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By
AMEEN AKHALWAYA
VREDEDORP'S 180 Indian traders, who have been operating in the area for the past 50 years, have appealed to the Government for a "stay of execution" of the order compelling them to get out by October 31.

They have asked that the "traditional" Indian suburbs of Vrededorp and adjoining Fordsburg be returned to the community.

Mr R. A. M. Jada, chairman of the Pageview (Vrededorp) Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday deputations had met the Department of Community Development and the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, to urge a rethink on the problems facing the city's Indian community.

The Vrededorp traders are to be accommodated in the new 350-shop Orient-

al Plaza complex in Fordsburg. Mr Jada said they were reluctant to move, but since a decision had already been made by the authorities, they had little alternative but to comply.

The traders said they should be allowed to remain in Vrededorp until the businesses were re-established in the Plaza.

They believed that in such a massive complex they faced economic ruin because "there would be too many traders chasing too few customers".

Mr Jada pointed out that immigrants could open a business within a day of arriving in South Africa. "Many of them don't even take out South African citizenship. Yet we who have been here for generations, and who are prepared to defend our country with our blood have no such right."

For some time, there

had been persistent rumours that Fordsburg and Vrededorp would be given back to the community. Mr Jada said Indians were prepared to develop the areas as residential and business areas with their own money.

"The building of high-rise residential complexes by our people would go a very long way towards solving the critical shortage in Lenasia," he added. There is a housing backlog of over 3,500.

Vrededorp's request has been supported by the Johannesburg City Council and the South African Indian Council.

The Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, said in a recent interview that memoranda on the issue had been forwarded to the Departments of Planning and Community Development for consideration.

Steyn to meet Bethal Indians

SUN EXPRESS REPORTER 17/8/75

THE MINISTER of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, has agreed to meet representatives of the Indian business community of Bethal in the Eastern Transvaal to discuss the proposed move of their businesses to a "wasteland" three km from town.

The leader of the Indian community in the town, who is also a member of the South African Indian Council and a commissioner of oaths, Mr M. D. Govadia, said Mr Steyn had agreed to a meeting to discuss their objections to the move.

Last weekend the Express published a report about the despair of the 450-strong Indian community since hearing details of a Department of Community Development plan to move their businesses — some of which have been established for more than 100 years.

They received the re-zoning plans about 10 days ago and were given 30 days to object.

"Our lawyers are drawing up memoranda which we will put before the Department of Indian Affairs and Community Development," said Mr Govadia.

The 35 Indian businessmen in the town depend largely on the White trade for their existence. There is little or no White trade at the proposed new site.

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Twenty years old . . . 50 000 people . . . no hospital, no police station, no fire station and an acute housing shortage. That's Lenasia. AMEEN AKHALWAYA reports.

Long night's journey for a sick Indian



Children of the slums in Johannesburg's Indian area, Lenasia.

a sick Indian

IT'S LATE at night. Someone in your family becomes critically ill. You must contact a doctor. You have no car and no phone. But someone down the road has both.

Anxiety and fear as you step outside. Be careful not to fall into one of those huge holes in the dimly lit street. Or be savaged by a pack of scavenging dogs or a lurking thug.

Rouse your neighbour and explain your plight. Try phoning the doctor. You can be sure the manual telephone exchange operator won't answer, not at that time of night.

the long journey by car. This is Lenasia, home of over 50 000 Indians. Lenasia has been Johannesburg's Indian group area for 20 years.

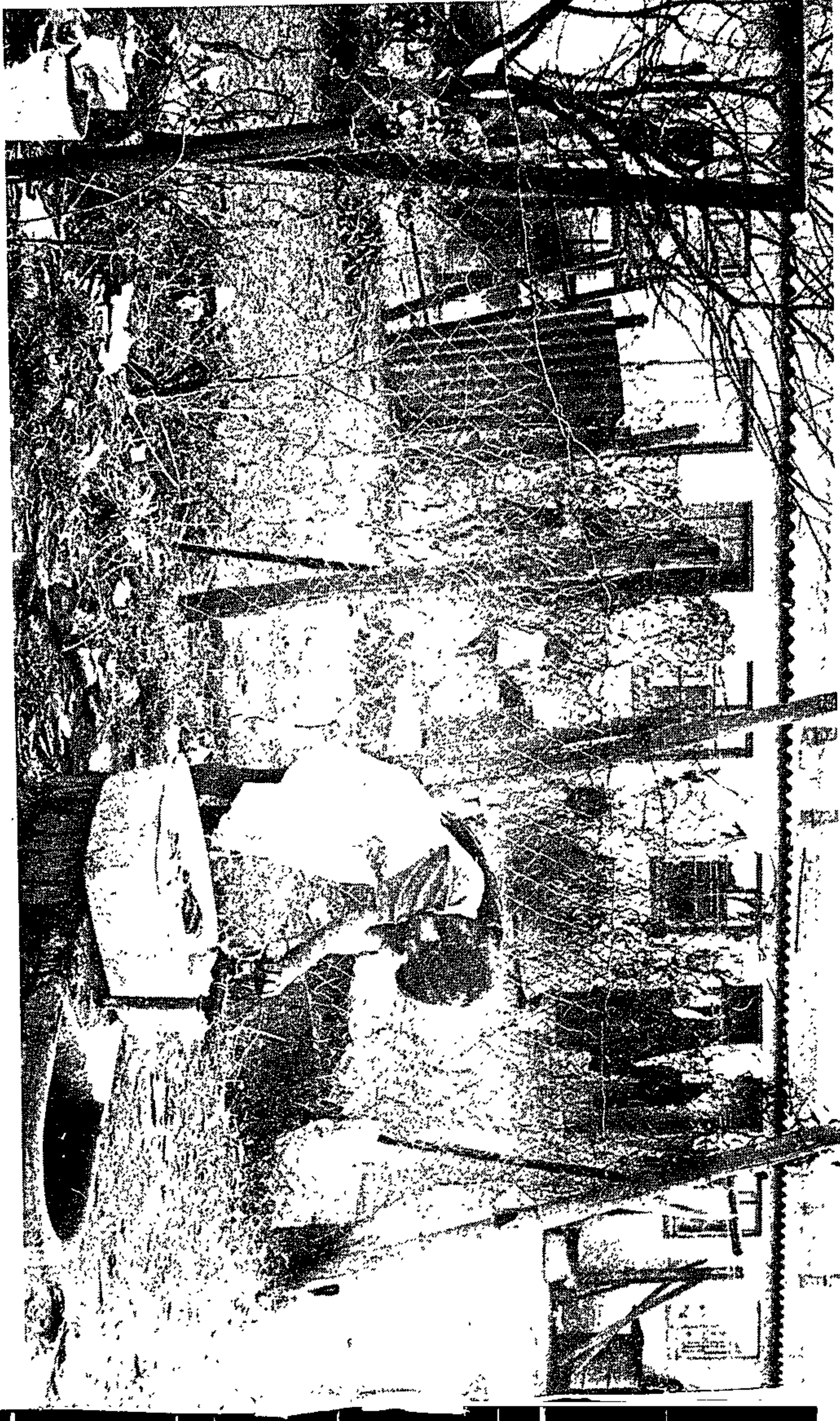
Ten years, and still no clear indication when a hospital will be available. One report has it that the actual building of the hospital project could start sometime in 1978 and should be ready for use by 1981. If this happens, nearly an entire generation will have lived and died without having a nearby hospital.

Importance

In March, 1974, the Director of Hospital Services, Dr H. A. Grove, wrote: "I refer you to my letter dated 14th February, 1973, when you were advised that this department was convinced of the necessity of a hospital at Lenasia.

The department still considers the erection of a hospital as a matter of the utmost importance and I want to give the assurance that every possible step is being taken to expedite the erection thereof."

wrote Dr Grove.



A schoolgirl makes early use of the communal tap, shared by eight homes in Thomville, Lenasia (below). There is no water or no electricity inside the units. The families share one yard or three badly built latrines.

lack of drainage and tarred roads, is being overcome. All roads are expected to be tarred by the end of 1978. Originally a 15-year project it has been reduced to two years.

But the overriding problem in Lenasia, as in other Black areas, is the acute housing shortage. Housing is outside the city council's control and in the hands of the Department of Community Development.

Dr Saloojee estimates the current shortage as 3 500 — 1 000 is for those still living in "White" areas like Vrededorp and Fortsburg, the rest is for natural increase and those living in overcrowded conditions.

Herein lies the rub. In terms of Government poli-

Extra rooms are being built by some people in their backyards. A large number of people are building on to house their own families.

Many people let out back rooms, servants quarters and garages at exorbitant rents. Rentals range from R40 to R100 a month.

Sharing

"This . . . one evil we have . . . If we expose exploiters, their exploitation would be forced out into the streets. Right now, they have a roof over their heads.

Families share homes all over Lenasia with little hope of finding their own. Overcrowding poses a health hazard. Slum condi-

tions already exist in suburban Thomsville — christened "two-rooms" because of the size of the units.

The complex is owned and controlled by the Department of Community Development and consists of 624 semi-detached units.

Dr A. H. Smith, Johannesburg's Medical Officer of Health, reports that Thomsville is occupied by lower income groups, pensioners and persons receiving welfare grants.

"Eight units share a communal yard, a common stand pipe and three poorly constructed toilets. Ablution facilities are not provided. The resulting slum conditions are conducive to serious health hazards," says Dr Smith. He adds that requests to

Community Development to clear stands under its jurisdiction of refuse met with little response. The Department's letting of shops in one of its buildings also caused problems. These were poorly constructed and rats became a serious problem. The majority of the shops handled food and did not meet the requirements of the health by-laws of the city council.

No checking of the water in the reticulator system is carried out either, says Dr Smith. And the acute housing shortage is not confined to Lenasia. Indian areas like Laudlum, Pretoria, Actonville, Benoni, Azadville for Roopeport and Krugersdorp, and Germiston are all similarly afflicted.

A few months later, the Administrator of the Transvaal informed Dr Tayob that plans showing the buildings on the site had been prepared and were being considered by the Department of Hospital Services.

Previous plans have been shelved because ground was found to be dolomitic. This, Dr Tayob and his committee argue, is illogical.

"From reports and surveys our committee gathers that the entire area of Lenasia is dolomitic and that certain tracts of land are more susceptible to sinkholes than others," says Dr Tayob.

Dubious

He points out that a number of large public buildings, schools, cinema and flat complexes, factories and sports grounds have been built there.

"Either one has a right to feel dubious about the Provincial Council's ruling — or quite apprehensive about living in Lenasia."

In the meantime, buck-passing continues.

The Department of Community Development, the Department of Hospital Services and the Department of Public Works are all involved at various stages.

"But we still don't know where we stand," says Dr R. A. M. Saloojee, chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee and thus Lenasia's "mayor".

"Not knowing where we stand is the eternal Black disease."

Dr Saloojee and his colleagues were elected by the people of Lenasia two years ago — two years of "utter frustration".

Progress

Much of the frustration is caused by State departments, he says. "The Johannesburg City Council often bends over backwards to accommodate us. People like Dr. E. J. Jamine, chief of the Coloured and Asian Division, and Major J. D. Opperman, never say no to any reasonable requests. But their hands are tied by Government policy and financial restrictions."

Since the Johannesburg City Council was given control of Lenasia in 1970, considerable progress has been made in the provision of amenities. Sports grounds, a civic centre, a swimming pool, a R1-million recreational centre have all been provided or are being built.

One major irritation, the

Hospital in Lenasia by 1979—MPC

Lenasia will have a 200-bed, R5,7-million hospital in 1979, Mr Dave Epstein, MPC for Hillbrow said today. Mr Epstein, United Par-

ty Provincial Council spokesman on hospital affairs, said he had been intimately involved in every phase of the campaign to get a new general hospital for Johannesburg since it started 20 years ago.

"And I am regretfully only too conscious of the agony such delays cause the public," he said.

He suggested it would take one year to complete planning for Lenasia Hospital, two years or less to call for tenders and award the contract, and one year or less to equip and complete the hospital before it was opened to the public.

ADVANCED

There were four reasons why the hospital project was well advanced, Mr Epstein said.

- The need for a hospital at Lenasia was accepted as absolutely urgent.

- On February 12, this year the Administrator of the Transvaal said planning for the hospital had started.

- Money for the hospital would be made readily available.

- The unity of the Indian community would give impetus to the project.

The 8 ha for the hospital chosen recently would allow an extension for 150 beds when the need arose.

Because a hospital in Lenasia would not cater for the needs of the entire Transvaal Indian community, the Provincial Administration had agreed to build a second hospital at Laudium, Pretoria.

7) 88
2) 98

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LIVE IN LESS LUXURY, SAYS STEYN

By HAZEL PILLEMER

TENNIS courts grace the front of the home of 97-year-old Mr Essop Mahomed, of Actonville — because his home is one of the tiny change rooms.

Mr Mahomed's home was one of many seen when I visited Actonville after the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, said Indians, like other race groups, must adapt to living less luxuriously.

In Kimberley Street I was introduced to Mrs D. Govender, 29, who lives in two rooms — one of which contains a "kitchen". There is no bathroom. There is no hot water.

"My husband, Ganesh, earns about R300 a month," she said, "but we have to stay here because there is nowhere else to go."

Mr Christopher Jacobs, 21, son of the 89-year-old owner of the house, Mr H. L. Jacobs, showed me two other rooms in which, he said, Mrs J. Ram, a widow, lived with her nine children.

Here, too, there is no

... but for
SUNDAY EXPRESS 31/8/75
many home
is a hovel

bath or hot water, and the kitchen is in one of the rooms.

Mr Pillay then took me to Actonville's tennis courts. There are three tiny change rooms. They have no electricity and are pitch dark. One has a toilet. There is no bath. There is no hot water, but there is a tap attached to the wall on the outside of the building.

All share

In one room lives 97-year-old Mr Essop Mahomed and his wife. A coal brazier burns inside the room.

In the doorway of the next room stands Mrs V.

Nagan, surrounded by children.

"I stay here with my husband and five children."

The lady with the toilet — "we all share it" — says Mrs S. Pillay.

Mr Pillay said the Minister had been told of the conditions in the places I visited, but he had not inspected them.

Mr Moosa Ramathoolal, chairman of the Actonville management committee, said: "Benoni Town Council and my management committee took the Minister on a tour of Actonville.

"People are living in garages and every living space is overcrowded."



● In Kimberley Street Mrs J. Ram lives in two rooms with her nine children. This is a corner of one of the rooms.

Coloured firm on move from barns

STAR 3/9/75

A Coloured businessman has reached an "amicable" agreement

with Government officials who last week threatened to use force to remove him and his factory from two old barns in Nancefield.

Mr Ralph Sarjoo will begin moving today or tomorrow. His Nancefield Bag Company, which repairs and sells sacks, moves to Klipriviersoog and later to the White industrial area of Nancefield.

Department of Community Development officials who last week threatened to use bulldozers to demolish the barns, agreed

to give Mr Sarjoo a permit for a factory in the White area if he quit the barns voluntarily.

Mr H Mills, regional representative of the department, said today that the agreement reached had been quite "amicable." Land occupied by the barns, flanking Eldorado Park, was needed for an emergency Coloured-housing scheme.

The Johannesburg City Council is building the houses at the rate of about 2 500 a year, but had to stop until the barns were vacated.

(1) 88
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Family bulldozed out of house

RDM
9/9/75

Staff Reporter

A DEMOLISHER'S bulldozer smashed through the brick wall of a Johannesburg home with an infirm 72-year-old woman, her daughter and crippled son-in-law inside.

In the seven days since the bulldozer ripped through their house Mrs Elizabeth Pirry and Mr and Mrs Strike Peterson have been forced to sleep out in the open alongside the half demolished shell of their home-for-five-years in Rawbone Street, Ophirton.

The possessions they managed to salvage lie in a pile beside them.

Mr Peterson said: "We were in the house when the bulldozer started knocking the wall down. We weren't given any warning — suddenly bricks and plaster started falling down from everywhere.

Wizened and deaf Mrs Pirry said: "I had to be carried out of the house by my daughter. I've lost my home—everything I had."

The driver of the bulldozer, Mr Petros Siboko who was still at work yesterday only metres from the family, said: "Just before I started I called to them to come out".

Asked to comment on the demolition Mr Eddie Perlman, of Edward Periman (Pty) the company developing the site, slammed down the telephone.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said that a demolition permit had been issued in May 1974 for the site.

"At that time the house was considered to be a slum and considered to be vacant. That's all we can tell you I'm afraid."

A social worker at the Department of Coloured Affairs said they were investigating.

4/12/75
(2) 88

WE HAVE MOVED TO THE ORIENTAL PLAZA

AMEEN AKHALWAYA RDM 12/19/75

He's a real nowhere man, sitting in his nowhere land, making all his nowhere plans for nobody. — The Beatles.

THE "nowhere" Indian man of Johannesburg's suburb of Vrededorp (Pageview), is a South African citizen — officially. His family has been here for three or four generations.

His plans include living and trading in the suburb where he has been since the turn of the century. He wants to develop his business, and with his own money, he wants to erect high-rise buildings to take care of the acute housing shortage.

He has just been given the news he has been expecting for some time. His plans have come to nothing.

The Department of Community Development has informed 180 Vrededorp traders that they will have to vacate their shops by December 31 and move to the Oriental Plaza complex in adjoining Fordsburg.

And 14th Street, the nerve centre of the suburb and the city's own version of Petticoat Lane, will be no more.

The colourful and bubbling atmosphere of 14th Street is that of a typical market place — where customer and salesman battle to strike a bargain, where often the winning of the battle gives more pleasure than the actual purchase.

And the shopkeepers are adamant that the atmosphere cannot be replaced.

duced in the Plaza. "Too many shops chasing too few customers," says Mr Rashid Jada, chairman of the local chamber of commerce, of the new 300-shop complex. "We face economic ruin. Immigrants who have just arrived have better prospects," he says.

While the traders are doomed to go to a new area, the residents can make no plans either. They too will have to move, to Lenasia, 30 km away. When, no one knows. In terms of Government policy, they will be given priority when new houses are built in Lenk. The irony is that the people of Vrededorp don't want to live in Lenasia, while Lenasians themselves cannot find homes. But there may be some hope.

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said this week that new homes in Lenasia would be given "on merit" to those most in need of them. He would not elaborate, but Indian leaders have pointed out that Lenasians need homes desperately. Whatever happens, it will be a few years before the Vrededorpers will all be moved.

"Leave us here", pleads Mr Jada. "Give us back our properties and we will develop them. The housing crisis will be taken care of by the community."

Properties have been expropriated by Community Development. It is now a matter of negotiating the price. Meanwhile, all development has been frozen, he adds. This has meant that buildings have been allowed to deteriorate. In Fordsburg, residents



Looking towards an uncertain future, this Vrededorp trader will have to make a new start in the Western-style Oriental Plaza in Fordsburg. Pictures: STEFAN SONDERLING

no question of moving them out now. But the residents are aware that once the sentence has been passed, the execution must follow.

In the meantime, they will continue making their buildings in elitist Fordsburg are still in good condition. Property owners say they too would develop the suburb if given the go ahead.

are just as fearful and insecure of their future. Fordsburg is still a controlled area and not a proclaimed group area.

Because of this, says the Community Development spokesman, there is

body. As one old trader said this week when he looked wistfully down 14th Street: "We felt bad if a customer went away empty handed. We had to bargain to keep him happy. Now it is we who are given a poor deal."

STNR 16/9/75

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Appeal for city Indian area

Members of the Johannesburg City Council's management committee have pleaded with three Cabinet Ministers to have Vrededorp, a White area, declared an Indian group area.

The three-man delegation from the council saw Mr J J Loots (Planning), Mr A H du Plessis (Community Development) and Mr Marais Steyn (Indian Affairs).

But Mr J F Oberholzer, MPC, who led the delegation, said no reply was received from the Ministers.

Pageview, a traditional Indian area adjacent to Vrededorp, was declared a White group area some years ago. Recently the South African Indian Council asked for it to become Indian again.

LOGICAL

Mr Oberholzer said it would be logical in terms of Government policy for both Pageview and Vrededorp to be Indian, as these formed a unit and were buffered off from surrounding areas by railway and council property, a cemetery and a ridge.

"We decided to ask that this proclamation be extended to Vrededorp as well because this was logical in terms of Government policy," he said.

He added that the delegation told the Ministers that Vrededorp should undergo urban renewal, and the Indians of Pageview should then move to Vrededorp. They would pay good prices for approximately 100 White dwellings there, he said.

Pageview would then be largely demolished and new housing built.

Mr Oberholzer said Pageview traders would still have to move to the Oriental Plaza in Fordsburg, as this was the Government's decision.

Vrededorp 'must stay White suburb'

Vrededorp must remain a White area, the Progressive Reform Party councillor for the Johannesburg ward, Mr Winston Herzenberg, said today. The United Party wishes it to become an Indian area.

This week a deputation from the UP-controlled management committee asked three Cabinet Ministers to declare Vrededorp

Indian, and to reinstate adjacent Pageview as an Indian area.

"I am completely opposed to the uprooting of communities for ideological reason," said Mr Herzenberg.

"I therefore believe that Pageview should remain

an Indian area, as it has always been, and that Vrededorp should similarly remain a White area.

"Contrary to common belief, there are no Indians in Vrededorp. The famous 14th Street shopping area is actually in Pageview.

"The White community in Vrededorp has deep

roots in the area going back 82 years. It is an established community with five churches and two historic schools."

Mr Herzenberg accused Mr J F Oberholzer, chairman of the city council's management committee, of double standards.

"He is prepared to do in Vrededorp what he has

condemned in Pageview namely force a community to move to another area."

Mr Herzenberg suggested that Fordsburg Newtown be developed into a central area for Indians, without having to move any other community.

"I must also point out that the Indians themselves have not requested that Vrededorp become an Indian area. Their request was confined to Pageview. It is Mr Oberholzer who is pressing for the Whites to leave Vrededorp," he said.

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Lenasia election *Nov 18/19/75* names

Nominations for Lenasia Management Committee elections next month will be more numerous than last year, observers in Lenasia believe.

For the election on October 29, nominations close on October 1.

Names of candidates for the Peoples Candidates Party, which won four of six seats on the committee last year, have been released.

Dr E J Jammie, director of the coloured and Asian Division, said it was premature to say what the nominations other than the Peoples Candidates were.

Peoples Candidates' nominations are Dr R. A. M. Saloojee, Mr M. Dockrat, Mr L. Naaido, Mr E. Saloojee, Mr A. Bhana, Mr I. Mayet. The only new candidate, Mr A. Bhana, replaces Mr A. Bhoolia, who has retired for health reasons.

Dr Saloojee, the present chairman of the committee, said a policy statement would be issued next month.

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Coloureds were told of fare increases

Staff Reporter

CLAIMS by some Coloured residents that they were not told about increased bus fares were yesterday dismissed as untrue by a Nigel Municipality Bus Service spokesman.

Mr. J. Hoover, a mechanical engineer for the bus service, said Coloured residents at Elra Park, formerly Charterston before the removal of Africans, were told of the new fares through the Director of Coloured Affairs two months ago.

Increased tariffs came into operation almost a fortnight ago, he said. Those affected were passengers buying daily return tickets, which have gone up by 6c for each leg of the trip.

The old fares of 9c are now 15c. The increase had been necessitated by salary increases for drivers, and rises in costs of fuel and parts, Mr. Hoover said.

Told of complaints from some Coloured residents that they could not afford the new fares, Mr. Hoover said African passengers from Duduza Township were quite happy because they were making use of weekly coupons. These were cheaper than daily tickets, he said.

If the Coloured residents did the same, there would not be complaints.

Bus passengers travel from Elra Park, Duduza and other areas to industrial complexes at Vorster Kroon in Nigel and Nigel Station.

This is how fares have been increased for daily tickets: Six cents for up to six kilometres; six-12 km (9c); 12-18 km (15c); 18-24 km (21c); 24-30 km (30c).

Weekly coupons vary from 75c to R1 05.

Confrontation

with Indian traders feared

88

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A plea was made last night for a round table conference of all concerned to avoid force being used at the end of this year against Indian shopkeepers in Pageview.

The plea was made by Mr. Winston Herzenberg, the Progressive Reform Party councillor for the area, at the monthly Johannesburg City Council meeting.

The meeting approved a new urban renewal scheme for the adjacent Vrededorp area.

Pageview, a traditional Indian suburb, has been declared White and will be subject to urban re-

newal. Indian traders in the popular Fourteenth-st shopping area have been told to vacate their shops before December 31.

RUIN

Alternate shops have been provided at the new Oriental Plaza in nearby Fordsburg. Many traders fear economic ruin if they are not allowed to phase out of their Pageview shops over two years.

Mr. Herzenberg warned there could be a confrontation at the end of the year.

He asked for a round table conference to form a consensus and to avoid a confrontation.

The Pageview Chamber of Commerce, the city

council and the Government's Department of Community Development should be among those participating, he said.

Mr. Carel Venter, NP leader in the council said: "The Oriental Plaza will be the biggest money-spinner in this country" and any trader worthy of the name would make a success there.

Mr. J. F. Oberholzer, MPC, chairman of the management committee, warned that if Indians refused to move to the Plaza, there might not be shops available when they had to move out of Pageview because of urban renewal.

INCOMPLETE

He said the Plaza was "half cocked" at the moment because it was incomplete, but this would be remedied when the complex was completed later this year.

He told the meeting the council had already given Indian traders being forced out of Pageview more than R1-million in gifts to compensate them.

This was after the Government expropriated the land owned by the city council and leased to the Indians.

He said the traders gave no thanks. Several Pageview traders were in the public gallery.

88

Indians at Lenasia walk out over Steyn

STAR 10/10/75

Staff Reporter

The Lenasia Management Committee has resigned en bloc in protest against the alleged attitude of the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, during his visit to the township yesterday.

The 12 candidates contesting the forthcoming Lenasia elections have also unanimously decided to withdraw from the elections.

The moves follow yesterday's heated exchange between Mr Steyn and Dr Rashid Salojee, chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee, over the alleged neglect of Indians living on dolomitic land in Lenasia and were confined to Lenasia for 15 years.

The decision by the candidates to withdraw from the elections and the committee's decision to resign from office were also motivated by an accusation by Mr Francois Oberholzer, chairman of the Johannesburg City Council's Management Committee, that they were trying to make election speeches when speaking to the Minister.

CHALLENGE

Confirming this today, Dr Salojee said:

"The Minister of Indian Affairs challenged the Indian community on their capacity to develop on a separate and autonomous basis.

"He also praised the city council and authorities for having done a tremendous amount for the Indian people.

"Another thing is the cold and dispassionate manner in which both Ministers (the Minister of Community Development, Mr A H du Plessis also visited Lenasia) treated the problems of Lenasia" Dr Salojee said.

He added that Mr Oberholzer's accusation about committee members making elections and his "quite disparaging remarks about the Indian community" insulted its leaders.

Mr Steyn made the challenges during a lunch yesterday at the Civic Centre in Johannesburg.

Dr Salojee said he was prevented from replying — it was "protocol" not to allow him to speak.

Neither Mr Steyn nor Mr Oberholzer could be contacted today.

(See Page 4)

Ministers get Lenasia memo on grievances

STAR 10/10/75

The Ministers of Indian Affairs and Community Development were yesterday handed an eight-page memorandum dealing with a wide range of problems affecting Indians at Lenasia.

The memorandum was compiled by the chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee, Dr Rashid Salojee.

It spotlights the acute land shortages for housing and economic development and complains of the "ill-planning" of Lenasia.

"It is clear Lenasia was planned by people who were not conversant with the needs of the people," says the memorandum.

INADEQUATE

"In the layout of Lenasia — especially in the first four extensions — inadequate sites were set aside for religious, educational, welfare and communal facilities.

"Many structures for such needs today stand on rezoned residential erven."

It was imperative that future forward planning be done in consultation with the people. The document emphasises that "intimate and meaningful participation is absolutely necessary."

The artificial scarcity of land and piecemeal extensions to Lenasia created

frustrations within the Indian community, it says.

In addition to land shortages, dolomite terrain was restricting "high rise" building within a confined area housing nearly 55 000 people.

"The housing shortage has festered backyard tenancies, illegal outbuildings, unhealthy over-

crowding and rent exploitation.

"Employment opportunities must be fostered through the abolition of job reservation and the introduction of 'the wage for the job'," it says.

"This change will benefit recruitment for the civil service and government departments."

Enough insults, say Lenasia leaders

RDM 11/10/75
88

Staff Reporter

LENASIA leaders yesterday blamed the Johannesburg council's management committee, and its chairman, Mr. Francois Oberholzer in particular, for the collapse in relations between the city council and the Indian community.

Dr. Rashid Saloojee, chairman of the elected Lenasia Management Committee (LMC), said Indian leaders had had "enough of the insults and abusive attitude of Mr. Oberholzer and some of his colleagues".

The six-man LMC resigned yesterday and all 12 candidates for the LMC elections on October 29 have decided to withdraw their nominations.

A city council official said yesterday he thought the Administrator of the Transvaal now had the authority either to call for new elections or to nominate members to the LMC.

All LMC members and candidates decided on the action at a meeting on Thursday night following the visit of the Minister of Community Development, Mr. A. H. du Plessis, and the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr. Marais Steyn, to Lenasia.

After the visit, LMC members were invited to lunch at the Civic Centre. At the lunch the Mayor of Johannesburg and the two Ministers made speeches. Dr. Saloojee said:

"When I tried to reply, I was told it was not possible because of protocol," Dr. Saloojee added. "This is not the first time such a thing has happened. On other occasions in the past, we have been snubbed and insulted. We have been treated like dirt."

"Mr. Oberholzer, particularly, has continually insulted us. We thought we would continue to participate in the LMC, despite the fact that it is powerless, to try to improve the lot of our people."

Dr. Saloojee claimed that during the Ministers' visit, Mr. Oberholzer accused the Lenasia leaders of making election speeches when trying to speak to Mr. Steyn and Mr. du Plessis. "This arrogant man has impaired the dignity of our community," he said.

A mass meeting is planned for next week to explain the position to Lenasians.

An appeal will be made to Indians not to participate in any LMC activities. Instead, the people of Lenasia will insist on direct representation in the Johannesburg City Council, Dr. Saloojee revealed. Mr. Oberholzer was not available for comment.

6 Indians who quit criticised

88 Nov 11/10/75

The members who resigned from the Lenasia Management Committee yesterday "displayed absolute democratic immaturity," Mr J. F. Oberholzer, chairman of the Johannesburg City Council Management Committee, said today.

Mr Oberholzer's reaction followed the resignation of all six members from the Lenasia Management Committee in protest over the alleged attitude of the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, and Mr Oberholzer's disparaging remarks about the Indian community.

The row was sparked off during a visit to Lenasia by Mr Steyn and Mr Oberholzer on Thursday.

Mr Oberholzer said: "The Indian community cannot be criticised in any way in this democratic system."

He referred to an alleged accusation by him that committee members

were trying to make election speeches to the Minister.

He said Mr Ismail Mayet, a member of the committee, spoke to the Minister in an "ill-mannered" way.

To the claim by the committee chairman, Dr Rashid Salojee, that he was prevented from replying to Mr Steyn, Mr Oberholzer said:

"It was the Mayor's lunch and the Mayor calls on people to speak."

Mr Mayet, an executive member of the South African Indian Council, blamed the impasse on policy which prevented direct Indian participation in municipal affairs.

He said it was wrong meeting the SAIC resolved that direct representation on town and city councils was necessary.

He said it was wrong that the Johannesburg City Council recently discussed Indian grievances, but that Indians could not partake in the debate.

88

Lenasia 'collusion' alleged

A "collusion of interests" between the Johannesburg City Council and two Cabinet Ministers who visited Lenasia last week has been alleged by an Indian leader.

Dr Rashid Salojee, chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee (LMC), made the claim yesterday at an emergency meeting where he and five other members resigned.

Dr Salojee said the extravagant praise of the Johannesburg City Council by Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Indian Affairs, and the cold and dispassionate manner in which they treated the problems of Lenasia gave him the impression that there was a collusion of interest between both parties.

At the meeting in the Lenasia Civic Centre 12 candidates contesting the elections also formally withdrew.

Dr E J Jammie, director of the Johannesburg City Council Coloured and Asian Division, and Mr G Visser, regional representative from the Department of Indian Affairs attended the meeting. Both men made extensive notes.

At the end of the meeting the audience of about 20 rose and applauded the members who resigned from the management committee.

They resigned last weekend in protest over the attitude of Mr Steyn and "disparaging" remarks about Indians by Mr J F Oberholzer, chairman of the Johannesburg City Council management committee.

19/10/75

88

Mr Loo can stay in his White suburb

OBJECTIONS from a minority of Whites will not stop Chinese families being allowed to live among Whites, said Mr L. Fouche, secretary of the Department of Community Development.

Mr Reginald Loo, a Chinese businessman, bought a luxury house for R50 000 in the posh White suburb of Quellerina, near Roodepoort. There were protests.

"Once an application is approved that is final," said Mr Fouche. "We can't go back on our decision and withdraw permission because a few people object to having Chinese as neighbours."

Tribune Reporter

At least eight residents contacted the Nationalist MP for Florida, Mr Barend du Plessis, over the Loo case. He is investigating.

The residents fear the formation of a Chinese "colony" in the suburb and a subsequent drop in property values.

Mr Du Plessis said he could not comment "intelligently" because "I don't have all the facts in hand yet, but I'm trying to sort this thing out to the satisfaction of everybody."

Mr Loo could not be contacted this week. But neighbours who live near

another Chinese businessman, Mr Sonny Fong, said it was all "a storm in a teacup".

Commenting on the issue, the Johannesburg Afrikaans daily, Beeld, said in an editorial this week: "The objections from Whites (the loudest being that Chinese living in the area will lead to a decline in property values) are groundless and without supporting evidence."

"For the nurturing of good neighbourliness between South Africa's various racial and cultural groups the few objections can be ignored."

Call for Lenasia probe

STAR 20/10/75

88

Mr Rashid Salojee, former chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee, today called on the Transvaal Administrator to investigate direct representation for Indians on the Johannesburg City Council.

A mass meeting in Lenasia last night, attended by about 1,500 people, endorsed the resignations of their representatives from the Lenasia Management Committee and the withdrawal of 12 candidates from the election.

Dr Salojee said he wanted the Administrator to investigate reasons for their resignations and also to assess the ineffectiveness of the Management Committee.

INEFFECTIVE

"We have proved time and again that the advisory powers of the Lenasia Management Committee are ineffective and do not fulfil the aspiration of the Indian people," Dr Salojee said.

"Our call has always been for direct representation on the City Council which is the only solution to our problems."

An unopposed member in the Lenasia election for Ward 5, Mr Amrit Bhanja, has also resigned from the committee.

SUPPORT

Five candidates contesting the Laudium Management Committee elections in Pretoria also announced their withdrawal at the meeting in support of the Lenasia candidates.

They are Mr S Kalyan, Mr A S Moosa, Mr A R Dawood, Mr A O Osman and Mr B Padyachee.

Mr N S Adrus, a member of the Laudium Management Committee, was loudly cheered when he announced he too will resign from the committee in support of Lenasia.

88

Lenasia backs the leaders who quit

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
 AT THE biggest public meeting yet held in Lenasia, more than 2 000 Indian people on Sunday night acclaimed their leaders' decision to resign from the Lenasia Management Committee and not to participate in new elections on October 29.

Speakers slated the functions of the advisory management committees, and called for direct representation on decision-making bodies on an equal basis. Two members of committees from outside Lenasia also gave their support.

Dr Rashid Saloojee, the former LMC chairman, was garlanded and given a standing ovation after outlining reasons for his colleagues' decision.

His speech was punctuated with applause and cries of "shame" were heard when he stated that local residents would have to wait a long time for housing. He said priority would be given by the authorities in resettling those from outside areas.

A few speakers condemned the attitude of Mr Francois Oberholzer, chairman of the Johannesburg City Council's management committee, while one speaker paid tribute to Mr Oberholzer for "uniting the people of Lenasia".

A member in the audience described the United Party, which controls the city council, as "a bunsen burner without a flame".

Mr Albie Pop, a member of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Com-



These placards greeted people attending the meeting at the Lenasia Civic Centre on Sunday night.

mittee, told the emotional audience that he too was resigning and would not contest the OMC elections, and Mr Noordin Adroos announced his resignation from the Laudium (Pretoria) Management Committee. Both men expressed their solidarity with the Lenasia leaders.

Later, four candidates announced their withdrawal from the Laudium elections for varying reasons.

Dr A. S. Karrim, of the

United National Organisation in Actonville, Benoni, said he would convey the message of disillusionment in the council system to Benoni residents.

The meeting called on other Indian management committees in the country to resign and rejected the South African Indian Council in its present form.

It was resolved to reject any nominations to the Lenasia committee, stating that until there were "sub-

stantial changes", there would be no participation in the management committees.

Future action was left in the hands of the leaders, and Dr Saloojee undertook to convene another meeting to get a mandate from the people if there were further developments.

88

No reprieve —Indians must move

The Government has refused a request that Indians be allowed to live in Pageview and Vrededorp instead of having to commute 32 km from Lenasia to the city.

Mr J F Oberholzer, MPC, chairman of the city council's management committee which made the request, today described the refusal as "tragic."

He said there was a shortage of 2 000 houses for Indians in the city, and Vrededorp could have provided housing for 1 000 families.

Pageview had been an

Indian area from before the turn of the century. Seven years ago it was proclaimed White. Vrededorp, which is adjacent, has been a White area for just as long.

Mr I F H Mayet, an executive member of the South African Indian Council said the Johannesburg Indian community had always had the rawest deal in South Africa under the Group Areas Act.

White people in Vrededorp had 400 townships in the city to move to, while Indians — who formed the second biggest Indian community in the country — could only move to Lenasia.

Indian areas rejection decision 'unfair'

STAR
22/10/5

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Three members of the Indian community today expressed disappointment at the Government's refusal to allow them to live in Pageview and Vrededorp.

The Government has turned down a request from Johannesburg City Council and the South African Indian Council to allow Indians to live in the areas.

Mr Rashid Jada, chairman of the Pageview Chamber of Commerce said he was extremely disappointed as he was hoping the Government would have given Johannesburg Indians a small concession.

"It is really shocking. We are not asking for too much and if we had been given a place near Johannesburg it would have resolved some of our housing problems," Mr Jada said.

"The decision is really unfair on the part of the Government," he added.

REPEAL PLEA

Mr Mohan Lalaram, a member of the SAIC for Lenasia, thought the decision would aggravate the housing shortage in Lenasia.

"The decision must now inspire the SAIC to fight with more zeal for the outright repeal of the draconian Group Areas Act," Mr Salam Abram-Mayet emphasised today.

He is a member of the SAIC for Benoni whose motion for the repeal of the Group Areas Act was accepted unanimously by the Indian Council during a meeting in July.

Mr Mayet said the Government's policy of equal opportunity under separate development had still to be fulfilled. "At the time the Government is building bridges across Africa they are busy demolishing bridges internally."

Pageview and Vrededorp, Indian areas before the turn of the century were declared White seven years ago.

STAR 23/10/75

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23/10/75
Coloured housing

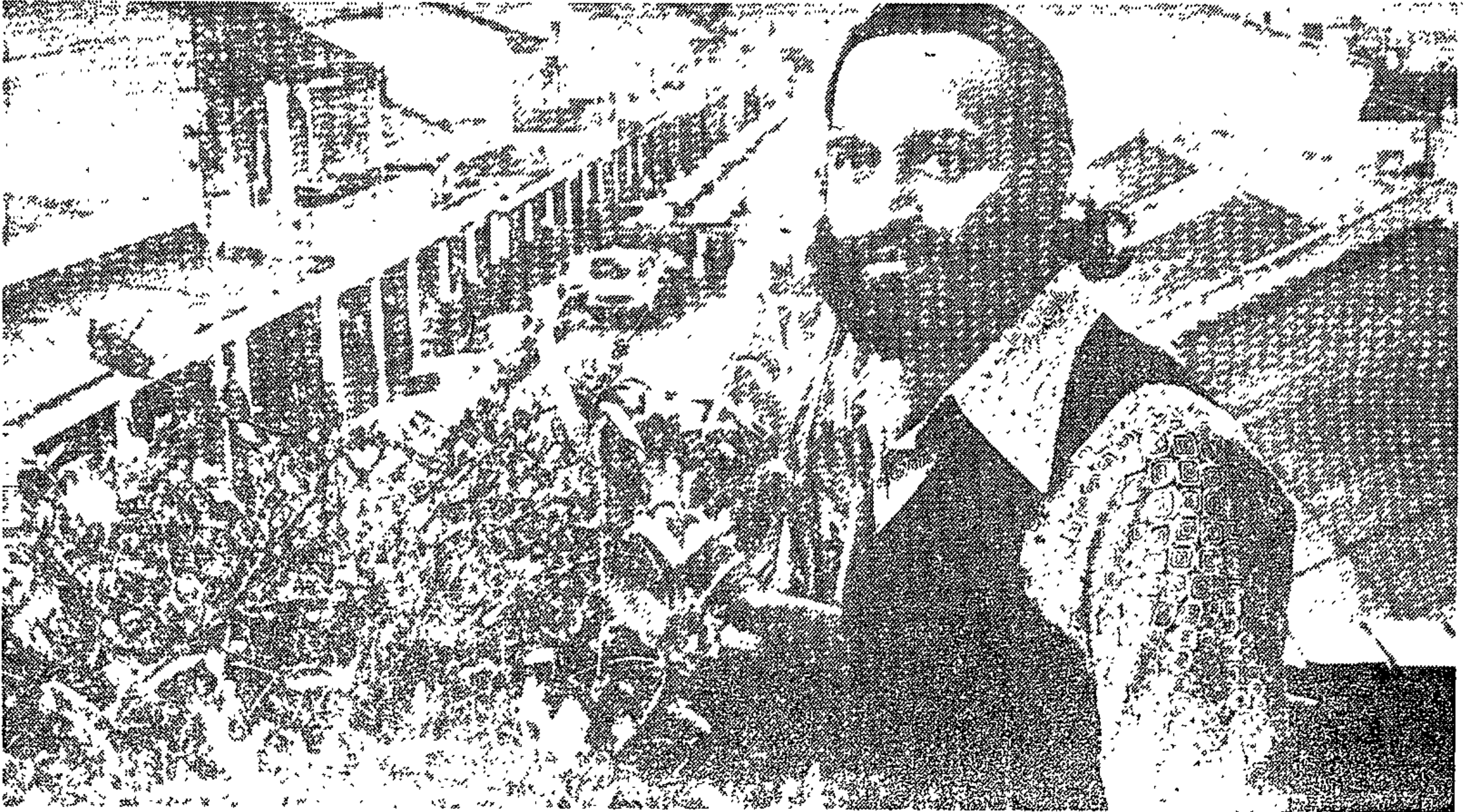
Pretoria Bureau

A Pretoria municipal scheme to build 234 "better type" economic houses in the Coloured township of Eersterus has been approved by the Department of Community Development.

The city's management committee this week approved a plan to tackle the project in two stages — the first for 236 houses, to start as soon as possible.

The other 98 will have to be built later, because the area in which they will be sited has yet to be proclaimed as a township and this in turn is being delayed pending the establishment of a 50-year flood line.

Indians must go...



Mr Yusuf Behra (25) surveys 14th Street Vrededorp from his Pageview flat. Business people claim if they moved to the Oriental Plaza, 14th Street will become a "ghost street." Mr Behra, married for nine years, runs a family business on 14th Street. He grew up in the area.

Nov 24/10/75

Shopkeepers being forced

David Breier and
Rashid Chopdat

out after
80 years

"The Indians have never harmed us. Why should they have to go?" says Mrs M J Pretorius, a White homeowner of 12th Street, Vrededorp.

"We have never had any problems living next to the Whites," says Mr M Nana, an Indian businessman whose music shop is a few dozen metres away in 11th Street, Pageview. He also lives in Pageview.

MUST GO

Yet the Government has decided the Indians must go.

Since Paul Kruger's day, Whites have been living in Vrededorp, Johannesburg, and Indians have been their neighbours across the road in Pageview.

asked bitterly: "Do Whites have consciences?"

Every day he fetches his goods from the City Deep fresh produce market. But if he must move to Lenasia, he will have to travel an extra 30 km to work and 30 km back, for his customers are in the city.

And he is lucky because he has a car, although the cost of petrol will hit him.

"What are the old people, who must ride on the buses, going to do. It will be hard for the old hawkers to come in every day," he said.

shops are empty, undesirable elements will move into them.

"Where are the people who will still be living here, going to buy their food? We Moslems may only buy meat from butchers who are halal which is similar to being kosher.

"Where will we buy sweetmeats and curry balls and all the other traditional food?"

He said Indians left living in Pageview would have to trek to Fordsburg to do this shopping.

The religious fervour of Pageview Moslems is shown by two mosques in the small suburb.

MAJOR ROAD

'We are not happy'

cont ↓

RELUCTANT

The two suburbs are so close that some maps fail to show the boundary between them. Many people still think of Pageview as being part of Vrededorp.

But people born in the Indian quarter, who have lived there all their lives and who earn their living there or in the nearby city, will have to move 30 km out of town to Lenasia.

WHITE AREA

Some seven years ago the Government declared Pageview a White area under the Group Areas Act.

The Indians' reaction was clear; "SCRAP GHETTO ACT" a faded sign on the local cemetery wall states.

They have continued to live and trade there. In many cases they live in flats above or behind their shops.

They remained because alternative accommodation was not available.

Now the R15-million Oriental Plaza in nearby Fordsburg is almost complete. It is designed for shopkeepers to be evicted from Pageview, including the colourful 14th Street.

New Indian group areas are being declared near Lenasia, and now the Government has repeated its stand that the Indians of Pageview will have to go.

Both the South African Indian Council and the Johannesburg City Council asked that Pageview become Indian again. The City Council also asked for Vrededorp, the traditional White area, to be declared Indian to give Indians additional living space near the city centre.

The Government turned down both requests.

"I was born in 13th Street. I have lived here all my life," said a 34-year-old Indian hawker who now lives in 21st Street.

But he refused to give his name. He fears victimisation.

Asked to say something that might prick the conscience of the Whites he

Moslem women approached during the day when their husbands were at work, were reluctant to speak. They said their husbands were their spokesmen.

But Mrs Hawa Habib, who runs her own shop in 14th Street, and lives nearby, was outspoken.

She is an honorary vice-president of the Federation of Business and Professional Women of South Africa and was a 1973 candidate in The Star's Woman of the Year awards.

"We expect to be allowed to live here for at least another four or five years, because there is no other place for us to go at present.

"If we have to leave our shops at the end of the year, as we have been told, they will not be able to demolish the shops because many people live above or behind them.

GHOST STREET

"This will become a ghost street. Why can't they let us trade here in the meanwhile, until they can pull the buildings down?" she asked.

There is no doubt that the buildings will have to come down, for both Pageview and Vrededorp are due for urban renewal. The City Council plans to demolish Page-



Mr Mohammed Hans (left) a general dealer in 14th Street Pageview since 1959 — "I am not happy at all to move to the Oriental Plaza and start my business all over again." Mr Hans has lived in 11th Street Pageview since 1951. A strip of land separates his home from the White Vrededorp area. With him is his brother Mr Essop Hans.

view and rebuild it from scratch.

Mrs Habib, who has lived in Pageview for 23 years, voiced the appeal of most traders to be allowed to remain in their old shops for a few years after their move into the Oriental Plaza.

Traders say this will give them a chance to phase out their old businesses and make some money during the lean times they expect at the new plaza during its in-

fancy. A sudden move — lock, stock and barrel to the plaza — could ruin them, they believe.

"The 30 14th Street traders who moved to the Plaza in June last year are still trading in their Pageview shops. Why can't we also be given an extension of time?" asked Mr Ahmed Abdullah, Mrs Habib's brother, who trades nearby.

He took up his sister's warning about ghost streets and added: "If the

Both are next to Krause Street, which the city council intends to widen into a major arterial road.

Indians seem resigned to the fact that they will eventually have to leave Pageview. But on one point they are adamant: the mosques must not be touched.

For Moslems believe mosques are holy buildings and cannot be destroyed.

The proposed widening of Krause Street would probably smash through these mosques unless an alternative was found.

A senior city council spokesman said a solution might be to change the design of the new thoroughway so the two mosques were on a traffic island. This would mean buying more stands for the road.

Vrededorp Whites interviewed had no complaints against their Indian neighbours.

Mrs V Botha of 12th Street saw no reason why Indians should be made to leave Pageview. But she was adamant that Vrededorp must remain White.

"We have more pensioners here than anywhere else in the city. They will not be able to afford rents in council flats if they have to move out."

IN A TENT

She said she paid R10 a month in rent and this was all she could afford. "If they chase me out of here, I will have to live in a tent."

Mrs M J Pretorius, who has lived in Vrededorp for 41 of 57 years, and who owns her own home, saw no point in forcing out either the Whites or the Indians who had lived there for 80 years.

She said if, as the city council wanted, Vrededorp became Indian, and she received a good price for her house, she would not find a similar one for the same price elsewhere.

"The Indians have never done us any harm. We should stay here in Vrededorp and they should stay in Pageview. What reason is there for moving them?"

"It all depends on the law. If the law was that they could move next door, I suppose I would be satisfied with that," she said.

Mosques a touchy issue

Milway 30/10/75

Benoni move to house homeless

88

East Rand Bureau

Some of the Indians living in private garages and other cramped quarters in Actionville, Benoni, will soon have decent homes.

Benoni Town Council is to start immediately to build 352 economic flats. These will be divided into three blocks, one of 72 flats, one of 80 flats, and one of 200 flats.

This will to a large extent diminish the waiting list for homes in the township.

Officially 600 families are waiting for dwellings but it is felt the true number is much higher.

This accommodation will not help the very poor Indians but the council is negotiating for sub-economic flats to be built in the near future.

Indian

STAR. 6/11/78 88.

group

areas

protest

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Indian Council is to ask the Government to reconsider its decision not to declare Pageview and Fordsburg in Johannesburg for Indian occupation under the Group Areas Act.

This decision was taken at the Indian Council session in Durban yesterday after it was reported the Government had rejected the council's proposals for the areas to be declared Indian.

ARGUMENTS

Mr A M Moolla, chairman of the council, said the decision was unacceptable and further representations should be made to the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn.

"We have all the justifiable arguments why these areas in Johannesburg should be declared

Indian. We must make very strong representations on this matter and should not accept the Government's decision passively.

"We must also appeal directly to the Prime Minister," he said.

Mr Joe Carrim, a Pretoria member of the council, said Pageview and Fordsburg were Johannesburg areas similar to Grey Street in Durban.

"These areas are traditionally Indian in character and I cannot see why they should not be declared Indian under the Group Areas Act."

RUIN

Mr S Abram-Mayat, Benoni representative, said the whole exercise of the Group Areas Act was to completely ruin the Indian community economically.

"The Department of Community Development is nothing more than a department of community disruption."

"We cannot afford to be pushed around any longer," he said.

Indian traders resist move

88

Star 5/12/75

Johannesburg's R15-million Oriental Plaza for Indians is largely empty as Pageview traders resist their forced removal from their old shops, due to take place at the end of this month.

Officials fear a clash between the shopkeepers and the Government unless the Department of Community Development allows them to trade on in Pageview and phase out of their old shops.

A passive resistance campaign is feared and traders are planning to

apply for a Supreme Court order preventing their removal.

But today only 45 traders had signed leases for the 200 shops in the newly-completed South Mall and Grand Bazaar sections of the plaza.

The North Mall, which has 60 shops and opened last year, is full.

Of the 45 traders who have signed leases in the South Mall and Grand Bazaar, only about 10 have begun to fit out their shops while the rest wait anxiously to await developments. Not one shop in the newly-completed sections has opened yet, de-

spite the Christmas season.

Pageview traders feel they face economic ruin if they move out of their old shops to the plaza without having a two-year period to phase out.

Mr Rashid Jada, the chairman of the Pageview Chamber of Commerce said today that if the Government made the concession, traders would sign leases for the plaza immediately.

Last week Indians put their requests to the Secretary for Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche, in Pretoria.

So far they have received no reply. It is understood the Acting Minister of Community Development, Mr J J Loots, is considering the request.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

FACULTY OF ARTS

Old Exclusion Rules:

(These apply to students who were registered at the University before 1972 and include students transferring from other faculties.)

A full-time B.A. student who does not pass at least:

- (i) one qualifying course by the end of the first year;
- (ii) three qualifying courses by the end of the second year;
- (iii) four qualifying courses, including at least one in the third year; and
- (iv) six qualifying courses, including at least two senior courses, by the end of the fourth year.

part-time student, except with the special permission of the Senate, shall not be permitted to re-register in the Faculty of Arts.

(The Senate may, however, make special provision for students who are unable to complete their studies within the prescribed period.)

New Exclusion Rules:

(These apply to students who registered at the University after 1972 and include students transferring from other faculties.)

Putco fare programme completed

The last stage of Putco's bps-fare rationalisation programme was implemented today without reports of adverse passenger reaction to increases.

Travellers are already being warned by Putco to expect more fare increases next year. A Putco spokesman said today the effects of devaluation would emerge in about two months' time and would determine the extent of rises.

Devaluation was not foreseen when the latest fare adjustment were planned. Putco is currently predicting that fares might have to rise 10 percent next year.

The adjustment programme began in June. The programme, designed to increase fare revenue by an average eight percent, went smoothly.

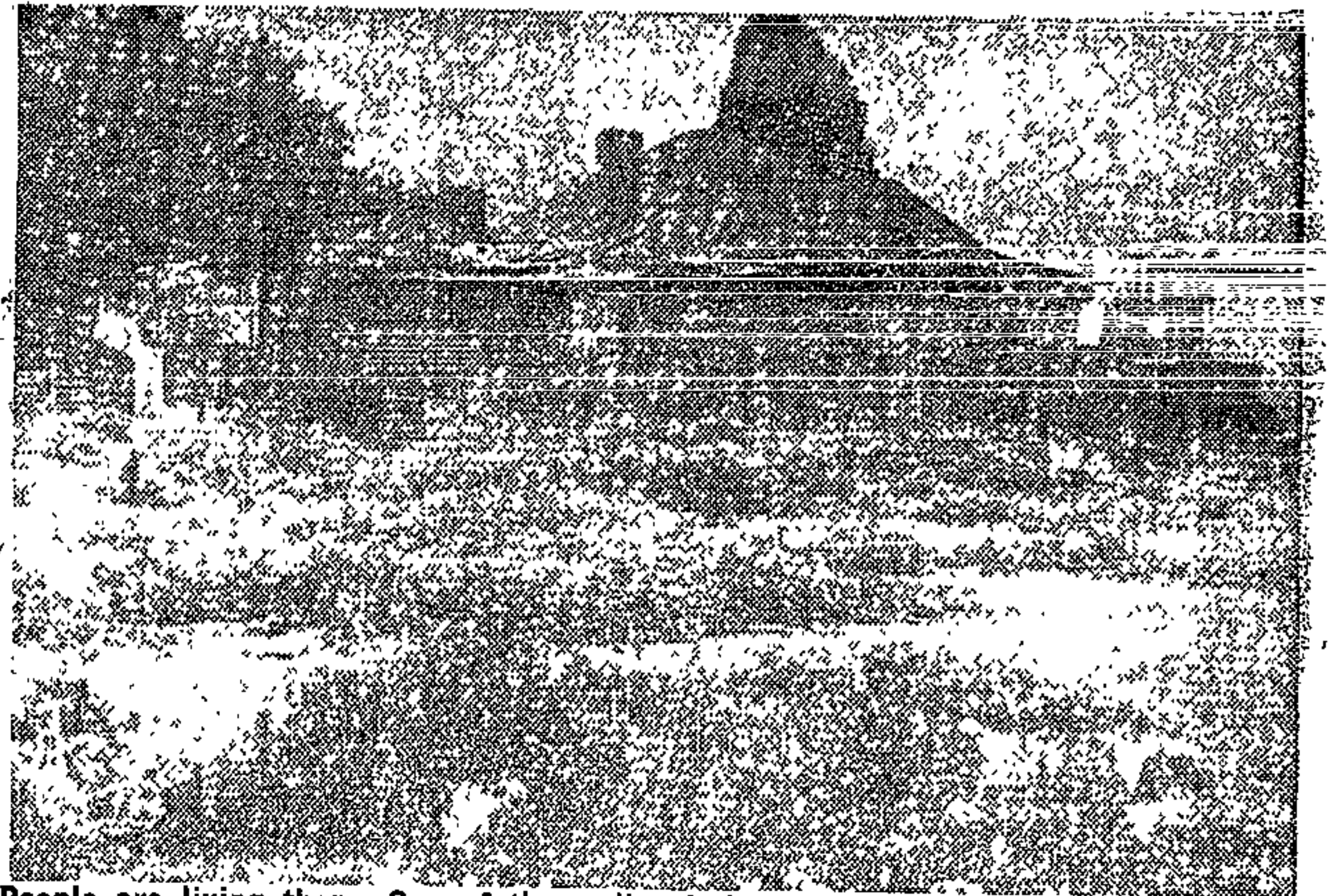
Fares on western routes — to Soweto and Coloured areas—changed today. The spokesman explained that fare increases were aimed at casual travellers rather than regular travellers who bought weekly tickets.

About a quarter dropped and about half remained the same.

(1) ~~875~~
(2) 88
(3) ~~875~~

Payneville lives up to its name

STW
11/12/75



People are living there. One of the walls of this house in Payneville, Springs, collapsed last year, and the occupier put up sheets of corrugated iron to keep off the rain. He fears other walls may cave in too, but he and his family have nowhere else to go.

East Rand Bureau
Springs Coloured
people expecting to be
moved to their new
township, Geluksdal,
next year were
shocked to be told this
week that they will
probably have to stay
in Payneville for sev-
eral years more.

because of confusion
about a new roads layout
in the area.

Now the 3 000 Payne-
ville residents say they
can no longer live there
unless improvements are
made to houses, streets,
water and sewerage sys-
tems. The place was des-
cribed by the community's
leader, Mr Peter Roman,
as "a danger to health
and sanity."

The building pro-
gramme in Geluksdal near
Brakpan is being delayed

He said, "We were will-
ing to put up with condi-
tions which were des-
cribed two years ago by

members of the Theron
Commission as appalling,
because it was not reason-
able to expect money to
be spent on a place which
was soon to be demol-
ished.

"But if we must stay
another three years or
more, something will have
to be done for Payneville.

"People could be killed
by crumbling houses col-
lapsing or could die as
the result of disease."

He said the sewerage
system was irreparable
and broke down every
summer. Ablution and
lavatory conditions were
indescribable.

Most Payneville houses
were built as a "tempor-
ary" measure about 60
years ago.

Bantu Board

Formerly also an Afri-
can township, it is admi-
nistered by the East Rand
Bantu Administration
Board. The regional direc-
tor, Mr Paul Brink, told
The Star this control
would cease as soon as
two remaining African
families living there were
removed to the African
township, Kwa Thema.
Meanwhile the board was
doing its best to look
after Payneville.

Mr Roman has appealed
to Springs town council-
lors to press for im-
provements.

The worst part of
Payneville is the former
single quarters, a row of
12 single rooms in which
12 families — altogether
about 80 people — are
living. Its walls are crum-
bling dangerously, and
the single tap and lava-
tory are several hundred
metres away.

Most of Payneville's
roads are unusable, and
heaps of garbage lie in
puddles at street corners.

88

4. Are you satisfied with
Comment

sent tutor? Yes/no

5. (a) What in your opinion
tutorials be

the aim of

(b) Do you feel these
year?

achieved during the

1. 98
2. 88

Indian hospital to be built

The Transvaal Provincial Council is to build a 200-bed hospital for the 40 000-strong Indian community of Lenasia in Grasmere, about 18 km from where they are presently settled.

This was disclosed today by Dr Salim Tayob, member of the Lenasia Hospital ad hoc committee, which had talks with the Director of Public Works and the Director of Hospital Services.

According to Government plans Grasmere will be incorporated into Lenasia to resettle Indians living in Johannesburg and to provide homes for the natural growth in population for the year 2 000.

Grasmere will then form the southern boundary of Lenasia.

ACCEPTABLE

Dr Tayob said that "a geologically acceptable" site has been found for the hospital on the southern boundary of Lenasia by the authorities. (Dolomite rock formations have limited the area available for development.)

"It is estimated that planning would take 18 months and the hospital ready for use in 1980," Dr Tayob said.

"It is the department's intention to provide four intensive care units, operating theatres, a renal dialysis unit, cheques, a maternity wing and a home for nurses.

"In the meanwhile the authorities intend to build a day care centre.

"The day care centre will take at least two years to build and will basically have an out-patients department and facilities for emergency requirements," said Dr Tayob.

The ad hoc committee is scheduled to meet next month to discuss the matter.

MULTI-RACE

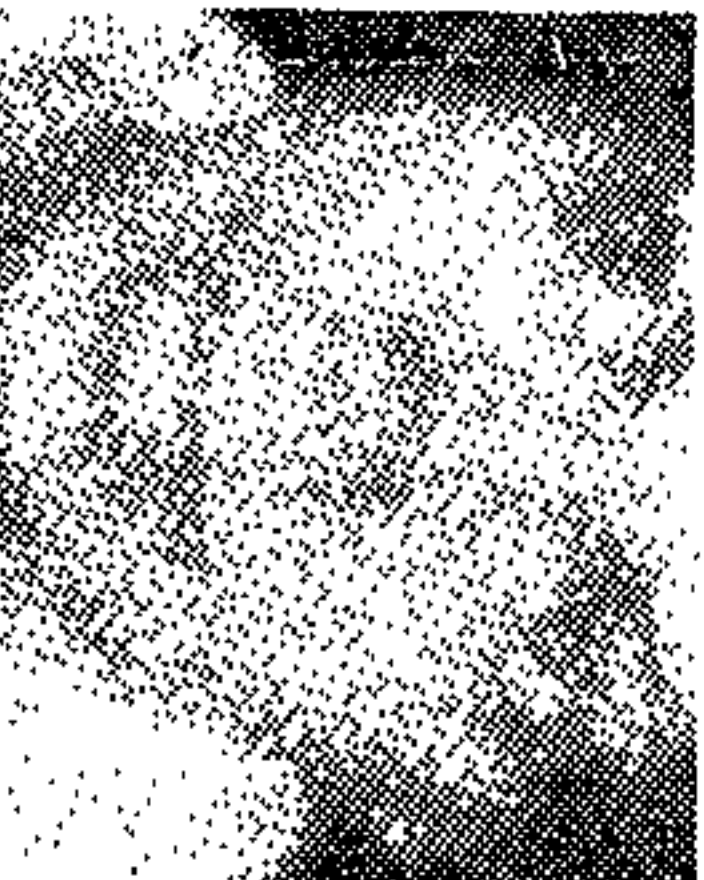
SEX ORGIES IN

SUNDAY TIMES,

BY TONY STIRLING
ACROSS-the-colour-line sex orgies — mainly involving immigrant men and young Coloured women — are frequent in a Pretoria township, Eersterus, Mr Abdulla Abrahams, a member of the Eersterus Coloured consultative committee, said this week.

Mr Abrahams was commenting on the death of a schoolgirl, Vanisha Arendse, 16, whose partly-clothed body was found after a multi-racial party in the township last weekend. A man was detained for questioning this week but was released after a post-mortem examination had shown that the girl died of natural causes.

Mr Abrahams said that multi-racial parties — which generally developed into orgies — occurred regularly in the township at weekends. "Mainly immigrants are involved. They come in on Friday night and spend the weekend here — but there are some South Africans as well. Apart from the parties, he said, Whites often drove into the township



VANISHA ARENDESE . . .
died after a party. and picked up Coloured girls. Many young Coloured women were easy "victims" because they considered their social status was increased if they associated with White men. He feared a backlash from Coloured youths because of Miss Arendse's death. "I fear that some innocent White, possibly somebody who gets lost, will be



MR A. ABRAHAM'S . . .
fears a backlash. set on because of it. There have been rumblings in the township over this girl's death. The sex-across-the-colour line problem was not new. "About two years ago I saw a White man trying to pick up a Coloured girl on the pavement. "When I asked him why he was pestering her he threatened to blow my head off and reached into

the cubby hole of his car. He spoke with a German accent." Mr Abrahams said he had discussed mixed parties with the Coloured and Asian Affairs Department of the city council this week. "I was advised, however, that unless direct evidence could be obtained that the Immorality Act was being broken, there was no way to prevent these men from coming into the township. "I was told that, by law, they could remain in the township for more than two months at a time. Confirming that many multi-racial parties were taking place in Eersterus a police spokesman said that the police were powerless to act unless there was evidence of a contravention

of the Immorality Act because Whites were permitted to enter the township. Mr Abrahams said he was conducting an investigation into the Eersterus multi-racial parties and would place a memorandum before his committee early next year. "If necessary, I will go to the Administrator. This event has deeply shocked the township, and parents are worried about the situation. The mother of the dead girl, Mrs Marlene Arendse, said she would never have allowed Vanisha to go to the party had she known the type of party it would be. Vanisha went at the invitation of her son's girlfriend, and they had been asked not to bring boy friends.

● SYDNEY DUVAL interviews three more members of a growing conservative, commercial middle class in the Coloured community. This is the second of a two-part series.

Coloureds on the White doorstep

MATTHEW HARTZENBERG, 21, faces a promising career. He is already a junior branch manager of a sewing machine and domestic appliances firm. He lives in Klipplown, where he grew up.

Matthew's wife Denise works as a testing operator at a radio factory, so he does the family shopping, mainly at OK Bazaars. The family usually eats curry and rice and on Sundays roast beef and salads.

Matthew had to leave school after JC when his father died. Mr Hartzenberg senior had been a paper bag machinist and had served with the SA forces in Italy, Algeria, and Egypt.

Matthew's immediate ambition is to succeed at work and to own his own home in the same area or Eldorado Park. He wants to escape the "bad mix" of his social environment.

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Matthew Hartzenberg... ambition: to escape the "bad mix" of his social environment.

Matthew feels strongly that people who have never had a decent childhood develop a complex about it. "They have no aims or ambitions. They just drift along from street corner to street corner."

The community's biggest need is proper housing schemes and entertainment facilities, which have improved with the opening of places such as Potchefstroom and now Van Wyks Rust. The Hartzenbergs go mainly to cinemas for pleasure. They like westerns and good thrillers.

"There is nothing else. Dances usually end up in fights."

MONA SCHULTZ, 45, has been with Sewknit 27 years. She says she has learnt a lot there — "I can even dismantle a sewing or knitting machine if I have to."

"She's the general kingpin in the place," says her boss, Les Disby.



Mona Schultz... "education is the way to progress and prosperity."

puter man with a firm of lawyers, and sons Eugene and Fabian are at school.

"They live in a 'proper' house of zinc and brick — 'none of those cement block things they are putting up today.' They bought their home from the municipality and hope to have paid for it within the next three years.

Most neighbours work in factories or are shop assistants.

Mona does the household shopping, usually at OK Bazaars, Checkers and Woolworths. The family has curry and rice twice a week, fish and stew once, especially at supper. It's quite expensive, but what can you do when you have to have proper food to be healthy?

Quality

I buy best quality meat at the butcher. Poor meat means poor food and who wants that?"

Mona says she has never wanted to live expensively or grandly, but she does want a decent environment to raise her family in.

"I want my children to make something of their lives and education is the way to progress and prosperity. That's why my son matriculated at 16 and my daughter at 18."

Family entertainment means having friends round to listen to records

Easiest

Mona says her community has the highest esteem for the teaching profession.

"Perhaps of all the professions it is easiest for a Coloured to become a teacher," Mona explains.

"There are too many restrictions in other fields."

The changing attitudes of Coloured youth worry Mona.

"I would really like to see something done for them. They live a fast, chaotic life that leads to

stabbings and crime. There are just not enough recreational facilities."

Mona has a dream. To travel overseas and see how other people live. "I especially want to see Italy where I think of those families who sit and knit and talk together."

The other children are at school. My father is a dispatch clerk. He's a Methodist and very strict. He still keeps control of the family. He just wanted us to grow up decently."

Widow

JENNY SALY has been a lithographer for nearly four years. She's 25 now, is a widow with a son of three, went to Standard Eight and lives in a bachelor flat in Eldorado Park.

"Hell, do you want my ID number?" she says as the questioning digs into details.

Her husband, Abbas, was a Moslem and died in a shooting accident a few years ago. When he was alive they used to go to Zoo Lake on a Sunday, but she never goes there now.

Jenny's childhood was hard, but it was "OK."

She grew up in Alexandra in a rented property with nine brothers and three sisters. Fifteen in one house with two bedrooms. She is the second eldest.

Better

"My boyfriend is a municipal clerk. We go to the cinema and occasionally to a dance. I like picnics and records — pop and underground. Sometimes I go to Durban and stay at a hotel in Reservoir Hills."

Jenny says she looks forward to a better life for her son. She is trying to raise him in the same way she was raised. "He must go to university if he can."

She had to get back to work.

GROUP AREAS -

TRANSVAAL

JAN - DEC 1976

1/11/76 RDM

The year racial barriers tumbled

SPRINGS residents will remember 1975 as the year racial barriers fell, a bank manager lost his job through unethical land deals and economic prospects brightened because of Sasol 2.

The National Party-controlled town council took active steps to topple racial barriers. For the first time in the town's history the council passed recommendations throwing open the old town hall doors to mixed audiences at theatre performances.

In March Indians were allowed to attend a theatre performance by an all-White cast in the old town hall. The Mayor, Mr Lucor van den Heever, opened the show in aid of charities.

But while racial barriers are being eliminated, the Indian community are still hopefully and patiently waiting to hear if they will be allowed to stay on in Bakerton, their "home" since the turn of the century.

A commission of inquiry sat 15 months ago to hear evidence on whether Bakerton should be declared a group area for Springs Indians, or whether they should be moved to another area.

The Indians want to stay but certain National Party

FAR EAST RAND: Johan Buys

town councillors want them moved.

The 2 000 Coloureds living in abject misery and squalor in adjoining Payneville, are also waiting for the day they will be resettled in their new "homeland", Geluksdal at Brakpan.

Payneville has become one of the worst slums on the Reef with crime and vice rampant.

The resettlement at Geluksdal is being delayed because homes have not yet been built on land expropriated from White plot-holders.

The banking world in Springs was shocked in July when a building society branch manager, Mr Stephanus Strydom Smit, was dismissed after an investigation into alleged irregular property deals in Springs.

He was found "guilty of conduct inconsistent with his duty to the society". He was accused of buying stands at market value in the railways suburb of Welgedacht and selling them at double their value weeks later.

The announcement that Sasol 2 will be built at Trichardt on the Eastern Transvaal Highveld 100 km

from Springs, has brought new excitement in the Springs business world.

The American consortium which will build the giant project has moved into its headquarters in Springs.

The town is now getting ready for the "fantastic opportunities" it expects the Sasol development will bring.

The year moved to a sad closing for the East Rand golfers when the historic country club, headquarters for Far East Rand golfers for the past 38 years, was gutted on October 29.

Damage was estimated at more than R250 000.

The club committee is busy with plans for a new clubhouse.

RDM 8/1/76

88

New areas may bring relief to Indians

Staff Reporter

THE recent proclamation of one area and the proposed proclamation of two other areas for Indians on the East Rand could bring welcome relief to families living under appalling conditions.

But one Indian leader believes that not enough land has been set aside for future needs.

At Angus, near Heidelberg, 1200 hectares have been proclaimed for Indian occupation and at Delmas and Nigel, 12 hectares and 22 hectares respectively are to be proclaimed.

With ministerial approval the development of the area at Angus will be undertaken by the Germiston City Council and will provide housing chiefly for Indians living in Germiston's hopelessly overcrowded Asiatic Bazaar.

PLEASED

The chairman of Germiston's Management Committee, Mr Sarel Hattingh, said yesterday that he was pleased with the course of events which had taken many years to fulfil.

Development of the area would begin as soon as possible, said Mr Hattingh.

Initially it would cater for about 5 000 people. He could not say when it would be ready for occupation.

In Benoni a South African Indian Council member, Mr Salem Abram-Mayet, said more land would be needed to cope with the future needs of Nigel's Indian community.

The East Rand was an industrial growth point and provision should be made for an influx of workers, he said.

88

Housing plan for Coloureds gets setback

STAR 9/2/76

Land which could have accommodated hundreds of houses for Coloured people in Riverlea, Johannesburg, has been reserved for mining.

The mining commissioner has told the city council, which wanted to develop the land as a Coloured

suburb, that the application to reserve the land for township purposes cannot be entertained.

The land was in the headlines recently when hundreds of squatters were ejected. They were living amid derelict mine buildings.

Major J D Opperman, MPC, chairman of the council's housing and technical services committee, said: "This does not stop us applying again next year."

He said the council hoped that if a shaft were sunk, the rest of the land would eventually be made available for housing.

SHORTAGE

The shortage of Coloured housing units in the city has been estimated at 10 000.

Major Opperman said that a partial compensation for this setback was a decision to build 141 houses on land at Riverlea which had been reserved for the M2.

Since the motorway was built north of Riverlea, this land has now become available for housing. However it is not as extensive as the land reserved for mining.



Ejected . . . a tearful Mrs Gangaben Gosai watches as goods from her husband's Troyeville, Johannesburg, shop are piled on the pavement.

10/2/76 RDM
**Kicked out:
 family of 7
 sleep in car**

Staff Reporter

AN Indian family of seven, have no where to live after being ejected from their home and attached shop in Troyeville, Johannesburg, apparently because they were disqualified from living in a "White" area.

Sympathetic White neighbours looked on yesterday as a tearful Mrs Gangaben Gosai watched workmen carry her family's possessions and the shop's goods to the pavement in Bezuidenhout Street.

By yesterday afternoon, the workmen, acting on instructions from the Department of Community Development, had locked the empty premises and left the goods on the pavement while the owner, Mr Ramanbhai Gosai, searched for accommodation.

A spokesman for the Department said it was carrying out a court order issued last October when the Gosais were given three months to vacate the premises.

He declined to comment on a claim by the family that, in terms of the Group Areas Act, they had asked for alternative premises.

Mrs Gosai said that, despite requests, the Department had not provided new premises.

"We have five children. Where do we go now?"

This is the second time in a week that the family has been ejected. Last Thursday workmen began taking furniture outside but abandoned the task when it started to rain.

Last night the Gosais were preparing to spend the night in their car.

Chain reaction to

Pretoria Bureau

Pretoria's Indian traders are planning top-level protests over plans to take up a parking area with a toilet complex for Blacks.

They object to the "unsavoury" atmosphere, and the possibility that shoppers could face a mugging danger from the crowds it is feared may gather

It appeals to the Department of Community Development fail to shift the project to "a more suitable site," an application to the Supreme Court for an interdict is planned.

Traders will also park

Star 16/1/76
a loo

their cars all over the site to prevent work from starting.

About 150 traders were moved to the Oriental Shopping Centre, off Boom Street and adjoining the Indian vegetable market, from Prinsloo Street a year ago under the Group Areas Act.

They told The Star yesterday that the loss of business which the move caused them had not nearly been recouped, despite the establishment of an African bus terminus near the complex.

The plan by the Department of Community Development to convert one of the car parks -- at the south-eastern entrance to the centre and adjoining a mosque -- to a Black toilet complex, would hit the struggling traders hard and represent a serious setback, they said.

Apart from making parking more difficult, traders fear it could attract crowds of "the wrong sort," with the danger of shoppers being mugged. And they also fear that the unsavoury atmosphere which often surrounds such a complex would drive away custom, make the nearby eating houses unhealthy, and adversely affect the mosque.

(1) 28
(2) 88
(3) 271

Group area traders face crisis time

STAR 30/1/76

A crisis has developed over the forced removal of Indian traders in Pageview, Johannesburg. The Government has given them a five-month extension while the traders want at least a year.

Nearly 200 shopkeepers from Pageview were due to be evicted on Sunday from the traditional Indian area which has been declared a White group area.

They were to move to the new Oriental Plaza in Fordsburg.

Traders demanded at least 12 months in which to phase their businesses to the plaza.

In his first decision as Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, who is also Minister of Indian Affairs, gave them only five months.

The Pageview Chamber of Commerce is expected to reject this.

The traders have been told they must pay rent at the plaza from January 1, even though they have not yet moved into the shops.

MUST MOVE

They have been told they must move into the plaza on March 1 and move out of Pageview by June 30.

Mr I. F. H. Mayet, an executive member of the South African Indian Council and spokesman on group areas, said today a Pageview leader had told him the Government's terms were unacceptable.

In terms of the Government's extension, traders must sign leases for the plaza and sign a consent to judgment that they have no right to remain in Pageview after June 30.

As traders may refuse

(1) 28
(2) 88

Move could cost Indians 'millions'

R.D.M.
2/2/76

Staff Reporter

INDIAN Traders in Vrededorp, Johannesburg, fear they will lose "millions of rands" because of the "mere five months' grace" they have been given by the Minister of Community Development to move out of their old shops into the new Oriental Plaza.

"We are worried and dissatisfied. Who will pay our losses? The Government?"

Mr R. A. M. Jada, chairman of the Pageview (Vrededorp) Chamber of Commerce asked yesterday.

On Friday, the 170 tradesmen were told by the Department of Community Development that their deadline to evacuate their premises on February 1 (yesterday) had been extended to June 30.

The conditions are that we pay rent at the Plaza from January 1, and open

our new shops there by March 1. We have to agree in writing to lose all trading rights in Pageview (Vrededorp) after June 30.

However, we will press to be granted an extension to the end of the year — or even 1980 — which is when the Indian residents of Vrededorp will be resettled in Lenasia according to Johannesburg City Council.

"Although the Oriental

Plaza is an attractive place, our economic problems must be realised. If we go bankrupt through the sudden move and lose our trading licences, we lose our livelihood. The Group Areas Act does not allow an Indian to trade where he pleases and we will have nowhere else to go. "We hope the public and the Department of Community Development will take another look."

(1) 28
(2) (P8)

RDM 5/2/76

Traders

MOVE

Amid 5/2/76
RDM.

1.28
7.88

CONFUSION

STANFORD'S Indian traders' shed hit by floods in recent years, are gradually moving to a new complex, but confusion still exists about when the move will be completed.

The new complex, located in the new complex, is expected to suffer flooding because many people visit the area.

At present only about a third of the 46 traders have moved. The rest are at the old site, which attracts most customers to that area.

The Town Clerk, Mr Harold Haines, said yesterday he had been told, apparently as a result of a decision by the Minister of Community Development, that trading licences in the old area were not to be extended after last December 31.

A letter to the chairman of the Indian Consultative Committee, Mr David Wazar, says the traders should have moved to Stanwest by January 31.

Mr Wazar said yesterday many of the shops still needed painting. Burglar alarms and shelving also had to be installed.

He estimated it would take until the end of this month before the remaining traders could move to Stanwest.

Mr Wazar said he was not aware of any traders having been interviewed in the new complex.

One trader reported that one of the shops lost at the beginning of the year had been damaged by a fire of what it had been in the old section, mainly because the new people visited the area.

Mr Haines said the position now existed that people who had obeyed the law were being penalised.

The town council had viewed favourably an earlier application by the traders for an extension and had supported them.

However, at present they were trading without occupancy permits to be in the White Area and without trading licences.

Colourful plan turns into a R12-m white elephant

A CITY COUNCIL plan to save the city's most colourful and incorrigible businessmen — the Indian traders — has turned into a gleaming and ornate R12-million white elephant astride the slums of Fordsburg.

The Oriental Plaza, complete with concrete, masonry, has 200 never-been-used shops and a fading hope of ever filling them.

The bulk of its prospective tenants are still clinging with gritted teeth, to their tiny, shabby fascinating shops in nationally famous 14th Street, Vrededorp.

In a city which is always being rebuilt before it has reached completion, any move to destroy its short-lived heritage is distressing.

It is fun to shop in 14th Street. It's a relief from glassy-eyed shop assistants behind steel counters with their take-it-or-leave-it attitude.

Fourteenth Street is a bazaar, where you can haggle without embarrassment and buy things cheap even if you never wanted them.

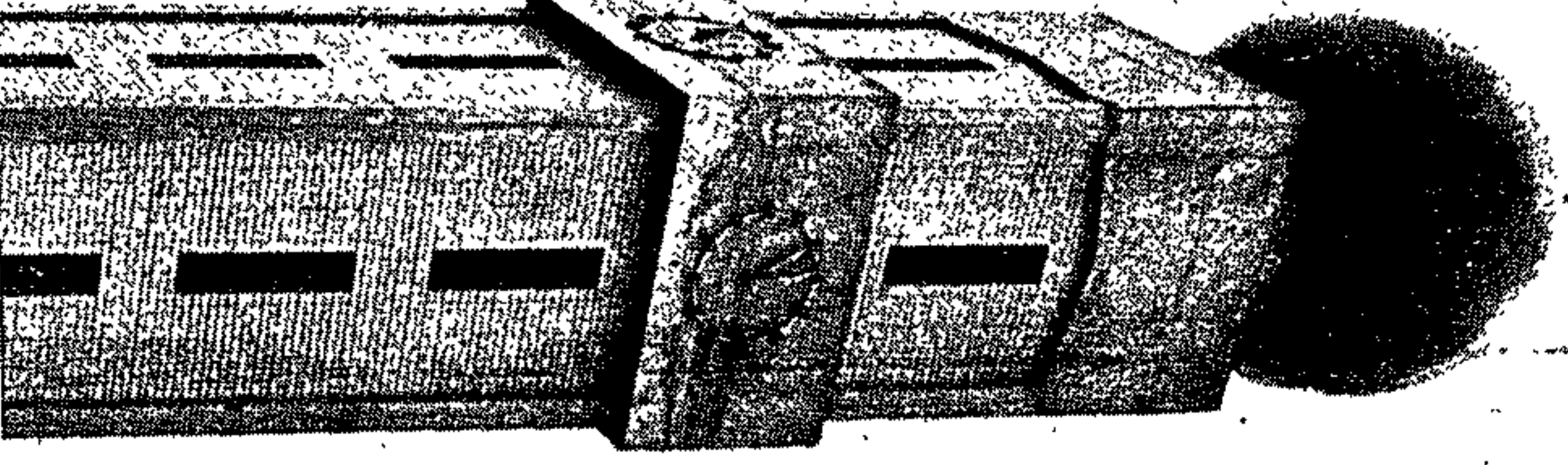
But its days are numbered and nothing can stop it.

Attempts by the City Council to have Vrededorp proclaimed an Indian area have failed and the suburb's characterful shops are not included, anyway, in the redevelopment plans.

So, 18 months ago, to a brassband fanfare, the first 60 shops in Fordsburg's Oriental Plaza were opened.

Many of the new tenants were from 14th Street. They were prepared to wait for the rest of the Plaza to open and serve the droves of White shoppers they hoped would come. Now the other 200 shops have been built — but they're empty.

ALTHOUGH the Government, in the person of Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Indian Affairs and Community Development, has said its last word on the future of Johannesburg's Vrededorp Indian traders, the traders are as determined as ever to stay where they are. Meanwhile the Oriental Plaza turns into a R12-million white elephant. MIKE DUFFIELD reports.



Street and the Plaza are now selling less. In the meantime, the City Council is feeding its white elephant. The intention, say city officials, was never to make a profit, merely to cover costs.

ed what it is now.

The sympathy for those still clinging to 14th Street is great. They have traded there for 50 years, have built up businesses and reputations. Many own their shops and expect short shrift from the Department of Community Development when it comes to financial compensation.

They are, they claim, victims of the hated Group Areas Act, about to have their livelihoods smashed by a bureaucratic whim. In the Plaza, that same Group Areas Act allows them only to rent their shops on a five-year lease. Gone is their security of tenure.

But not all the traders in 14th Street own their shops. Many paid rent to Indian landlords and many of them were only too anxious to move to the Plaza.

"No race treats itself more brutally than the Indians," one Plaza trader said this week.

"My landlord in 14th Street exploited me for years. When I built up my shop, he saw what lines I was carrying and stock-ed the same lines in his shop."

Then he hired a man to stand outside my shop to direct my customers to him.

"When I moved to the Plaza, he ripped down my sign, saying where I'd moved and told all my customers. I had gone to cover costs."

ment of Community Development ordered that the last traders were to move to the Plaza by the end of October.

The chamber protested and won a two-month extension.

When the deadline approached a second time, the chamber sent a delegation, with representa-

tives of the South African Indian Council, to the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn. He promised to discuss the matter with the Minister of Community Development.

Last month, to the chamber's delight, the Cabinet reshuffle made Mr Steyn Minister of both Indian Affairs and Community Development. Mr Steyn's discussions with himself brought immediate results.

He produced a six-point plan which, everybody agreed, left the traders with absolutely no choice. Mr Steyn ordered that the traders agree to leave 14th Street by July this year; that they agree to

open shops in the Plaza by March 1 and sign leases by February 15; that they pay rents for their Plaza shops from January 1 this year; and that they start immediate negotiations for compensation for the 14th Street shops.

Fair accomplish? Apparently not. The chamber met the City Council this week and council officials reported no change in their attitude.

The chairman of the chamber, Mr R. A. M. Jada, refused to discuss what the chamber's plans were except to say they were a long way from giving up the fight.

① 88
② 22

The remaining 14th Street Traders, united under the militant Page-Chamber of Commerce, have taken flight to stay to Cabinet level and are staying put. The result for the traders is that their public has been split. While large turnovers are the only hope for continued cut prices, shops at both 14th

To do that, original rents in the Plaza were calculated at R4.30 a square metre. When the tenants threw up their hands in horror, the rental finally dropped to R1.60 a sq metre.

In 1974, the council's revenue loss was accumulated at R1 400 000 a year. Municipal officials roll their eyes when asked

For many Indians, the struggle has become one between landlords and tenants.

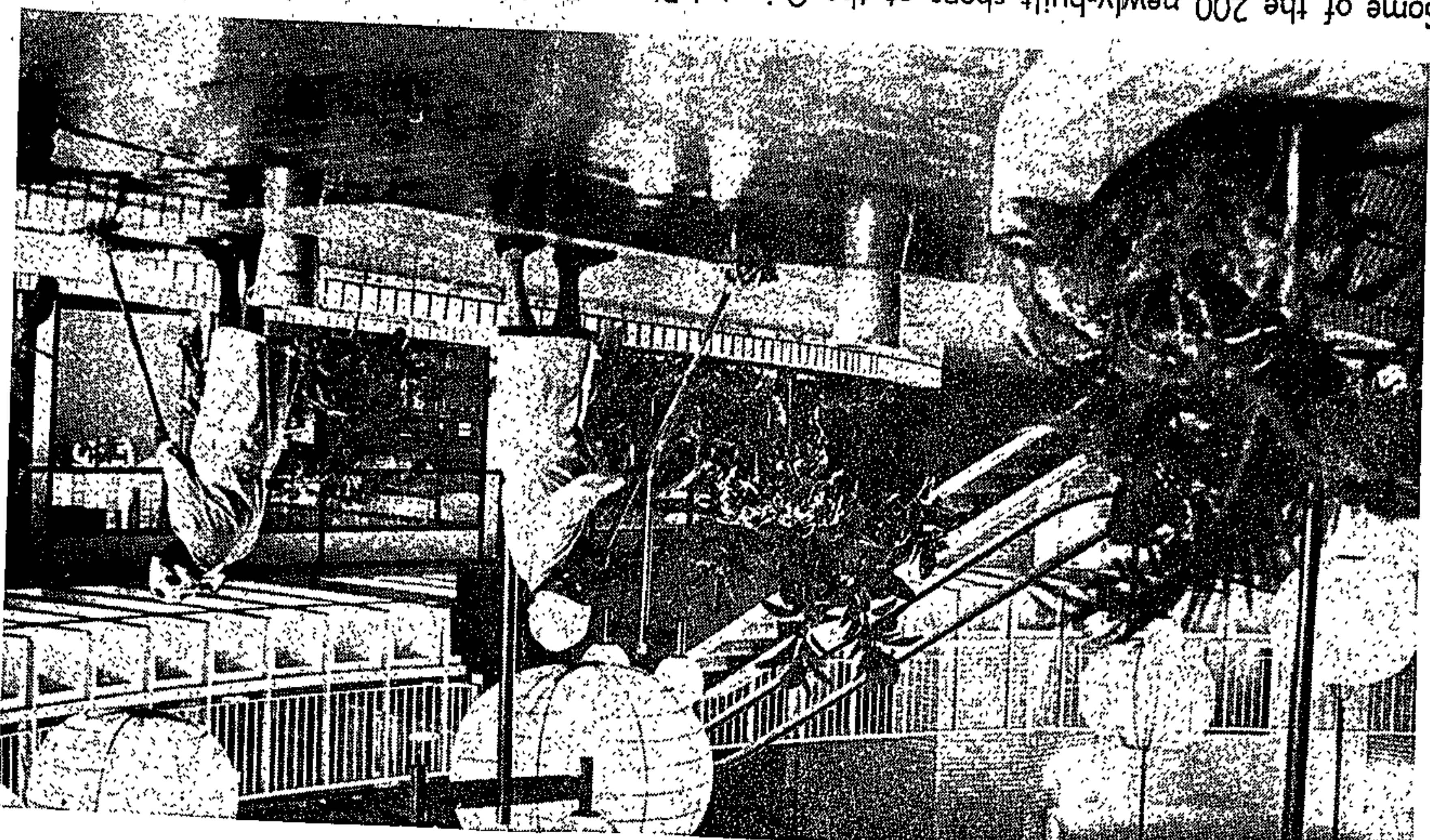
"The landlords have had it too good for too long. They fed off our backs in 14th Street and now they are frightened to come here where we've all got an equal chance," said another. Originally, the Depart-

not telling anybody at this stage", he said. If the authorities are finally forced to issue eviction notices, the chamber will undoubtedly apply for an interdict.

That in turn would provoke a legal wrangle which could take years to settle. And in the meantime, Indian traders already Plaza stay empty. The 200 shops in the Oriental

who refuse to come.

Some of the 200 newly-built shops at the Oriental Plaza, Fordsburg, waiting for the Indian traders



Deadline near for traders' lease decision

STAR

10/2/76

2 8/1

About 130 Indian traders in Pageview, Johannesburg, will be ejected from their shops unless they sign leases for the Oriental Plaza this week.

Traders say they fear ruin if they move to the Plaza without a long period

to phase out their old businesses.

Several shopkeepers say they will use passive resistance rather than quit voluntarily.

Pageview traders were told recently by the Government they could remain in their shops until June 30 if they observed certain conditions.

One of these is that those who have not yet signed leases for the Plaza must do so before February 15. "Should they fail to do this, steps will be taken for their ejection from their Pageview businesses," the Government's warning stated.

Traders were told they would receive no further extensions of time.

They have already been granted four extensions. Traders were due to vacate last July. This was extended to October 31, December 31, January 31 and now June 30.

VOTE ON LEASES

Mr Rashid Jada, chairman of the Pageview Chamber of Commerce, said a general meeting of all traders would be held tomorrow night.

Traders would be asked to vote on whether to sign leases.

Interviews with traders revealed that most would abide by the decision of the majority. However, some say they are adamant they will use "passive resistance."

Dr Emile Jammine, director of the city council's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department, has pleaded with traders not to create a confrontation

188
228

17/2/76

Pageview Indians now face eviction

STAR

Indian traders in Pageview, Johannesburg, have been refused further concessions by Government officials. Many face instant eviction for defying an ultimatum that they signed leases for the Oriental Plaza by last Sunday.

Members of the Pageview Chamber of Commerce met Government officials yesterday. The requests which were turned down were that:

- Rent at the Plaza should be lower.
- Rent should be waived for six months.
- Tenants should be

allowed to transfer their businesses by selling them if they prove unsuccessful.

● Tenants should be able to terminate leases on three months' notice, instead of being held to a five-year lease.

Government and municipal officials feel traders are producing red herrings and playing for time.

Traders say that without concessions they face ruin by moving their businesses to the Plaza without a substantial phasing-out period of at least a year.

They have been told they must place notices outside their Pageview shops by March 1 saying that they are moving to the Plaza. They must quit Pageview, which has been declared a White group area, by June 30.

Mr. Rashid Jada, chairman of the Pageview Chamber of Commerce, said a further request for deadline extension was refused.

Many traders have "sale" notices at their shops but say these are normal end-of-summer sales and have no bearing on the threatened removal.

So far 20 Pageview traders also have shops in the north mall of the Plaza, 35 have signed leases but have not yet moved in and 130 have not signed leases.

Indian bid for new deal at Plaza

28
JAC

The problems of Indian shopkeepers in Johannesburg have been presented to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, in Cape Town.

A delegation consisting of Mrs Hawa Habib, Mr S E Surtee and Mrs M S Nana flew to the Cape in a bid to obtain concessions for Pageview traders.

They argued on behalf of 130 Pageview shopkeepers who have so far defied an order to move and refuse to sign leases for the new Plaza shopping zone.

The delegation, with the support of the Indian Council, sought:

- ① The phasing out period for moving from Pageview to be extended for six months to January 1977 instead of June 30 this year;
- ② That traders be allowed to sell their businesses at the Oriental Plaza to anyone and not only to displaced persons (the Johannesburg City Council has provisionally agreed to this);
- ③ That traders be allowed to give three months' notice at the Plaza;
- ④ That traders' rents at the Plaza be waived for six months. (The city council has provisionally agreed to two months)
- ⑤ Lower rent.
- ⑥ Shorter leases.
- ⑦ That cafes, butcheries, dairies and other convenience shops be allowed to remain in Pageview while people still live there.

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2127

22/2/76

Regional Housing relief for Coloureds

Staff Reporter
RELIEF from appalling living conditions will come to hundreds of East Rand Coloured families at the end of February when the first houses in a settlement which was near Alberton become ready for occupation.

The £30 million scheme will initially house over 2000 families in 10000 houses. The first phase, from Germiston, Edenvale, Alberton and Benoni Park will move to the new area. Later, it will be open for settlement by Coloureds from other areas.

The scheme, originally known as Eden Park, has been renamed Eden Park. A spokesman for Alberton municipality, under

whose jurisdiction the scheme will fall, said yesterday the three-phase development would take about 20 years.

At present, 935 houses have been planned at a cost of about 10-million. They will take about two years to build.

The first phase of the development will incorporate residential, industrial and business stands, parks, recreation facilities and schools.

Phases two will include creches, churches and further residential and business stands.

Phase three will comprise a business complex, sports facilities, creches and more residential stands.

The scheme is to be financed by a loan from the Department of Community Development.

The opening of Eden Park for resettlement heralds the end of many years of hardship for East Rand Coloureds. Most families are living in areas proclaimed for occupation by Africans or industry.

Conditions were so bad at Edenvale that after a tour in 1974 by the Theron Commission of inquiry into Coloured living conditions a commission member said he and his colleagues "felt deep pain in their hearts".

The resettlement problem arose again in October 1974 when a joint move by the East Rand Bantu Administration Board and Germiston City Council to rehouse the Coloureds temporarily near Natalspuit was rejected by the Coloured community.

The move to Eden Park will not affect Coloureds living in Boksburg's Reiger Park, which is a proclaimed township.

~~CIRCUIT AREAS TRANSVAAL~~

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~~OCT 1977~~

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Lenasia

*11. Mr. H. MILLER asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether Lenasia has been incorporated into the municipality of Johannesburg; if so, on what terms and conditions relative to services; if not,
- (2) whether the City Council of Johannesburg has assumed responsibility for any of the services required in respect of Lenasia; if so, (a) for what services and (b) what body is responsible for the installation of such services;
- (3) whether any money was granted and/or advanced to the City Council in respect of the provision of services for the township; if so, (a) what money and (b) on what terms and conditions;
- (4) what funds have been spent or allocated for housing in Lenasia in respect of economic and sub-economic housing for the nine months ending 31 October 1976.

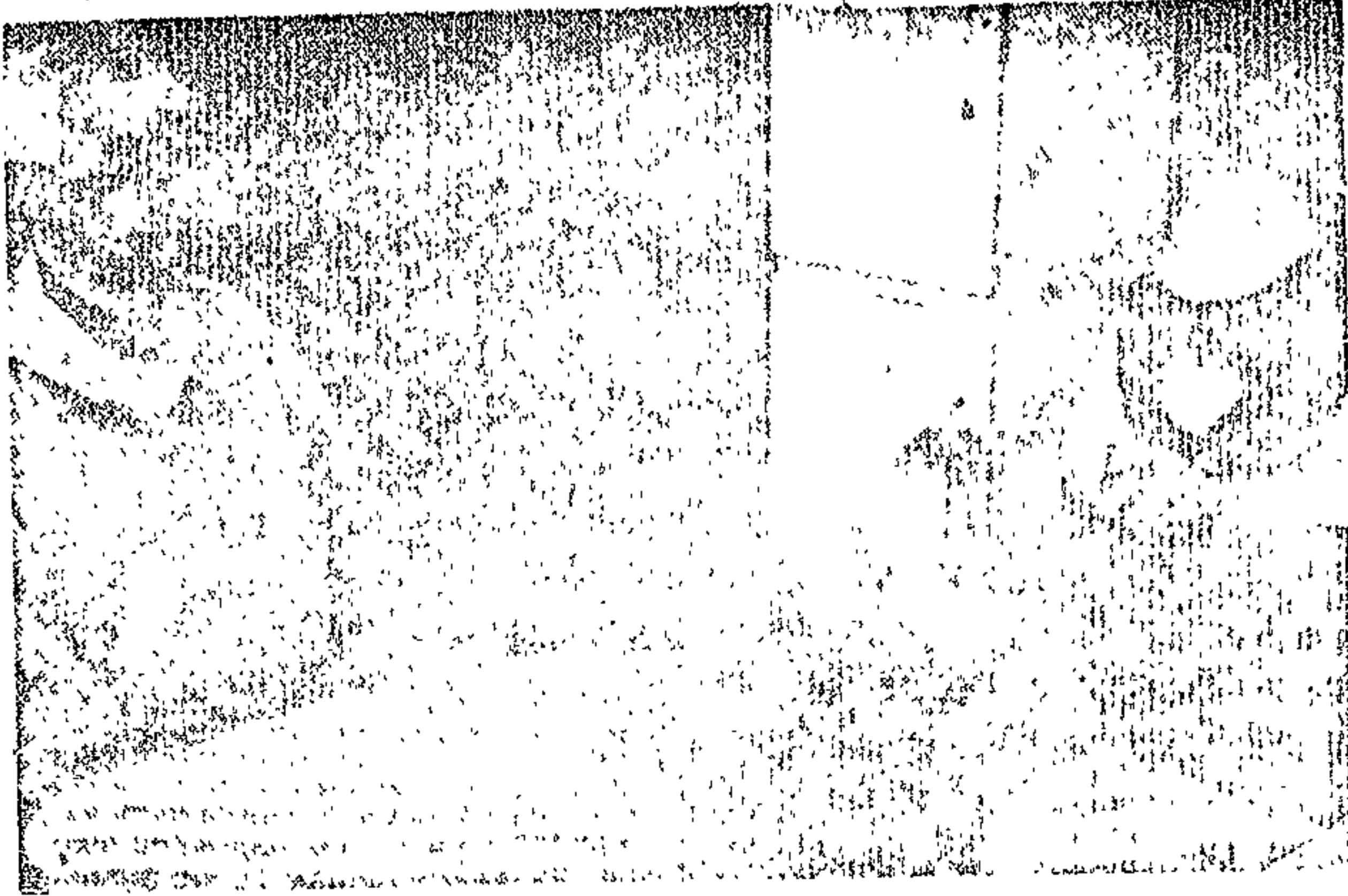
The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes. The City Council must provide all the services, for which a local authority is normally responsible; the Department as township developer having built the streets to a certain standard and paid a 15 per cent endowment fee.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) In respect of all services.

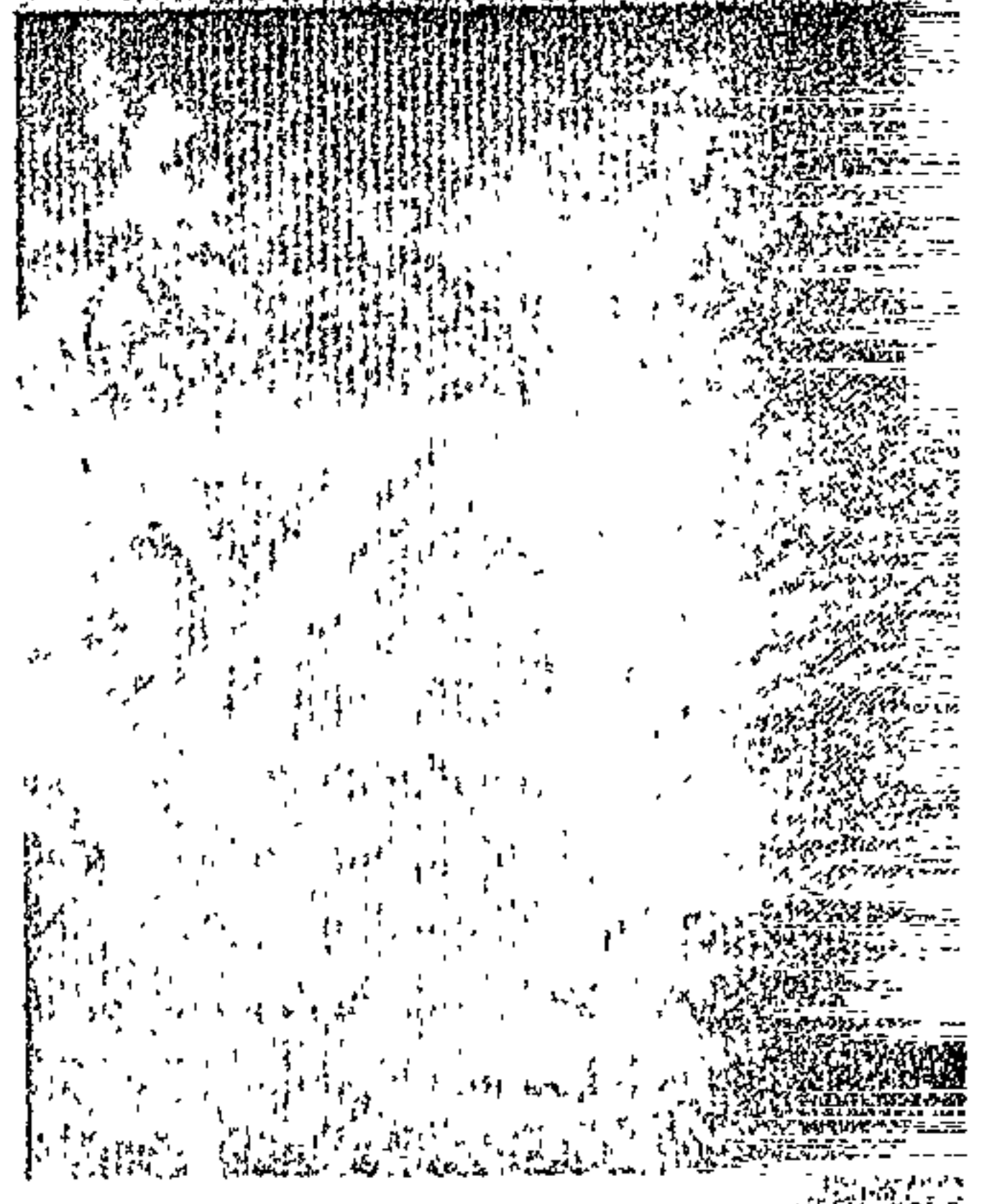
(b) The City Council. My Department will, however, in so far as Extensions 6 to 8 are concerned, be responsible for the provision of tarred streets and storm water drainage, whereas the local authority will provide the trading services.

- (3) Yes. (a) and (b) A loan of R2 million at 8% interest per year repayable over 30 years was granted to the City Council by the Department of Community Development for the provision of tarred streets and storm water drainage in Lenasia Extensions 1 to 5. A further amount of R2 million was granted by the Department as a donation for the provision of tarred streets and storm water drainage. In addition a further loan of R1 050 000 at the rate of interest payable on date of withdrawal thereof has been approved in principle for the provision of main sewers and purification works for the future Extensions 6, 7 and 8 of Lenasia. The period of the loan will also be 30 years.
- (4) An amount of R1 258 319 will be spent on the erection of 235 economic dwellings.

(188)
(2-286)



Shy and degraded by age and poverty, Mr Daniel le Roux (76) and Guma Johanna Cloete, said to be 102, sit in the Le Roux home, Reiger Park.



Mr John Trollip (58) in the Reiger Park home.



Mrs Katie Oerson (64), though she can only just stand for a while now and then, likes to clean up about the house at Reiger Park. Her husband, Mr Harold Oerson (69), a World War 2 soldier, attends to her toilet because she cannot get to the communal block several hundred metres away.



Add Reiger Park, Boksburg, to the roll of filthy, stinking slums in which many Coloured people exist.

None of the normal appurtenances of township layout - like drains, sidewalks, even roads worthy of the name - could be seen on a visit to old and disabled pensioners.

For its 17,000 inhabitants, Reiger Park has one small toilet block each for men or women every 30 or so dwellings - and one tap for that many people.

If old people are too weak, can't see well, have nobody to support them on the trudge to the toilet, they must add their own toilet arrangements to the slush of mud and rotting filth surrounding their cramped homes.

To these destitute, helpless people churches, like the Roman Catholics of St Frances Church and St Anthony's Cultural Centre nearby, minister as best they can.

Priests, nuns and laity White and Coloured at the fine cultural centre are planning and struggling to raise money now for an old age home.

Boksburg Municipality, itself building 402 family flats, has given the church about 2 045 sq m in grassy area more tranquil to the senses and not far from St Anthony's.

BILL in the Broken DICT

But in his steady death infants and old men on - How avoided an apin - me says Sister - her Irish brog.

To Mr. Johannes The Star's on the visit.

places I've seen Prolonged overhanging lighting - dred metres - official, is - new - eliminates - of normal

Better off - species than their fellows - bers, because pensions - Oerson (69) - Katie (64)

He served the 21st Corps, during

Her we on the floor clean her cloth and because she stand as a accident. Because she

A housewife's appeal for 2 000 unhappy Coloureds

R Dm 26/2/76

① 88
② 323
③ 767

Far East Rand: JOHAN BUYS

A SPRINGS housewife who has the plight of the Payneville Coloureds at heart has appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, to do something to ease the lot of the residents living in appalling conditions in the township.

The 2 000 Coloureds are living in some of the worst slum conditions on the Reef while patiently waiting to be resettled in their new group area, Geluksdal, at Brakpan. Government red tape is delaying the big trek.

Mrs Angela Byrne, a Pollak Park resident, said in a personal letter to the Prime Minister: "I appeal to you Mr Vorster, in the name of humanity, to intervene personally and to see to it that a speedy and thorough investigation is carried out, so that the people of Payneville are allowed to lead their lives in some sort of security of tenure and reasonable comfort."

Mrs Byrne said that people of all colours and creeds, concerned over the misery of the unfortunate Coloured community, have attempted through protests, publicity and speeches in the council

"to bring this terrible situation into the open, so that something might be done."

But nothing has been done and "the buck has been passed from the council to the Bantu Administration Board, to the provincial and Central Government and back to the council.

"We have tried every other avenue of protest, to no avail."

Mrs Byrne led a public demonstration when the R13-million town hall and civic centre was opened by the former State President, Mr Jim Fouche, to draw attention to the despair of the Payneville Coloureds.

Payneville, dubbed "Painful" by its unhappy Coloured community, is being run by the Bantu Af-

fairs Administration Board while there are still Africans in the township waiting to be resettled in Kwa Thema.

Homes are demolished as African families move out. The township has since deteriorated into a slum area as Coloureds wait to be resettled in Brakpan.

They have been living in Payneville for 54 years on a "temporary basis" and three generations have been waiting for their "place under the sun".

Health services have broken down, there are virtually no recreational services and families are living in shockingly overcrowded conditions in shanties that one councillor has described as "a blot on Springs' name".

TABLE 10: REGULAR EMPLOYEES, AS A PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR PLUS CASUAL EMPLOYEES, AS AT 31ST AUGUST 1973

REGULAR EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR PLUS CASUAL EMPLOYEES

RACE - AFRICAN DATE - AS AT 31ST AUGUST 1973

EC REGION PERCENTAGE	93.23	28.28	42.08	48.63	71.74	53.08	78.83	56.26	56.97	73.08	13.06	34.65
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	53.12	51.60	43.20	32.47	38.40	57.48	52.33	50.78	46.70	55.80	60.44	45.61
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	66.45	61.32	54.20	73.87	63.4	63.4	63.4	15	86.33	57.49	64.52	87.00
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	37	37	72.12	73	44	44	97	45	60.88	47.18	36.56	54.31
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	49	52.87	54	54	56	56	43	57	45.00	53.83	43.70	70.28

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REGULAR EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR PLUS CASUAL EMPLOYEES

RACE - ASIAN

EC REGION PERCENTAGE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	97.66	100.00	94.95	98.29	94.44	98.80	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Ejection of Indian family in Johannesburg

*Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Community Development:

- Whether an Indian family living in Bezuidenhout Street, Troyeville, Johannesburg, were ejected from their home recently by his Department; if so, (a) what period of notice to leave had been given and (b) what was the reason for the ejection;
- whether the family had asked his Department for alternative accommodation; if so, with what result.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- No. (a) and (b) A Court Order was issued on 9 October 1975 for the ejection of an Indian occupier on 9 January 1976 from a shop on Stand No. 80 Troyeville on the grounds of illegal occupation since 1967. The ejection took place only on 9 February 1976. Alternative business premises in Lenasia were offered to this person during 1972 but he refused the offer. On ejection there was no indication that the relative person lived on the premises.
- After his ejection from the shop, the Indian approached my Department for a dwelling but no dwellings are available at present.

Hansard 4

Western — now what's a sad place

People whose opinions just don't matter

"WESTERN" — now that's a sad place, say Coloureds who don't live in the poor, dilapidated slum that is Western Coloured Township near Johannesburg.

Those who do say "this place is cursed so it won't get right" and that it has deteriorated to breakdown point because "the Coloureds are given very little."

Nobody cares about them. That is the feeling social anthropologist Marianne Brindley found among the 12 000 people still occupying this former African township more than 12 years after they were told it was a temporary stop gap measure.

The result is a place of poverty and neglect, gang warfare, marital violence, alcoholism, illegitimacy and a lack of community feeling.

"The way of life of Western Township is illustrative of a people who have had no choice as to where or how they should live, whose opinion is never asked for and whose feelings are of no concern to the planners," Mrs Brindley says.

The people attempt to become acceptable as people by acquiring the outward symbols of White success — possessions. Most household furniture is bought on credit and two-thirds of families in the 10, undeveloped area of the township are weighed down by debts and repayments.

Mrs B., for example, is 45. She receives a widow's pension of R32 a month. She has bought a luxurious new lounge suite for R400 for which she must pay £20 a month in hire-purchase, while she is still paying off R8 a month for a R200 coal stove.

While some 70 per cent of the women are complete abstainers, Western men overindulge grossly on drink. They often like to "pour a bottle of wine down their throats until their jodies begin to sag backwards and their heads rest against a wall and the 'old fades into a haze'."

se then works to make good the deficit.

When Mrs Willemse asked if they could find another chair as visitors always had to find a box to sit on, her husband shouted: "OK, so go and find yourself another husband if I'm not good enough for you. I can't get better money, I can't give it, go and find someone who will give it to you."

Then there is Mrs De Kok, cashier at a supermarket, who earns R19 a week. She is on unpaid leave because she had not worked for the store for 13 weeks when she became ill. "The form was so complicated, I didn't know, it meant I wouldn't get benefits," she said.

Mrs De Kok (temporarily living with her children and others on her parents' pension) had been hit on the head by gangsters, as had her husband who subsequently left her, smashed up their furniture and then hanged himself.

She feels she "must go and work for money for my children but I feel sick in the head."

Mrs Brindley found few people in Western who are proud of being Coloured. In most of their actions they try to emulate the

Only when people begin to have some say in how they live do they become interested in the quality of their environment, says MARIANNE BRINDLEY, author of "Western Coloured Township — Problems of an Urban Slum", due to be published by Ravan Press next week. Western is patently a place where people have no say. LIN MENGE looks at aspects of the survey, a copy of which was sent by the author to the Theon Commission of Inquiry

"superior" Whites. They live in Western because they have to, not because they want to.

One man said: "We do not want to be White or have posh houses in the northern suburbs, but we want to be recognised as people and get basic human rights."

Another said: "They say the communists give us less. Well, I'll tell you something, we've had nothing but lies all our life. We've grown up on lies. So they say the communists will give us lies — well, I tell the Government that we're prepared to take those lies and see if they're different."

Everyone tries to be White. A woman said: "At the top are those who look like Europeans; they are Grade I — the hair and complexion group. Grade II are on the sun-ban side and Grade III are the dark group."

A fairly wealthy woman of the redeveloped part of Western who could pass as White said: "I have no trouble with apartheid. No, I have nothing to complain about there, I never go into a Non-White post office. I always go into the White. And on the train I always travel in the White compartments. I won't just travel with every Dick, Tom and Harry."

She has given birth to all her children at a White maternity home. Meanwhile other Western mothers are telling their offspring they mustn't keep company with "dirty children." Mrs



Contraception — they don't know the word

WHILE the official Coloured illegitimacy rate in South Africa is 32 000 a year compared to the white rate of 2 600, most women in Western Coloured Township do not understand what the words "birth control", "contraception" and "family planning" mean in either English or Afrikaans.

And most women are terrified of the allegedly negative side-effects of the contraceptives promoted by the Family Planning Clinic in

township, says Marianne Brindley. Although mothers are beginning to think in terms of smaller families, on average mothers bear four to five children.

Drinking paw-paw pins mixed with water, washing blue mixed with soap and water or Essence of Life — a compound of aloes, alcohol, ginger, rhubarb, cucumber, sugar, treacle and water — is regarded as the best method of abortion.

Old Dutch remedies, folk medicine and protective magic all play their part in home medicine in the township.

A raw egg sprinkled with brown sugar and placed on the roof for a night is a most effective cure for whooping cough, garlic is smeared on a child's head to prevent colds and a castor oil leaf placed on the stomach will draw out pain.

Some mothers place garlic, cloves, camphor, dry mustard and various old Dutch remedies in a little bag which they hang around the neck of the eldest child for its first six to nine months of life to protect the child from becoming polluted and weakened by others.

Harmless cultural beliefs should be tolerated when dealing with such a diversity of people, says Mrs Brindley, but the cultural and psychological factors which influence Coloured men need to be given more attention, especially by the Family Planning Clinic.

Many Coloureds, she says, tend to leave their problems, including that of family planning, to God.

It is not political suspicion that makes the Coloureds so much as the general effect apartheid has on them, namely a loss of confidence in their ability to make decisions for themselves.

The Coloured, Mrs Brindley reminds us, suffers from a crisis of identity. There isn't even a clear official definition of a Coloured person. She quotes a Western man: "All right, they've taken away from me, I can't live where I want to and now they want to rob me of the only other possession I have — my children, and they tell me they are not of my blood."

reduces the Coloured job reservation further and they tell me they are not of my blood."

When a bus crashed into a car in the township, it was her eighth-year-old daughter who immediately jumped forward and said: "Sister, be your witness, I will save your witness."

Mrs Saunders' main problem is that her children, like all the others round about, watch gangsters murder people, ice-cream sellers being robbed, parents hitting one another, people dumping refuse over the fence into the street.

She does not believe in hiding things before all her children the time she explained the dark skin the mothers say you've got — curly hair or gold-locks children, and I don't play with them. If you're light the mothers say don't let me see you playing with those low-down children.

Every year she saves to send her children on holiday to some place where they can be subjected to more positive experiences. She takes them to supermarkets to teach them how to shop. Or her husband take them to supermarkets to teach them how to shop.

She says: "I try to get them away to learn there are other things than what they see here."

When there is the irritability engendered by overcrowded living conditions, Wives are embarrassed about having sexual relations with their husbands because their children have to sleep in the same room. Few houses can take more than three beds so children share paper on the floor of the lounge — cum — dining-room — kitchen. Often granny too must sleep on the floor.

The people say they do not get a sympathetic hearing from housing officials. "All they ever say to us is: 'I don't give you a house for your furniture or you shouldn't have so many children then you wouldn't be cramped!'"

Social work as practised in Western is a White middle-class concept applied to people who do not necessarily share the same values. Instead of going to the township to find out what the people want, social workers give them what they think they should have, says Mrs Brindley.

"The Coloured will say: 'That social worker keeps you waiting half a morning and then she means at will say: 'There are just too many people to see. I out because it is too dangerous, so they have bought a gramophone and play music at home or read books and talk. She forces them to go to Sunday School even when they don't feel like it. 'At least that's another morning taken up and we must get other things in their heads than this town-ship.' With the same purpose their father takes them to watch sport on Saturday afternoons.

But even Mrs Saunders feels that if they are to be successful they must leave Western —

face contacts with gang members, even in their homes, "they know that at least these boys are not criminals but just ordinary people who behave badly when in a group."

Meanwhile other Western mothers are telling their offspring they mustn't keep company with "dirty children." Mrs

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Govt sets out 'final' deadline on Pageview

2/3/76 STAR

Indian shopkeepers must quit premises in Pageview, Vrededorp, Johannesburg, by June 30 — and that is final.

88

The decision has been conveyed to Indian leaders by Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development and of Indian Affairs.

The Indians had asked to retain Pageview shops until January 31 to enable them to phase out their businesses.

So far most traders have defied the Government order to sign leases at the new R15-million Oriental Plaza in nearby Fordsburg.

About 120 failed to sign leases for the plaza as they were told.

CONCESSIONS

Pressure has been taken off them until March 17. According to notices served on all traders, the regional director of the Department of Community Development, Mr H A Mills, may evict them after that date.

An Indian leader said Mr Steyn had indicated that, if the traders moved, he would consider their requests for other concessions.

These include lower rents and the waiving of six months' rent.

On television last night Mr Steyn stated that the request by the Pageview Indians was still being considered. The decision to reject their request for more time had been taken when the interview was broadcast.

'New era in SA Indian politics

STAR 26/3/76

Unification of the Indian Consultative and Management Committees in the Transvaal heralds a new political re-awakening among the Indian people.

This unity comes in the wake of the newly formed Transvaal Association of Consultative and Management Committees with one of its aims being that it will act as a pressure group on the SA Indian Council.

This is the first time Indian leaders have united to form a body to press for their development since the spate of bannings of Indian political parties in the early '60s.

National body

Another ultimate goal of the association is to unite with its two sister bodies in the Cape and Natal to form a national body of Consultative and Management Committees.

Should they form a national body the Indian people would automatically incorporate Coloured committees. This is because the Coloured committees in Natal have merged in principle with the Natal Association of Local Affairs Committees (formerly an all-Indian body).

After 15 years of non-activity in the political arena Indian people have united to form a new pressure group reports RASHID CHOPDAT

Committee, said one of the unwritten aims of the association was to form a political party.

But he believed this could be only done if all 33 committees in the Transvaal joined the association.

Political party

Mr P Mestry, chairman of Rishnee Consultative Committee, said Indian people would have a better chance of bargaining as a collective group than as split groups.

Mr Bhana disagreed. He did not consider the association to be a dramatic re-entry into the political arena on the interpretation of it

Mr Amrit Bhana, unopposed member in the Lenasia Management Committee elections, explained the fears of the Indian people over the past 15 years.

"The clampdown on Black political parties had created a fear in the minds of the Indian people to participate in political parties."

He said this fear gave rise to a political vacuum, and that changes over the past years had not seen a dramatic comeback to the old political systems.

"Rather there has been a change to strategic participation from within government created platforms," Mr Bhana said.

Mr Mohamed Sibda, chairman of the Actionville Management Committee, did not think they could be banned or branded as militants by using government created platforms.

Legal platforms

"These committees are the only legal platforms from which one can express the people's wishes and pressurise the government for changes," he said.

Mr S Abram-Mayet, a member of the SA Indian Council (SAIC), emphasised that it was hypothetical to think that members serving on these committees could be termed militants and face banning orders.

While the new body would be used for their constitutional development, Indian leaders differed on whether or not a political party should emerge from within the association.

Mr O Ahmed, a member of the Laudium Management

being a pressure group.

"The reason is that the association comprises of members who would be working from within the framework of government created platforms.

"This association cannot possess the militancy of a free political movement without any ties to the government," he said.

Mr Sibda contended that a party should not emerge from the association because it would mean only one party could be formed.

So far only Mr Abram Mayet did not believe the Government could give the SAIC more powers than the Coloured Persons' Representative Council.

He doubted whether the SAIC could get anything more out of the Government even though they may get extra powers.

Suffered enough

Mr Mestry expressed the view that the Indian people had suffered enough retrogression through political militancy.

He was of the view that a stalemate should be avoided with the Government.

Mr Ahmed said militancy was something not liked by the people, but it was frustration that could cause a state of militancy.

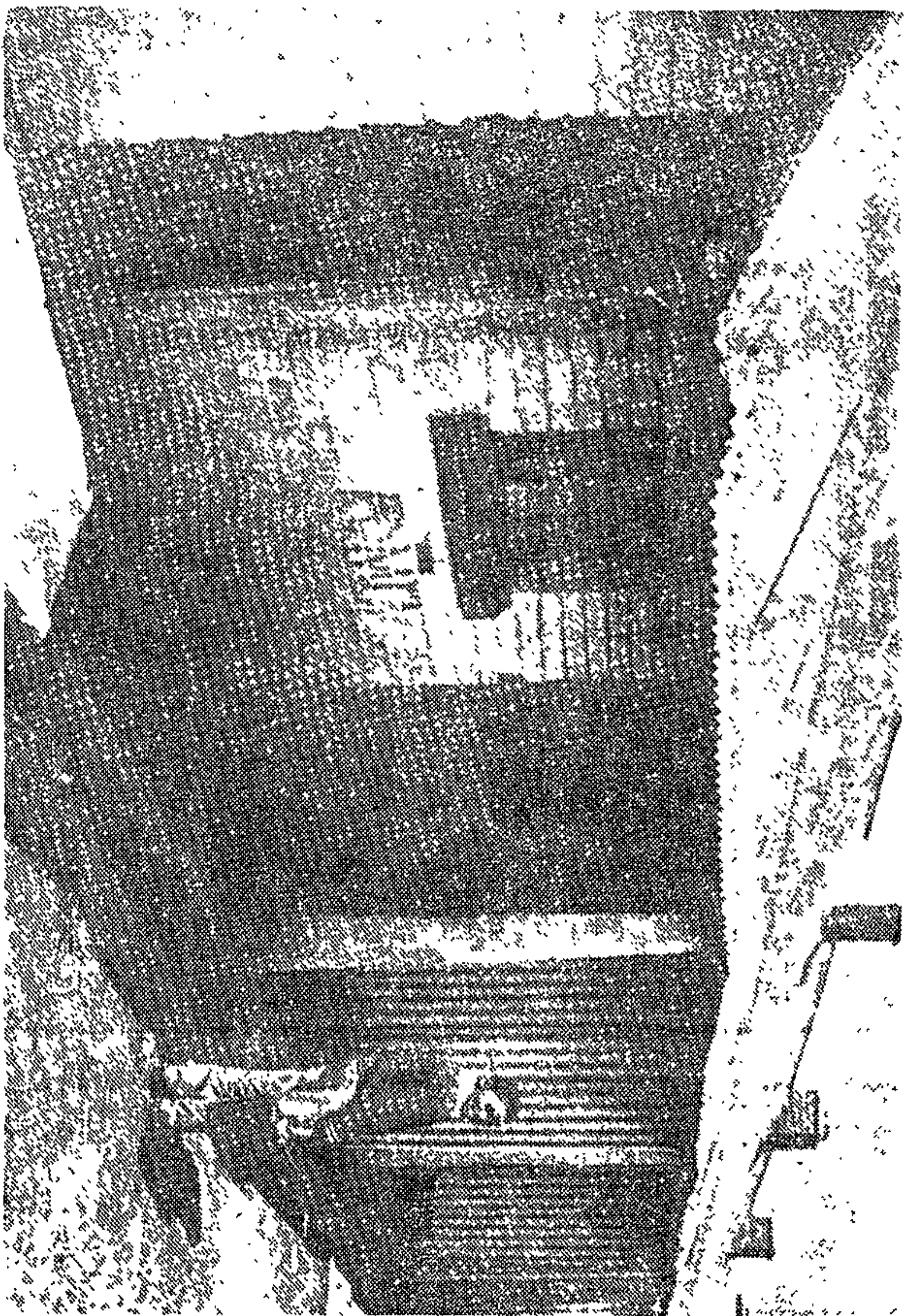
"If the Government does not yield to the demands of the Indian people, and a stalemate is reached with the SAIC, then the blame will rest squarely on the Government's shoulders."

A decision to form the body was accepted in principle in November 1974 at a meeting attended by about 25 Consultative and Management Committees in Pretoria.

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2262 - Top

Place nobody wants



Daphne Maritz

Payneville is a place nobody wants. Nobody wishes to acknowledge responsibility for this slum and local authorities. Government boards and State departments squabble over its future.

It is not even certain that anyone is legally responsible for administering the squalid township and its 3 000 inhabitants.

Such services as are provided come from the East Rand Bantu Affairs Board which, nevertheless, argues that because Payneville's inhabitants are Coloured and not African they are not really its concern.

It is a township of crumbling buildings, overflowing sewage, rubble-strewn roads, of gambling, prostitution, rape and terror.

Payneville is just outside Springs—and it is not really supposed to exist at all. Coloured people were moved into

them is again unusable. Buildings are beginning to collapse. Mrs V de Marner and her three daughters were nearly killed this week when the back section of their house collapsed about them.

Several unoccupied neighbouring houses have fallen in completely and the rubble is infested with rats.

In one section of Payneville there are up to 10 people to a room in a 12-room building with one tap and one unusable toilet.

Payneville has street lights, but for more than a year they worked only sporadically and several weeks ago they broke down completely. Now there is none.

For two weeks in some areas (three in others) there has been no rubbish removal and piles of filth are lying on street corners and along the sides of the roads where the rain has distributed them.

The chief meeting place of the township's young people is a beer-hall which many residents want shut down.

There fighting, gambling and prostitution seem the chief pastimes and every weekend sees several assaults and rapes.

There is concern about Payneville in the White town of Springs.

When the State President opened Springs' grandiose R13-million Civic Centre last year, local people picketed with photographs of Payneville and slogans reading: "People are living there."

They were threatened and had their posters torn up by other Whites. Nothing helped—the orphan township only got worse.

Now Mrs Angela Byrne of Springs has written to the Prime Minister asking him to intervene personally—in the name of humanity.

Now a plea to Mr Vorster

Above: A street in Payneville—up to 10 people per room live in houses like these.

Right: The morass in this picture is a Payneville road.

Payneville, then an African township, only as a "temporary measure." That was more than 50 years ago.

All the Africans have now been moved to the local Kwa Thema township.

The Coloureds, too are supposed to have been moved—to a brand-new township with good housing in the Brakpan area. The trouble is the new township has not been built and the town clerk of Brakpan, Mr C Zybrands, told The Star it would probably be five years before the first brick was laid.

The Springs Town Council is concerned about Payneville and the town clerk, Mr J van Loggerenberg, said that discussions with at least two Government departments were taking place.

However, he was adamant that Payneville was still the responsibility of the East Rand Bantu Affairs Board as it was still a proclaimed "Bantu area."

The board itself is less sure because there are no longer any Africans living in the township.

An official told The Star it was "uncertain" who had the responsibility for administering Payneville but he thought the board would have to continue running it until discussions about its future were completed.

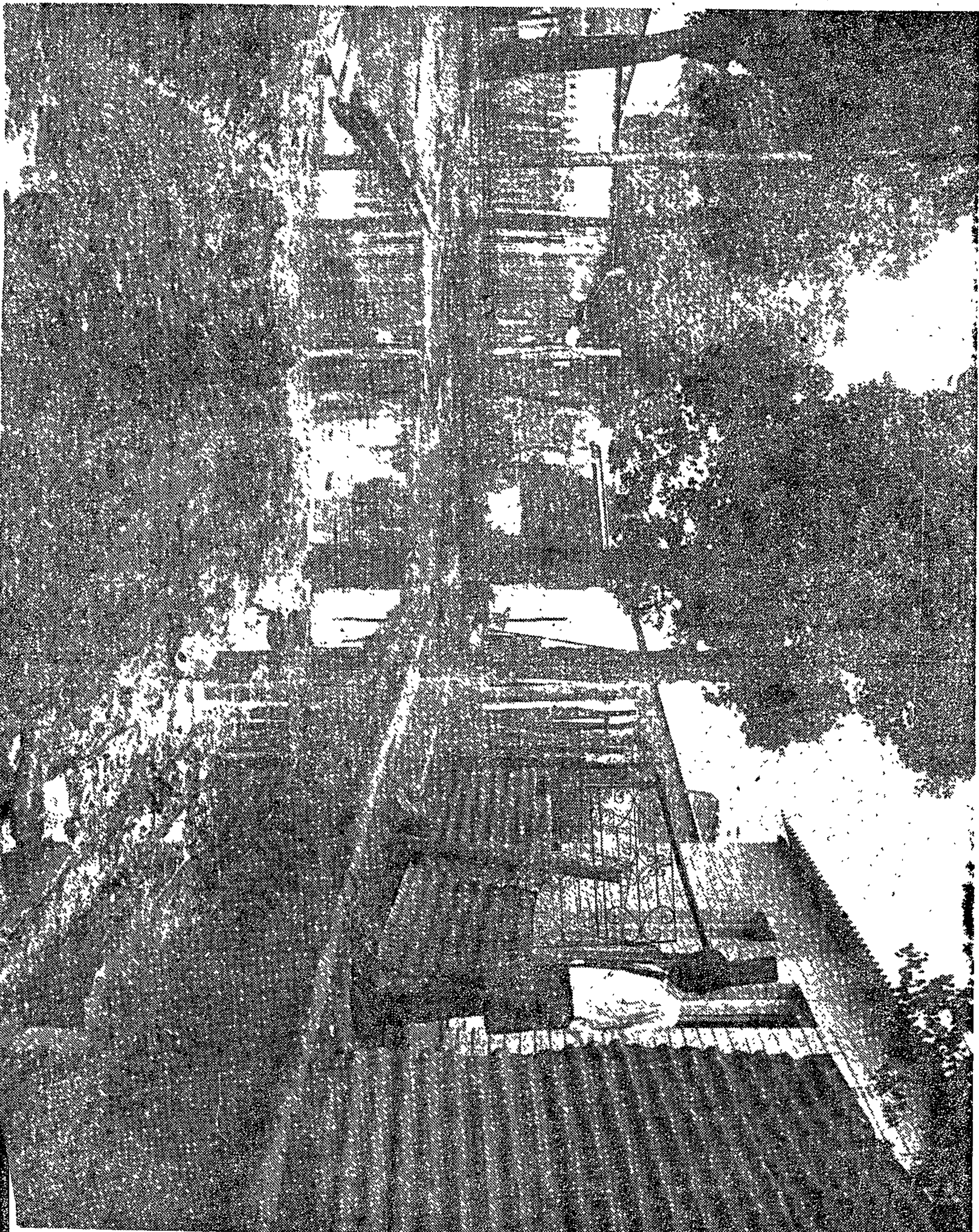
This will not please Payneville residents, who charge the board with ignoring their problems.

A community leader, Mr Peter Roman, said: "Letters through local officials have brought no help. Nobody is interested in us. We must go to Cape Town and put our case ourselves."

Meanwhile conditions deteriorate. Three years ago the Erika Theron Commission of Inquiry visited Payneville and described it as among the worst slums seen by members. Since then things have worsened.

Last year the sewerage system broke down completely but was patched up through the generosity of the Springs Town Council after The Star drew the attention of the local Medical Officer of Health to the problem.

Now, after the heavy rains this year, the sys-



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Houses/flats for Coloureds/Indians

377. Mr. H. MILLER asked the Minister of Community Development:

How many (a) houses and (b) flats were provided in 1974-75 for Coloureds and Indians, respectively, by (i) his Department and (ii) local authorities in (aa) the Witwatersrand area, (bb) the municipal area of Johannesburg, (cc) Lenasia and (dd) Eldorado.

an die Departement

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

1974		1975	
		1974	
		Coloured	Indian
		(a)	(b)
8,53	2,96	(ii) (aa) 235	—
—	?	(bb) 235	—
14,60	11,00	(cc) —	—
—	?	(dd) 235	—
11,97	4,69	(ii) (aa) 620	317
8,95	2,47	(bb) 242	317
9,80	4,60		
15,71	8,14		
12,55	7,00		
13,00	5,00	(cc) —	—
9,10	3,60	(dd) 214	228
11,81	4,37	1975	
16,04	9,19	(i) (aa) —	252
22,00	10,00	(bb) —	252
17,00	13,00	(cc) —	—
13,50	9,90	(dd) —	252
9,85	1,85	(ii) (aa) 1002	262
13,27	6,44	(bb) 539	262
8,00	8,00	(cc) —	—
		(dd) 515	178
Total	R3,00		

(1) in die Wintersemaanstryk.

(1) Inligting ingesamel Landboutegniese Dier

Ladismith	—	—	—	—
George	—	—	—	—
Moorreesburg	—	—	—	—
Worcester	—	—	—	—
Caledon	—	—	—	—
Montagu	—	—	—	—
Clanwilliam	—	—	—	—
Namakwaaland	—	—	—	—
Bredasdorp	—	—	—	—
Wellington	—	—	—	—
Heidelbergvlakte	—	—	—	—
Vredendal	—	—	—	—
Durbanville	—	—	—	—
Ceres	—	—	—	—
Malmsbury	—	—	—	—
Piketberg	—	—	—	—
Stellenbosch	—	—	—	—
Swellendam	—	—	—	—
Oudtshoorn	—	—	—	—

Voorligtingswyk

Tabel 11 Loonstruk

The attention of the hon. member is directed to the fact that, as Eldorado Park and Lenasia are situated in the municipal area of Johannesburg which in turn forms part of the Witwatersrand area, the statistics furnished are as a matter of course duplicated.

Furthermore, I may add that in Lenasia 234 dwellings are being constructed of which the first 30 dwellings will be delivered on 31 March 1976. Tenders for the construction of a further 150 dwellings will be called for during the first half of 1976.

Financial blow for detainee's wife

MRS Ellen Mohamed, wife of Professor Ismail Mohamed, the detained mathematics lecturer, said the dismissal of her husband from his lecturing post at the University of Western Cape might cause grave financial difficulties for the family.

She said she offered the family's Crawford home for sale a few hours after being told of her husband's dismissal and was now bracing herself to look for a job 'to keep her children at school'.

Depending on the terms of her husband's release from detention in Paarl, she was planning to leave

Cape Town to settle in the Transvaal so that they could be near friends and close relatives 'to fall back on in case of an emergency'.

The dismissal of Professor Mohamed has sparked off another row at UWC with the Coloured members of the university council and the UWC staff association sharply criticising the decision.

CONVENED

In November the council decided by seven votes to six to terminate the services of Professor Mohamed, who had been on probation for two years.

All the Coloured members of council, including the Rector, Professor R. E. van der Ross, opposed the decision while all the

Whites, except Professor Erika Theron, voted in favour.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr H. H. Smit, tried to intervene by asking the council to reconsider its decision but another meeting of the council could not be convened because it would have been 'illegal'.

The Coloured members of the council — Mr P. M. Sonn, Mr A. J. Arendse, Mr C. Golding and Dr S. Arendse — were particularly critical of the council's decision because they claimed the wishes of Professor van der Ross and the recommendation of a council-appointed commission of inquiry to appoint Professor Mohamed were disregarded.

In an interview this week Mrs Mohamed said in spite of having signed a four-year contract at the University of Lesotho, her husband had decided in 1975 to come to UWC after being approached by a former Rector, Professor W. L. Mouton.

SEPARATE

'The decision was a difficult one for him because he was opposed to separate universities. But he felt he could do something for the people.'

'UWC had not in the past 16 years produced any graduates with doctorates in mathematics and it was his ambition to produce as many as possible,' Mrs Mohamed said.



MRS Ellen Mohamed and her five children, from left, Ivor, 5, Elaine, 15, Ingrid, 2, Jennifer, 12 and Andrew, 14.

84

84

611

Hansen 8 19/3/76
FRIDAY, 19

†The MINISTER: The hon. member must please table his question.

Eviction of Indians from slum buildings in Fordsburg

*24. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether representations were made to his Department by Indians facing eviction from slum buildings in Pioneer and Crown Roads, Fordsburg; if so, what was (a) the nature and (b) the result of the representations.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS (for the Minister of Community Development):

Yes.

(a) Applications for housing were received from 12 Indian families. The private owners obtained a court order for their ejection after the buildings had been declared a slum by the Slum Clearance Court.

(b) The owners have granted an extension of time to vacate until 30 April 1976 and endeavours will be made to house the families in Lenasia Extension No. 6 when the first dwellings here become available during April 1976.

STAR 1/4/76

R6-m business in jeopardy

'It's not fair' — owner

Leon Bekker

The latest casualty of the Group Areas Act is likely to be a Pretoria wholesale organisation with an annual turnover of R6-million.

Mr Solly Joosub had been doing business in Pretoria's Prinsloo Street when he decided that he needed larger premises for his expanding organisation, J and E Wholesalers.

Showrooms and warehouses in another White area, Du Toit Street, were available and in 1972, after getting permission from the Department of Community Development, he moved in.

Mr B M Cohen, who leased the premises to Mr Joosub, insisted that a clause be inserted in the lease which would make Mr Joosub responsible for the rent of R2 500 a month until the expiry of the lease in 1982 should he have to move in terms of the Group Areas Act and another not be available.

EMPLOYEES

Normally a lease is automatically ended if a move is forced on a lessee in terms of the Act.

Mr Joosub spent R25 000 on lifts, closed-circuit TV and machinery, R100 000 on trucks and R20 000 on repairs and maintenance.

His business grew and

he employed 86 Blacks, 35 Indians and 10 Whites.

Then along came the Department of Community Development

Mr Joosub was told he must move to the Asiatic Bazaar, as have just about all of the Indian traders who once had businesses in the White areas of Pretoria.

After negotiations, the department agreed to build a structure for J and E Wholesalers in the Bazaar.

The problems? Mr Joosub said:

① The size of the proposed building is less than a third of his present premises. It means he will have to stop buying in bulk as he doesn't have the storage space. His profits will be reduced and he will be paying about the same rent.

② The area where the bazaar is situated is notorious for pickpockets and petty crime, which frightens customers away.

③ Money spent on improvements at his present premises will be lost.

But Mr Joosub is not seeking a confrontation.

"I'm not prepared to oppose the law, but it is not fair that I should suffer because of laws made for me by others.

"If I have to move under the present terms, I will be ruined. A R6-million-a-year business will have to close down."



Mr Solly Joosub and the premises he has been ordered to leave.

Lenasia to get new hospital

Star 3/4/76

Staff Reporter

The Department of Community Development has allocated two sites in Lenasia for an outpatients' clinic and a 200-bed hospital.

This is disclosed in a SA Indian Council executive report.

The clinic — described as a "day hospital" — will be built in Extension 5 of the Asian township. The 200-bed hospital will be built on an 8,5 ha plot in the vicinity of Lawley at a place called Gatsrand, about 5 km from Lenasia.

The clinic will be administered by Coronation Hospital until Lenasia's major hospital, which is said to have been "approved in principle," gets under way "in the near future."

A Provincial Administration spokesman in Pretoria confirmed that the outpatients clinic or "day hospital" would be built in Lenasia as a "priority requirement" this year.

Lenasia's 60 000 residents have been crying out for a hospital in the township for close on five years. They are not allowed to use the nearest hospital — Baragwanath — and must travel about 45 km to the Coronation Hospital.

The first Transvaal training college for Coloured and Indian nurses will be completed in about two months.

A 17-storey residence for nurses and recreation centre is also being built and will be completed next year. Both projects will cost about R3½-million.

The complex is being built next to the Coronation Hospital.

Dr M H E Kalmyn, superintendent at the hospital, said today that a six-storey building, consisting of 119 single rooms, would be built for the trainee nurses.

Part of the college project would include a 380-seat auditorium which would be well equipped.

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Plans for Coloured amenities

5/4/76 Star

88

Johannesburg City Council plans to sell a proposed park site in Claremont to be developed as a shopping centre.

Major J D Opperman, MPC, chairman of the council's housing and technical services committee, said there were adequate parks in the area, while there was a lack of shopping.

The 9 794 sq m site in Princess Road, on the north-western boundary of the Claremont Phase Three housing scheme, is at present undeveloped.

Shops to be built by private developers on the site will serve an area with a potential population of 5 400, including Claremont, Montclare and Newlands Extension.

The council also proposes to establish an elite Coloured housing scheme at Bushkoppies, south of the Potchefstroom Road, despite opposition from the Department of Community Development.

The department wants the 49 ha area to be a Coloured recreation area, but the council believes there is a great need to use the ground for self-build and home-ownership schemes. It proposes that the koppie in the centre be reserved as a "Wildstyp" park.

Major Opperman said the possible township could hold about 400 dwelling units.

The council is pressing the Department of Planning and Community Development to zone the area for residential purposes.

① 263
② 88

No phones yet for Nigel ^{ROM} 5/4/76 Coloureds

Staff Reporter

NIGEL Coloureds will have to do for a long time without telephones.

Although their applications for telephones in their new "homeland" Alrapark, have been turned down, the town council's management committee, headed by its chairman, Mr Hannes Visagie, is to take up the matter again with the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

The Minister's department has informed the town council that Alrapark Coloureds would not get telephones in the near future and that a Post Office for Alrapark was not an economic proposition at this stage.

The few telephone lines that existed in Alrapark were given to Indians in neighbouring McKenzieville before Alrapark residents moved in.

Indians had been waiting several years for the phones. The town council was also told that a Post Office would have to have a certain revenue before it could be considered. It was not feasible in Alrapark at this stage.

Alrapark residents were advised to use the Nigel Central Post Office.

6 April 1976

Not quite so plain

by Paul Benjamin

Cape Town means different things to different people. To the arty it is the Labia and the Space. To the tourist it is Chapman's Peak and scones at Kirstenbosch. To some of its oldest families it's the prospects of another winter with out a decent home. At the moment 200 000 coloured people face this prospect, half sharing overcrowded homes, half in squatter camps.

Mitchell's Plain represents an ambitious first step in the attempt to alleviate this problem. It is in short, an attempt to build a city with a population greater than that of Bloemfontein. It covers 3 200ha on the Cape Flats

with a frontage of 10 km on False Bay (dangerous swimming) reaching 7 km inland.

For the first time the Coloured population has been considered deserving of a total urban environment. Designed by a special planning design unit of the City Council it will contain various suburbs, school parks and suburban commercial centre. For the first time, in addition, home ownership will be allowed to middle-income coloureds on a large scale.

Funds slashes

Earlier this month the first 300-odd houses were available for occupation. The Prime Minister officially opened the project, shortly after it had been announced

that government fund for Mitchell's for the financial year had been slashed by 60% from R38 million to R15 million.

It had originally been planned to concentrate initially on building of 'prestige homes' at a cost of R10 000 to R12 000. Demand for these houses has not been up to expectations so it has now been decided to concentrate on cheaper houses (R4 000 plus). Middle-income houses sell at R7 000-R10 000.

Prestige

To populate Mitchell's Plain 'prestige' homes an elaborate system of 'filtering' was proposed. The 11 000 families on the Council's waiting list for home ownership would move into them. Those

capable of paying economic rents but living in sub-economic homes would move into sub-economic homes. This plan seems like failing for a number of reasons.

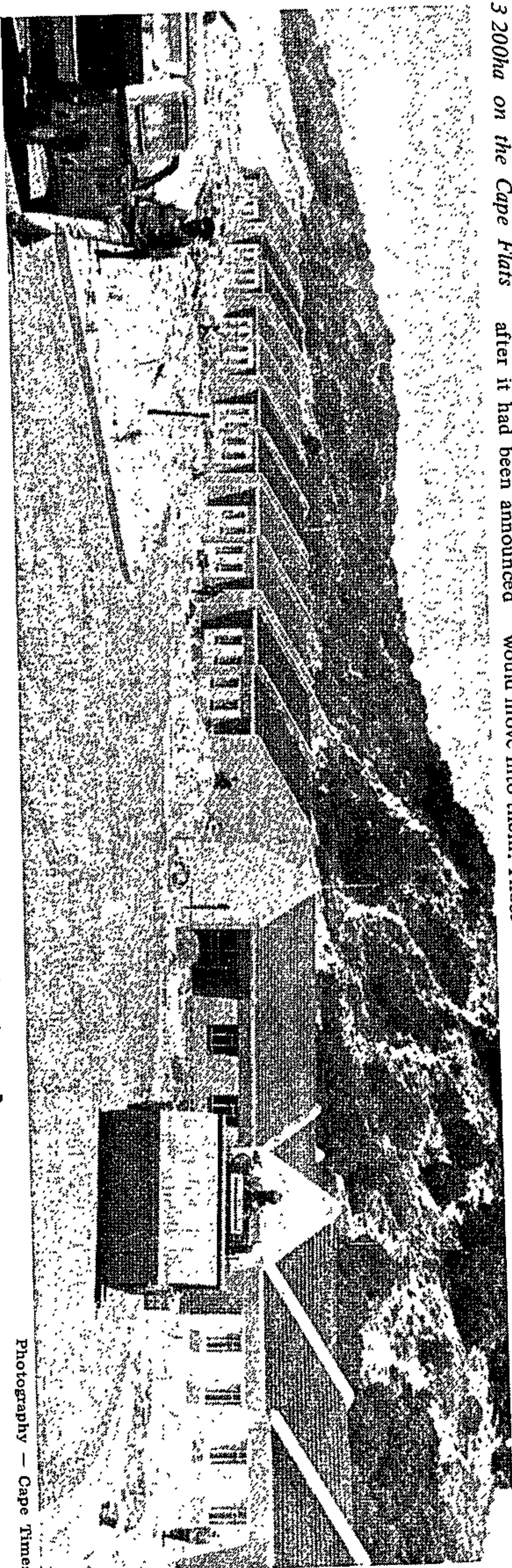
To move from an economic home to Mitchell's Plain will probably mean increasing one's outlays on rental, rates and HP from R50 to R100 a month — beyond the means of many better-off Coloured families. There is very little incentive to move to an area 27 km from the city-centre.

The situation of Mitchell's Plain is one of the many dictates of the Group Areas Act. Despite the presence of suitable residential land closer to town the Government would not spare any other

area for Coloured occupation. 25% of all housing in Mitchell's Plain is reserved for victims of the Act; the Government normally requires 50% of Coloured housing to be reserved for its evictees.

Inadequate transport

Transport to and from Mitchell's Plain is highly inadequate. The railway line from Nyanga will be extended in a few years time and even that might be insufficient. Availability of work is closely related to transport. Philippi, adjacent to Mitchell's Plain, is an industrial area but it is unlikely to have very much appeal with the development of Atlantis, another coloured city, 45 km north of Cape Town.



Mitchell's Plain — Is this the housing shortage?

Photography — Cape Times

pp

Town where few are proud

Staff Reporter
FEW people in Western Coloured Township are proud to be Coloured — they mostly try to emulate the "superior" Whites, says a new survey of the slum township near Johannesburg.
Apartheid has resulted in the Coloureds losing sight of their place in the total scheme of things, says the author of the survey, a Johannesburg social anthropologist. Mrs

Marianne Brindley.
This, in turn, has caused the Coloureds to feel unwanted, divided among themselves, disillusioned and bitter, says Mrs Brindley.
A copy of her survey, due to be published next Monday, was sent to the Theron Commission of Inquiry into the Coloured people, which is expected to report its findings next month.

7/4/76 RDM
housing was potentially the most explosive issue in the township where 12 000 people are still living in what they were promised 12 years ago would be a temporary stop gap.

Only 20 per cent of the township dwellers have been moved into new housing in a redeveloped area, she said.

People of Western were becoming increasingly suspicious of the Government's intentions towards them and there was a serious breakdown in communication between the authorities and the township people, she said.

"The way of life of Western Township is illustrative of a people who have had no choice as to where or how they should live, whose opinion is never asked for and whose feelings are of no concern to the planners," she said.

See Page 17

No homes for evicted families

Seven Coloured families, living among Whites in a Johannesburg block of flats, are desperately waiting for homes in Coloured areas.

Mr Ralph Peffer, a member of the Coloured Management Committee (CMC), said efforts to obtain homes for these families had encountered obstacles.

"The Johannesburg City Council said the families were not their responsibility and the Department of Community Development maintained it had no homes for them," Mr Peffer said.

Estate agents for Sherwell Gardens, Doornfontein, asked the Coloured families to vacate their flats by March 27 on the instructions of the police.

Mr Peffer said about 13 Coloured families had lived there, but six had left. The rest were waiting for homes.

COLOURED AREAS

The families moved into the flats between last December and February this year, because they were unable to find homes in Coloured areas and had to leave their former premises.

Among them is Mr J Schultz, a crane-driver. He

was forced to leave his Bertrams home as it was declared a slum.

He rented the flat because he could not find alternate accommodation.

One of the Coloured residents said the police did not call asking them to leave. This was done by the estate agents.

Mr Peffer and Mr Les du Preez, (CRC Witwatersrand) are pursuing efforts to accommodate these families.

Traders tell of 'gangster' tactics

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
OFFICIALS of the Department of Community Development have been accused of using "gangster tactics" by Vrededorp's Indian traders, who were told to sign within 10 minutes agreements to move or be ejected.

Most of the traders — who have already promised to move by the end of June — threatened never to leave if any of their neighbours were ejected.

Mr Sam Bulbulia, one of the handful who have not signed the agreement, said officials of the Department, accompanied by about a dozen workers, gave him 10 minutes to sign or be ejected immediately.

"They told me the goods would be thrown out into the streets," he said. "When other shopkeepers came to see what was happening and started to phone the Press and television people, the officials went away."

His brother, Mr Jimmy Bulbulia, said officials were using gangster tactics.

"They talk about detente outside. What we want is detente here, for the people who have been born here and helped develop this place."

Mr Sam Bulbulia said the shop was a family concern. "One of my brothers is overseas. We cannot

agree to sign anything if he hasn't agreed. I told the officials we wanted time to think it over."

An angry Mr Rashid Jada, chairman of the Pageview Chamber of Commerce, said last week he had told Johannesburg officials of the Department that the traders who had not signed would do so within the next three weeks.

"Now they come and do this. If a single one of our members is ejected, we will all refuse to move to the Plaza," he said.

Mr H. A. Mills, regional representative of the Department said the traders had had a long time to make up their minds.

"After we were given an undertaking that they will be making arrangements to sign, I decided to withhold the ejections," he said.

Mr I. F. H. Mayet, an executive member of the South African Indian Council, said he failed to understand the need for threatening behaviour by the officials — particularly as traders had already undertaken to move.

The Chamber of Commerce has battled for a long time to be allowed a phasing-out period. This was extended to June 30 and only about 30 of the 180 traders have not signed leases to move to the Oriental Plaza.

① 88
② 28

(4) 28
88

2 Pageview traders sign after 'threat'

STAR 9/14/76

Two more Indian shopkeepers from Pageview, Johannesburg, signed leases for the Oriental Plaza yesterday after receiving threats of eviction.

However, many of the 152 Pageview readers who have signed leases have threatened to boycott the plaza if any trader who has not signed a lease is evicted from his Pageview shop.

Yesterday, four officials of the Department of Community Development, accompanied by labourers warned them to sign leases within 10 minutes or face eviction.

A spokesman for the plaza said today that only 25 leases from Pageview were still outstanding.

UNDERSTANDING

Mr I F H Mayet, an executive member of the South African Indian Council said today: "I cannot understand this threatening attitude in the light of the understanding attitude shown by the Minister at meetings with the traders."

He was referring to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn.

Mr Mayet added: "If such action had been taken against Whites, it would not have been tolerated."

He said many of those who had not signed had personal reasons. In some cases partners were away. Others were considering winding up their businesses.

Q88
2127

Home owning scheme

Coloured Community

STAR
23/4/76

FOR

JOHN BURGESS

A new deal for Coloureds which would allow them to buy houses that are being built by the Johannesburg Municipality instead of merely renting them could come about if a report recommending such home ownership is accepted by the Johannesburg City Council.

Of the 8 600 housing units being administered by the council only 577 are owned by the occupants, but if the report is accepted it is hoped that more than 70 percent of houses being built now and in the future would fall under the category of home ownership.

The report has been put forward by Dr E J Jammie, director of the Johannesburg Municipal Coloured and Asian Affairs Department, who would also like to see more vacant stands made available so prospective home owners could have houses built specifically to their own requirements and design.

Under the development

programme for Coloured housing, 2 000 houses are to be built every year by the council jointly with the aid of the Department of Community Development.

A small proportion of these were set aside for home ownership and the rest were rented under economic and sub-economic letting schemes. Three or four bedroom homes were previously let at about R40 to R45 a month but because of escalating construction costs, officials have had to increase rentals to R70 to R85 to try and recover outlay.

"Householders who were content to pay the lower rentals in the past feel however that if they are to

pay more than they would rather have it go towards a home of their own," said Dr Jammie.

"Apart from pride of possession and in the environment as a whole, home ownership gives greater security and rubs off on the community, creating a far greater effect of stability."

Depending on size and standard of finish the houses range in price from R7 500 to R12 000 and those that are available for purchase require a deposit of either five percent of capital cost or R200. Repayment has been over a 30 year period at interest rates 2½ percent lower

To Page 2

Housing scheme

From Page 1

than prevailing rates on the open property market.

In the next few months 123 stands in Eldorado Park Extension 2 will come on to the market as this piece of land is no longer required by the Provincial Administration for what had initially been earmarked for road purposes.

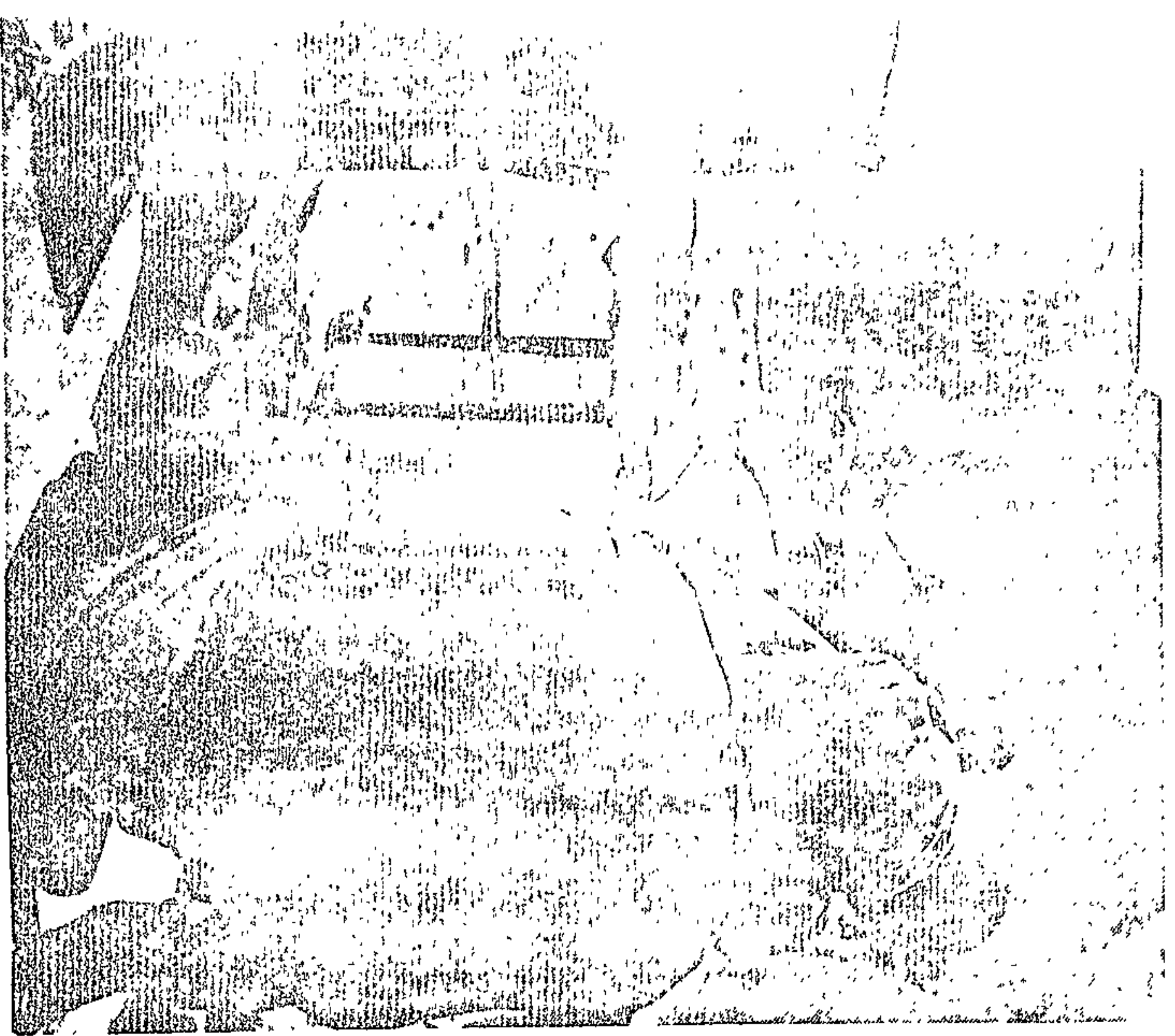
But availability of vacant stands is virtually nil and at a complete premium. "If we had been in a position to obtain speedy proclamation of townships we would most assuredly have set aside as much land as possible years ago, so that individual owners could have built homes to their own tastes and needs," said Dr Jammie.

"But with proclamation taking up to six years, we could not allow the land to lie fallow and instead we utilised the space putting up houses for letting purposes.

"It is the person earning R400 a month and more who is in a limbo as he cannot avail himself of assisted housing yet he has not got the opportunity to buy land and build to any real degree. Plenty of the wealthier members of the Coloured community have left Johannesburg for other pastures because of the lack of decent housing and availability of stands."

The council is keen to develop prestige home ownership at Bushkoppies south of Eldorado Park where 400 stands could come on to the market.

es the Kiptown squalor



at is Kiptown. But the smoke haze fails to hide the squalor of an
dreds of poverty-stricken people.



Twelve families live in this yard. They have to share one tap and two toilets. When it rains, the
whole area becomes a quagmire and disease is rife. Pictures by Vickie Pennington

Nothing makes life

By ZWELAKHE SISILU
THE PALL of smoke that hangs over Kiptown like a protective screen, cannot hide the squalor and unhappiness. Nor can the chatter of urchins as they stomp their feet into muddy puddles hide the bitterness of their elders.

The head of the Eldorado Park Women's Action Committee, Mrs Aisha van Wyk, an unpaid social worker, recently took reporters on a tour of the "forgotten areas of Kiptown".

The squalor of Tamatievlei and Donkeyard in Kiptown has prompted the Women's Action Committee to hit out at the "gross inadequacy of housing, health services and lack of human compassion" for the residents of the areas, a stone's throw from the neat suburb of Eldorado Park.

"People don't live here, they rot. Under these circumstances we have the same old story of crime and disease, but nothing is being done to improve the lot of the people," Mrs Van Wyk said.

The housing shortage is so acute and the living conditions so terrible that some people have been led to suicide, Mrs Van Wyk said.

She spoke to reporters in a windowless room, into which a cold wind blew through the gaps in the walls and roof. The room had stagnant water at its doorstep. It housed 10 people, half of whom were TB or asthma sufferers.

Mrs Van Wyk said housing priority was given to people who owned "decent" houses in the older townships and who had decided to come to newer Eldorado Park.

People who earned less than R200 qualified for sub-economic housing in the new township, and those in the R200-R400 bracket qualified for economic housing.

Most of Tamatievlei and Donkeyard residents had failed to qualify, Mrs Van Wyk said, because more often than not the men were out of work and it was left to the women to provide the basic family needs.

In one of the "compounds" in small shacks grouped together, more than 12 families—about 50 people—had to share two toilets and one tap.

Mrs Joana Peterson, 56, and her three children have asthma and the Eldorado Clinic will not treat more than one person from each family a week.

"I cannot take all the children to the clinic at the same time, because they will only treat one person



In winter the braziers burn nearly all day in the slum that is Kiptown. But the smoke area that is home to hundreds of poverty-stricken people.

① 88
② 323
③ 32

'All-race' centre shut to Africans

RDM

28/4/76.

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE Department of Bantu Administration and Development has ordered a R1-million multiracial industrial training centre in Boksburg to close its doors to Africans within three months.

The centre allegedly contravenes the Group Areas Act, the Bantu Education Act and the Bantu Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

St Anthony's Easter Project at Reigerpark, a Coloured township, is the only centre of its kind on the Witwatersrand.

It offers training to about 2 000 people annually, more than 50 per cent of them Africans.

The project has the support of major industries including the Anglo-American Corporation, Consolidated Goldfields and Haggie-Rand. Nine founder member industries have each donated R40 000 to the scheme over the past four years.

PERMIT

The Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development has told the Bantu Affairs Commissioner in Boksburg that the Department of Community Development had not issued a permit to St Anthony's for any group other than Coloureds to attend classes and functions.

It added that if the Department of Community Development received a request for such a permit, it would be refused. The Department was opposed to Africans attending classes and functions at the centre.

① 88

② ~~Education - Tech + Voc.~~

③ ~~3 23~~

① 88

② Education - Tech
+ VOC.

③ 323

Regional

ROM

Boksburg tries to get permission

29/4/76

Staff Reporter

THE BOKSBURG Town Council has agreed to make "strong representations" to the East Rand Bantu Administration Board to allow continuation of African training at St Anthony's Centre in Reigerpark, a proclaimed Coloured area in Boksburg.

The centre was ordered recently by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development to stop training Africans within three months because it allegedly contravened the Group Areas Act, the Bantu Education Act and the Bantu Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

St Anthony's which is in a Coloured township, comprises St Anthony's Easter Project, which offers technical training to about 2 000 people annually, more than half of them

Africans, and St Anthony's Cultural Club, which gives academic training to 1000 registered students, of which 96 per cent are Africans.

The R1-million centre has the support of a number of major industries some of whom have donated R40 000 each over the past four years.

The chairman of the Easter Project board of trustees, Mr Issy Kramer, said yesterday that in his opinion the centre was not contravening the Group Areas Act because Africans were not living on the premises.

It did not propose being defiant and if no definite moves to keep it open to Africans had been made by the June 11 deadline, the centre would probably stop training Africans but carry on negotiating for approval, he said.

If the East Rand Bantu Administration Board refused to negotiate with the departments concerned, direct approaches would be made to the Ministers, he said.

Various documents made public at a Boksburg Town Council meeting this week showed that departmental concern over the activities at St Anthony's began with a letter dated May 1975, from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in Pretoria to the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner in Johannesburg.

This was three days after the chairman of Anglo American, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, had officially opened extensions to the centre.

The letter said it had come to the attention of the Department that "Vicar Apostolic of Roman Catholic Mission" in Reigerpark was offering technical training to Blacks (Africans, Indians and Coloureds).

As far as could be established, no approval for this had been obtained by the centre in terms of the Group Areas and Urban Areas Acts.

The commissioner was asked to inform the centre that approval had to be obtained to continue training.

Although additions to the centre were opened in May last year, effective technical training only began at the beginning of 1976.

Another letter from the department stated it was "strangely" evident that the manager of the Coloured township was allowing Africans into the area to train at the "cultural club."

In a reply to the commissioner, the clerk of the Boksburg Council said that although Reigerpark was a proclaimed Coloured area, other race groups were free to visit there as long as they did not "live in"

RDM 30/4/76

Ruling may end 10 years' work

Own Correspondent

MORE than 10 years of hard work by dedicated people could be lost if St Anthony's Centre at Reigerpark, Boksburg, shuts its doors to Africans as ordered by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

The centre, which is in a proclaimed Coloured area, allegedly contravenes the Group Areas Act, the Bantu Education Act and the Bantu Urban Areas Consolidation Act. It has been ordered to stop training Africans by June 11.

A brief outline of the centre's history and activities was compiled by the training director of the Easter Project, Mr Peter Hirst.

In 1966 St Anthony's Cultural Club provided adult education facilities for Coloureds only. Due to demand, facilities were extended in 1967 to Africans and Indians.

With the support of local industry, the Boksburg Town Council and service clubs, the Adult Education

Programme now has 1 000 students.

Classes are at night and teachers are volunteers. Studies are from basic literacy to graduate courses.

The centre has the only facilities for Black adult education in the Boksburg area, apart from correspondence colleges.

The other section of St Anthony's is the Easter Project started in 1973 by a group of industrialists in conjunction with the Cultural Club to offer training aimed at increasing the productivity of local industry.

Effective training began in January this year with a building and equipment valued at more than R1-million.

The wide range of training is professionally organised and presented. The centre can train 2 000 people annually of which more than half are Africans.

① 88

② Education - Tech + Voc.

③ 323

(1) 88
(2) 3/3

Vaal bus service blow

Vereeniging Bureau
The Vaal Triangle's public bus services for Whites will probably stop from August 29, leaving about 1 500 people without transport to and from work and school.

Black bus services are unaffected.

Mr Frank Brick, general manager of the Vaal

4/6/76
Transport Company, said that the buses operating in Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark were due for replacement soon because of their age.

The replacement would cost the company about R420 000. In recent years running costs had increased dramatically, the number of passengers

STAR
declined and the service for Whites ran at losses of R66 000 a year in Vanderbijlpark and R57 000 a year in Vereeniging.

Mr Brick said a projection of the losses had shown the replacement would mean spending R1-million. The company had decided to stop the service.

The councils of the towns have been approached about possible subsidies and both are investigating the services. It appears they are unlikely to agree.

Mr Brick said that about 10 people would be left without jobs as a result of the cessation of the service.

PP

Lenasia's 'appalling The STAR slum' 9/16/76

Staff Reporter

Members of the Lenasia Management Committee have sharply criticised the Department of Community Development, South African Indian Council and various religious bodies for showing no apparent interest in Lenasia's deteriorating slum, Thomsville.

The LMC members said that despite numerous Press reports on this "appalling slum," neither the authorities nor the SAIC seemed to be doing anything to re-house Thomsville residents.

They hit out at Moslem and Hindu religious organisations that were spending thousands of rands on large mosques and temples, instead of trying to improve Thomsville.

MISERY

The Star has exposed Thomsville's misery, dirt and deprivation several times.

Mr Amrit Bhana, vice chairman of the LMC, said:

"Three ministers, Johannesburg mayors and councillors, along with SAIC members, have visited Thomsville on inspection tours. But nothing concrete has been done about getting the people out of there."

Mr Bhana said his committee has called for another report from the City Health authorities which "we should obtain in a few days and which we are going to send to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster."

88

Slumdwellers

STAR

— 'Govt is

10/6/76

wasting time'

Hundreds of Thoms-ville families have had to continue living in slums because the Department of Community Development was "wasting time" over building flats.

This criticism was levelled against the department yesterday by the Lenasia Management Committee at its monthly meeting with the Johannesburg City Council at the Lenasia Civic Centre. Instead of getting on

with creating accomodation for Thomsville's slum-dwellers, the department was busy vainly trying to sell unoccupied business sites it owned — which had been rezoned for flats — to the Johannesburg City Council.

It was disclosed at the meeting that the business sites had been unoccupied for 20 years.

The department recently rezoned the sites for flats and offered them to the Council for R250 000. The council, however, felt the price was too high.

The chairman, Dr. R. A. M. Salojee, said the department was "passing the buck" to the council to build the flats.

He said this kind of "time-wasting" was not conducive to solving Lenasia's serious housing shortage.

The committee's vice-chairman, Mr. Amrit Bhana, said Thomsville's residents were having to endure conditions unfit for human habitation and the "sooner these flats went up the better."

Committee member Mr. Ebrahim Selojee criticised the department for not being present at the monthly management committee meetings to learn about the problems facing Lenasian people.

Another committee member, Mr. J. Jhina, drew attention to the fact that no ambulance service operated in Lenasia.

"How does one who has no telephone service or transport get an ambulance for a dying person?" Mr. Jhina asked.

Slum has to stay ^{STAR} 12/6/76

Staff Reporter

The South African Indian Council has failed in its bid to get the Minister of Community Development and Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, to demolish Lenasia's slum complex, Thomsville, and rehouse its hundreds of families in better homes.

This was disclosed today by SAIC executive member for Johannesburg, Mr I F H Mayet, who said he raised the Thomsville matter with the Minister and the Secretary for Community Development, Mr L Fouche, in Cape Town last week.

SAIC executive chairman, Mr J N Reddy, confirmed this.

Mr Mayet said he was unable to get the Minister to agree to have Thomsville demolished or to get the families there re-

housed elsewhere in better homes.

"The Minister said because of the acute shortage of homes in Lenasia, Thomsville could not be demolished at this stage.

"However, the Secretary for Community Development disclosed that his department has made funds available for the improvement of the place," Mr Mayet added.

Mr Mayet then replied to the Lenasia Management Committee's attack on the SAIC as being a "sterile body."

Mr Mayet said: "They point a finger at the SAIC, but what has the Lenasia Management Committee done to get rid of Thomsville?"

A senior official said the Department of Community Development would be spending R224 000 on the renovation of Thomsville's 368 two-bedroomed houses and 98 latrines.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE
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Lenasia is 21 years-old this year. But this Indian group area south of Johannesburg created by the Government's separate and "equal" development policy is still dogged by a host of problems. UNEQUAL development has frustrated the more than 50 000 people living there . . . YUSSEF NAZEER reports on what it's like to live in Lenasia.

Lenasia is many things to many people.

To most strangers with tinted vision who daily drive past "millionaires row" along plush Nirvana Drive, Lenasia appears to be a pretty panorama of stately mansions, swimming pools, palatial mosques and rose gardens.

But this is only one facade. To really know what Lenasia is all about, one has to live there. One has to come home daily to this sprawling township.

When the Johannesburg City Council took over this growing township in January 1970 from the Peri Urban Board, it inherited a headache.

Frustrations

The thousands of Mohammads, Moonams and Magans will tell you what it is like to live in Lenasia. They will tell you of the frustrations, anxieties and fears which have dogged their community since they had to leave their city homes and move to this far-flung group area 21 years ago.

True, there are many residents with bigger and better homes today, with

What it's like to live in Lenasia

more spacious playing areas for their children and certainly more fresh air and sunshine too.

They are also frustrated at some of the anomalies forced on their community — unequal separate development.

To begin with, Lenasia, which has grown virtually into a mini city and has more people than neighbouring Carletonville with its 48 000 Black and White population, has neither a hospital nor a police station.

ENVIRONMENT CARE



This is the view some motorists see . . . the pretty face of Lenasia. The "millionaires row" along Nirvana Drive is fringed with attractive homes and bright gardens.

Carletonville has a 500-bed hospital and a police station for its 28 000 White citizens alone. So more than 50 000 Lenasians contend that they are justified in being bitter.

They were promised a 200-bed hospital a decade ago and a police station more than five years ago.

Dangerous

They will tell you that living in Lenasia today without a hospital and police station has become decidedly dangerous.

You could get killed in Matifa-style: sportsman Solly Chotia's murder remains unsolved. Businessman, Mr Ranchod Patel, was recently abducted from his home and slain a little distance away.

Or like the Eskiee family you could be terrorised in broad daylight by armed thugs while a crowd watched sympathetically but inactively on a hot Sunday afternoon in a quiet, affluent area.

For more than one hour yelling thugs, one with a gun, hurled threats through the burglarproofed win-

dows at the terrified family barricaded inside.

There was not a policeman in sight. Nor did the spectators dare intervene. The thugs simply walked away coolly when they got tired.

It is not uncommon for intruders to walk into Lenasia homes in broad daylight, beat up the occupants — mainly housewives — and ransack the premises with impunity.

Take the experience of the Saloojee family of Rose Avenue.

Three Black men simply walked into their home at noon while they were away, beat up the maid, sending Mr and Mrs E. Saloojee's five-month-old baby sprawling, luckily on to a bed.

The maid was then bound, gagged and thrust into a wardrobe with the crying baby. The robbers walked off with suitcases stacked with clothes and jewellery.

"The frustrating thing about living in Lenasia," declares Mr Saloojee, an executive member on the Lenasia Management

Committee of the Johannesburg City Council, "is that the authorities don't consider you to be important enough a citizen to be protected by the law.

"In fact, we are told to protect ourselves as there are not enough policemen available for Lenasia."

Then there are the hundreds of ailing and those in need of regular medical treatment in a hospital. It does not matter even if you are penniless and aged, it is necessary to catch two buses to get to the nearest hospital some 25 km away.

And speaking of buses, according to commuters, Lenasia has a bus service as unreliable as the weather.

Frantic dash

Doctors and nurses will tell you about babies who were born and of some who died in cars making a frantic dash to the distant Coronation Hospital.

What about a telephone when you want to call a doctor in an emergency? In Lenasia hundreds of people are still labouring with an

outdated manual telephone exchange system. Trying to contact the exchange in an emergency during the day — let alone in the middle of the night — is demoralising.

The only people who have automatic telephones working at the moment are doctors. But it is not the doctors who urgently need to do the phoning. It is those who are injured or dying, the residents say.

Patience

Civic leader, Mr Jheta Bhootha, looks at this state of affairs somewhat philosophically: "Anyway, I guess Lenasians are known for their infinite patience. So they will wait for their automatic telephones, just like they're waiting for their promised police station scheduled for 1980 — and their hospital. God knows when that will be."

Robots are non-existent in Lenasia, although the traffic is heavy. A number of children have already been injured and killed on Lenasia's roads.

Since 1972 some tarred roads have finally been laid after an outcry that lasted for almost 20 years, according to Mr Jayson Mthina on the Lenasia Management Committee.

shabby, scruffy state, gives us the impression that they think Asians don't really deserve decent surroundings" and heat

Mr Doerat pointed out that the "E" in the CARL campaign was badly needed in Lenasia just as much as it was needed in other areas.

Killing pride

Mr Doerat pointed out that the "E" in the CARL campaign was badly needed in Lenasia just as much as it was needed in other areas.

"We need our environment changed here. Lenasia as it stands facing the world is killing Asian pride," Mr Doerat said.

Committee chairman, Dr R. A. M. Saloojee described the people of Lenasia as having "no sense of belonging" because "we've been restricted physically and mentally to a featureless place where our frustrations outweigh whatever joys we may show."

The general neglect of the township, according to the Secretary of the Lenasia Ratepayers' Association, Mr Ismail Mayet, has caused people to use it as a dump. And the growing number of car

wrecks (and other junk piling-up in Lenasia) are angering residents.

Mr Mayet pointed to a City Health report on refuse in Lenasia's slum, Thomsville.

The report says the residents have no means to clear the accumulation of refuse and derelict car wrecks from pavements and streets.

"Frequent requests to the Department of Community Development to clear stands (of junk, etc) under its jurisdiction meet with little response and the situation causes embarrassment to the Council," the report concludes.

Vice chairman Mr Annil Bhara said that although many Asians would like to see Lenasia turned into a model suburb of green parks and flower covered pavements, it appears that this will have to remain a dream for a long time to come.

In the same City Health report on the Thomsville sub-economic living quarters read: "This complex which is owned and con-

trolled by the Department of Community Development consists of 624 semi-detached units of two rooms each. . . . Eight units share a communal yard, a common stand pipe (tap) and three poorly constructed toilets. Ablution facilities and electricity are not provided. The resulting slum conditions are conducive to serious health hazards."

Disillusioned

Mrs M Moonsamy who lives in one room with her 10 children and Mrs L. Kum, in another single room with her eight children ranging from three to 18 years say they are totally disillusioned and depressed because the authorities will not move them out of the slum.

"We are the pioneer Asians of Lenasia," says Mrs Moonsamy, "but we are trapped in this squalid environment. The authorities who have thrown us into this garbage dump many years ago have told us that there are no other homes for Asians. So those of us who have been born here will also die here."

Some residents are angry to cultivate and proper pavement. There are none in Lenasia for so long.

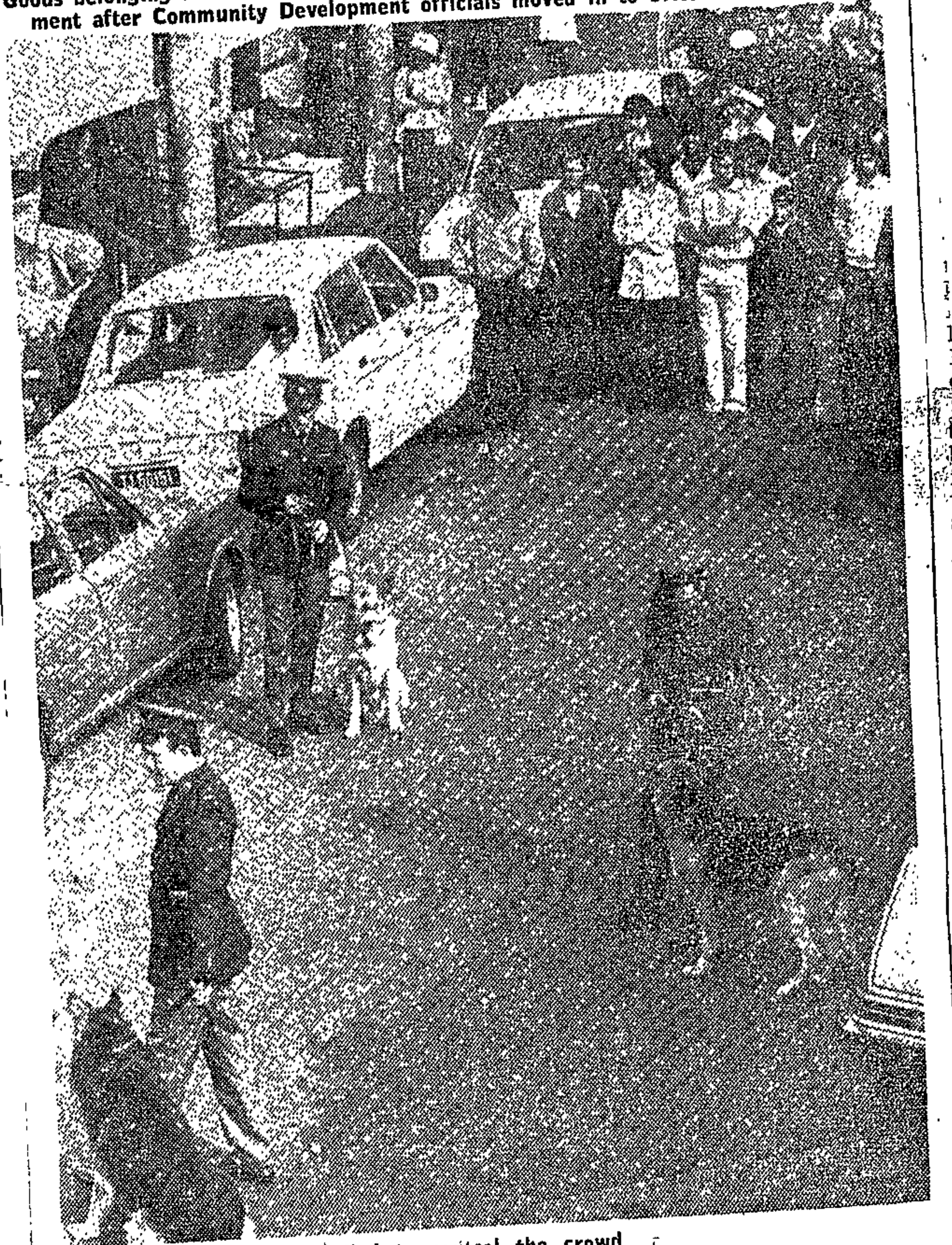
Verges

Some residents are angry to cultivate and proper pavement. There are none in Lenasia for so long.

728



3/7/76 STAR
Goods belonging to one trader in 14th Street, Pageview, were dumped on the pavement after Community Development officials moved in to evict traders today.



Police with dogs were called to control the crowd during the eviction of the Pageview traders after scuffles broke out between Department of Community Development officials and traders. ● Pictures by Clive Smith.

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Demmos

March

STAR 13/7/76.

On the Plaza

A mob of youths marched on the Johannesburg Oriental Plaza after Government officials began ejecting traders from premises at Pageview today.

The youths, whistling and shouting "close the Plaza," ran around the R16-million centre banging on plate-glass windows and demanding that shopkeepers close their premises in protest against the Pageview evictions.

Earlier, skirmishes erupted between traders in Pageview, and officials of the Department of Community Development. And a tense situation was developing until police moved in with dogs to keep order.

White zone

The trouble began when the officials began to evict a trader from what has been declared a White group area.

Traders with shops at Pageview have opened in new premises at the Oriental Plaza in Fordsburg, but defied an order to vacate their old shops by June 30. Thursday, they were given written notices to begin closing their shops within a "few days," or face eviction.

They have already been given three extensions, dating back to November last year, at Pageview. Today, officials began to take clothing from Gary's Bazaar, which has two shops in the Oriental Plaza, and placed it in the middle of 14th Street.

Some of the traders dragged the goods back into the shop. Police with dogs then arrived. Lieutenant I. Je Roux said: "We are here to protect everyone. The officials of the Department of Community Development and the Indians."

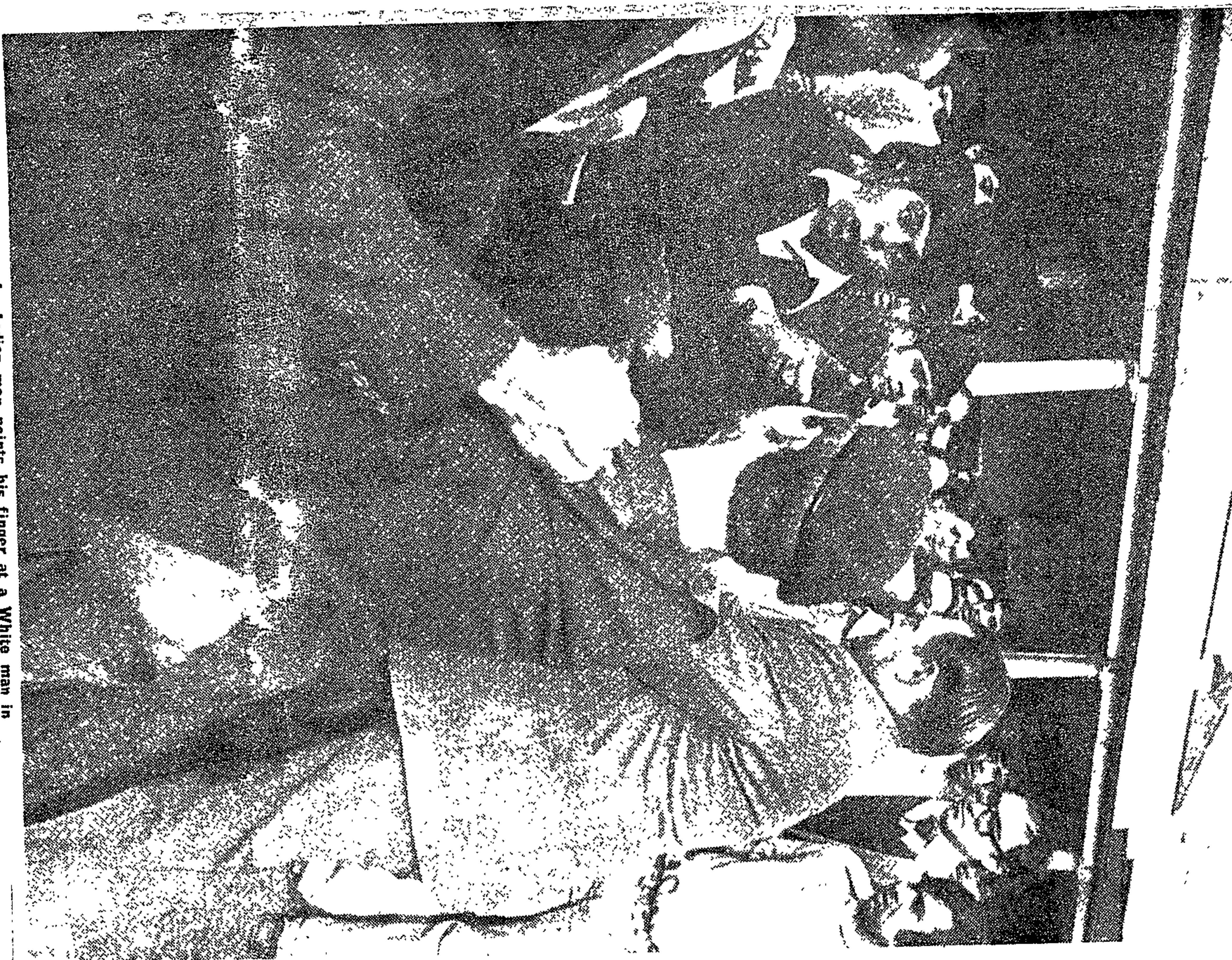
Warning

Using a lounghaler, he warned the crowd, which had swelled to several hundred, to disperse from the street and from the area in front of the shop within five minutes. "If you do not leave the premises force will be used," he said.

After five minutes, police with dogs moved in and demonstrators fled. The officials then began taking goods back from the shop on to the pavement.

A crowd took a banner which had been strung over 14th Street and marched on to the Plaza. More than 50 police with riot batons arrived after the protesters had run screaming around the Plaza.

A woman was bitten by a police dog before the crowd dispersed. One man was arrested.



An Indian man points his finger at a White man in army uniform after scuffles erupted during the eviction of Indian traders at Pageview, Johannesburg, today. The man in uniform became involved with Department of Community Development officials as they moved in to evict the traders. ● Picture by Noel Watson. More pictures on Page 3.

Traders, police clash

Cape Times
14/7/76

JOHANNESBURG. — Skirmishes erupted between Indian traders and Department of Community Development officials in Pageview here yesterday, as the Indians protested against being removed from the area.

Police with dogs were sent to keep order as the traders — who have had freehold rights in Pageview for more than 80 years — objected to their enforced removal, as Pageview has now been declared a White group area.

Traders have opened their shops in the Oriental Plaza in Fordsburg, but defied an order to vacate their premises in Pageview by June 30.

They were given written notices last Thursday to begin closing their shops within a "few days," or face eviction.

Traders have already been given three extensions dating to November last year, to remain in Pageview. — Sapa

88

Slums—Govt attacked

Coloured civic leaders have hit out at the Department of Community Development for not speeding up the building of homes for Kiptown's Coloured families, who are living in slum conditions.

Women from the Housewives Action Committee (HAC) of Eldorado Park and Kiptown took a representative of The Star on a tour to point out what they called "the disgraceful state our people are living in."

HACs chairman, Mrs Aysha van Wyk, said most of Kiptown had been declared a slum by the health authorities.

"The Department of Community Development should give these worst cases priority housing," she said. "There are thousands of people on the waiting list for homes."

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development said several homes were being built for Kiptown's people. He could not say when all

^{STAR} Kiptown families who need homes would be rehoused.

One block of slum homes is owned by a Kiptown Indian businessman who has a White estate agent collecting his rent. Some of the families have been living in the rundown and eroded homes for 10 years.

Families told The Star of sickness among them which they cannot shake off and about large rats that come through the broken ceilings and floor boards.

^{17/6/76} The Star's East Rand Bureau reports that few people will still be living in the Springs slum area of Payneville a year from now.

Electricity, water and sewerage problems are being dealt with, roads improved and houses in danger of collapse either demolished or renovated.

Springs municipality is to take provisional responsibility for Payneville which for several years has been administered by the East Rand Bantu Administration Board.

Indians make no move to quit Pageview

None of the 170 Indian shopkeepers from Pageview, Johannesburg, have vacated their shops, despite a Government order to leave Pageview by Wednesday next week.

Some Indian traders say they feel the Government is less likely to use force to evict them, in the wake of the Black rioting.

Pageview has been de-

clared a White group area. Its Indian shopkeepers are being made to move into the R15-million Oriental Plaza in Fordsburg.

So far only 35 of the 193 shops in the South Mall and Grand Bazaar sections of the Plaza have opened. The 60 shops of the North Mall have been open for two years.

Some shopfitting has been done in 85 shops, but some of these are

allocated to Indians from other suburbs.

About half of Pageview's traders have made no move to fit out shops allocated to them, although all but six have signed leases for the Plaza.

Earlier this year, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, ordered that Pageview shops be vacated by June 30 after the deadline had been extended several times.

Mr Rashid Jada, Chairman of the Pageview Chamber of Commerce, said: "We are still hoping against hope they (the Government) will give us more time."

He said traders were having trouble with shopfitting. Their present shops were large and contained more stock than could be fitted into the smaller Plaza shops.

"We are committed here, until the end of December. Our trading licences are valid until then," he added.

SME 23/6/76

Give up Indian and Coloured areas—MPC

25/6/76 STAR

Johannesburg's Coloured and Indian suburbs should be removed from city council control, just as Soweto was three years ago, a senior National Party representative has suggested.

Mr Gerrit Bornman, MPC, chief NP finance spokesman in the city council, said at last

night's budget meeting. Coloured and Indian residential areas should be controlled by the provincial administration.

"It costs the city council more than R2,5-million a year and it is to my mind a responsibility which should be transferred for financial and administrative reasons to the provincial administration.

"It will also mean that relations with the Coloured and Indian communities (as is already

done with Bantu matters) will be removed from the hands of this council, and therefore will no longer be a political football here."

OPPOSED

Coloured and Indian leaders in Johannesburg have totally opposed Mr Bornman's suggestion. They interpret it as a call for Coloured and Indian administration boards similar to the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board which took

over from the city council in 1973.

Mr Ismail Richards, chairman of the city's Coloured management committee, and Dr R A M Salojee, chairman of the Lenasia management committee, both said they supported direct representation on the city council.

Mr Richards added that Mr Bornman's suggestion was contrary to the recommendations of the Erica Theron Commission which were for direct representation.

The great Vrededorp bust-up 1912-1976

We saw it all before

The attempt to make the Vrededorp-Pageview area as White as driven snow has a long history. Longer, in fact, than that of the National Party.

The crisis that is taking place in Vrededorp now also erupted in 1912. though in those days there was no Group Areas Act — just the Vrededorp's Stands Act, which called for the removal of "Asiatics and Coloureds" from the area.

The press of that day didn't root for the underdog. It backed the town council, which ran the show, and it gave a platform to the views of readers who wanted to spell out their racial opinions unabashed.

Under the heading "As-

siatic menace — Vrededorp becomes 'all white'." a special correspondent of the old Transvaal Leader quoted with approval the view of the former Governor of the Transvaal, Lord Selborne.

"The practice of allowing Europeans, Asiatics and native families to live side by side in mixed communities is fraught with many evils, and is, I am satisfied, injurious to the social well-being of all three."

Peticoat Lane

The paper added "A fortnight from today (February 1 1912) Vrededorp will become all white, as the time limit imposed by the Vrededorp Stands Ordinance of 1906 takes effect on that date. "After that date it is not permissible for any

Asiatic, Native or Coloured person (other than a bona fide servant of a White resident) to reside upon or occupy a stand in the township. Vrededorp will thus become an exclusively European community."

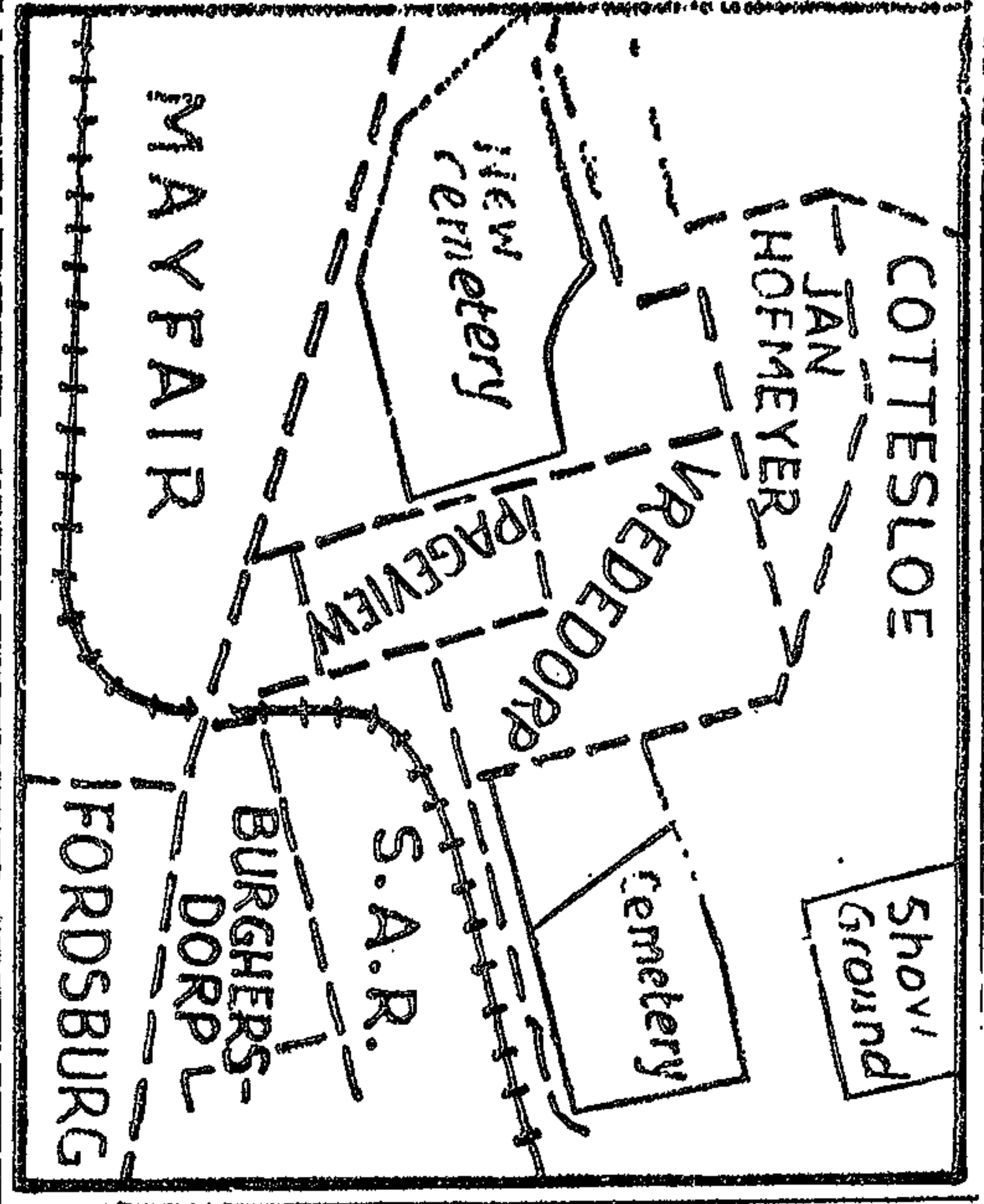
The name Pageview did not exist in those formative years. The whole area from First Street to 25th Street was known as Vrededorp — the "Village of Peace".

Pageview, which incorporates the popular "Peticoat Lane" of 14th Street, and which consists of the bulk of Indian businesses and residences, was named in January 1942 after the mayor of the time, Councillor J J Page.

The controversy over the eviction of Indians and Coloured people from Vrededorp turned as strongly in 1912 as the Pageview controversy does today.

A letter from a reader of the Evening Chronicle, dated October 23 1912, said in reply to that of a Malay doctor (Dr W Godfrey, married to a White woman): "Sir — I would like to correct some statements that the White population of Vrededorp would be the sufferers under the altered conditions (when the Indians left).

"Dr Godfrey told your representative that the Asiatics were a kind of godsend to the poorer Whites; they are able to sell cheaper than the White storekeeper. "Now sir, I declare that instead of being a godsend, the Asiatic is more like a vampire to the poorer class and part of



The difference in size between Pageview and Vrededorp can be gauged on this map. Before 1942, both sections stood as one area commonly called Vrededorp — "Village of Peace" — so named in 1895.

the middle class as well. "No sir, it is not because the Asiatic is more reasonable than the White man it is the trick what makes them buy there.

Ninety-five percent of all people who buy from an Asiatic buy on tick. "I believe Dr Godfrey when he says that the White Vrededorpers owe him thousands of pounds for medical advice. Well, he has the satisfaction of knowing that some of his debtors signed the petition (to the mayor and town councillors requesting that he remain in Vrededorp) in his favour."

Dragged to court

Dr Godfrey's case is an interesting one. Under the Vrededorp Stands Act he could not live with his White wife on her European premises. He was forced to move out after she had been dragged to court for allowing "a non-White" who was not a servant to reside in a White area.

Dr Godfrey told the court he was "now living

There is nothing new in the Department of Community Development's efforts to evict Indian traders from Pageview. As YUSSEF NAZEER reports, it has all happened before. In 1912, to be precise. . . .

"The extraordinary manner in which the Town Council and Government are attempting to enforce the principle of segregation at Vrededorp is fast taking a turn little dreamt of in either official circles or on the part of the White people of Vrededorp.

The editorial ended with the Indian chemist being asked if he had noticed "much inclination to mix socially". His reply ran: "No, the Indian will not readily mix outside his own kind. And the pride of race in the White man is far stronger than most people seem to think — of course, there are exceptions."

Finally, in reply to "Why do you think you were moved?" the chemist answered: "I attribute it to trade jealousy." Now, 64 years later, the Indian traders of Vrededorp-cum-Pageview, facing the repeated his-

THE ATTEMPT TO SEGREGATE LESSONS FROM VREDEDORP HOW NOT TO DO IT

The extraordinary manner in which the Town Council and Government are attempting to enforce the principle of segregation at Vrededorp is fast taking a turn little dreamt of in either official circles or on the part of the White people of Vrededorp. "Chronicles" readers will remember that on September 14th Magistrate Backe, on the application of not mind much, but one might reasonably expect some consistency on the removal from Vrededorp to the location of the street, and gave them 30 minutes to do so. "Yes, and the Council is still from."

Similar uproar

That the bureaucratic segregation machine had continued to grind on through the years, bent on obliterating the "Asian blotch" from White Vrededorp, is evident from the events after the area was officially declared White.

The Group Areas knock-out blow for the Pageview Asians came about 12 years ago. The uproar that followed was a foreshadowing of the 1912 row.

A notable proposal in favour of the Asians came from the current chairman, Mr J F Oberholzer, who (in August, last year, along with the Johannesburg City Council) called for the whole

of Vrededorp to be handed over to the Indians. Mr Oberholzer was quoted as saying: "We suggested to the Indians that they would have a better chance if they applied for the whole of Vrededorp."

He said the district was surrounded by "natural buffers" and "is well suited for proclamation as an Indian area, and that 'Whites living in Vrededorp would support the proposal when they realise Indians will pay good prices for their properties."

The Council requested a meeting with two Cabinet Ministers to discuss this proposal, and reaction against it was swift. "Vrededorp must stay a White suburb," cried the Progressive Reform Party councillor for the Johannesburg ward, Mr Winston Herzberg. He accused Mr Oberhol-

zer of wanting to do to Vrededorp what he has condemned in Pageview — namely, force a community to move to another area. However, Mr Herzberg suggested that Fordsburg and Newtown be developed into a central area for Indians "without having to move any other community".

As things eventually turned out, the arguments in favour of the Indians remaining in "traditional and colourful" Pageview didn't work out. So the long segregation-al history of Vrededorp had finally come to a close: with a rousing curtain-drop and bitter tears which Johannesburg's otherwise complacent Indian community would not forget for a long time.

Fourteenth Street's "Peticoat Lane magic" will remain an unforgettable legend.

ASIATIC MENACE

VREDEDORP BECOMES "ALL WHITE"

POSITION OF THE OTHER TOWNSHIPS

For a complete description of the Asiatic menace in Vrededorp, see the special report on page 26.

Headline from the Transvaal Leader of February 1 1912, when an attempt was made to force Asiatics and Coloured people out of Vrededorp under the Stands Ordinance.

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PERSVERKLARING DEUR DIE WAARNEMENDE SEKRETARIS VAN
GEMEENSKAPSBOU

VIR ONMIDDELLIKE VRYSTELLING

In die afgelope week het verskeie koerante nuusberigte geplaas en is baie telefoonnavae ontvang oor die hervestiging van Indiërhandelaars vanaf Pageview, Johannesburg, na die nabygeleë Oosterse Plaza in Fordsburg. Om verdere spekulاسie te voorkom word die volgende mededeling gedoen.

Lede van die Indiër bevolkingsgroep okkupeer reeds baie jare, residensieel sowel as vir sakedoeleindes, eiendomme in Pageview wat in 'n erg vervalde toestand verkeer. Residensiële hervestiging te Lenasia vanuit talle gebiede, insluitende Pageview, het baie jare gelede reeds 'n aanvang geneem en die proses duur nog voort.

Gedurende 1964 is daar ook 'n begin gemaak met die beplanning van 'n sakekompleks in die sentrale deel van Johannesburg waarin ook al die Indiërhandelaars van Pageview gehuisves kon word. Die projek sou deel uitmaak van 'n proses van stedelike vernuwning en sou 'n gesamentlike onderneming wees van die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou en die Stadsraad van Johannesburg.

In die proses van beplanning is die handelaars deurentyd geraadpleeg oor hul wense en behoeftes met betrekking tot winkelgroottes en aard en tipe van winkel. Na aanvanklike teenstand van die handelaars het hulle later saamgewerk en ten einde so ver moontlik aan hul wense te voldoen is talle wysigings en veranderings op wysigings aan die detailbeplanning aangebring om aan te pas by veranderde behoeftes.

Die betrokke handelaars weet dus reeds die afgelope ongeveer 10 jaar dat hulle na dié nuwe sakekompleks, wat die Oosterse Plaza sou heet, moet verhuis.

Die kompleks is in fases opgerig en die eerste fase, die Noordelike Blok, en bestaande uit 60 winkels, is gedurende Junie 1974 voltooi. Die eerste okkupeerders het 25 handelaars wat uit Pageview afkomstig is, ingesluit en hulle is toegelaat om vir 'n oorgangstydperk hul sakebedrywigheide in Pageview voort te sit terwyl hulle ook in die Plaza kon handel dryf in winkels waarvoor hulle 'n spesiaal verminderde huurgeld betaal het. Die oorgangstydperk was bedoel om ten einde te loop by voltooiing van die hele kompleks.

Die res van die kompleks is einde 1975 voltooi en sowat 144 handelaars uit Pageview is gedurende die tweede helfte van 1975 in kennis gestel dat hulle hul nuwe winkels in die Plaza voor of op 1 Januarie 1976 moes betrek en hul winkels in Pageview nie later nie as dieselfde datum sluit. Laasgemelde datum is later op versoek van die handelaars na 28 Februarie 1976 verander.

Op 29 Januarie 1976 het die Indiërhandelaars weer eens vertoë gerig om verdere uitstel vir die sluiting van hul winkels in Pageview en het Sy Edele Marais Steyn, Minister van Gemeenskapsbou, 'n afvaardiging van die handelaars meegedeel dat 'n finale vergunning om in Pageview aan te bly tot 30 Junie 1976 toegestaan sal word op voorwaarde dat -

- (a) hulle hul besighede in die Plaza voltyds gedurende besigheidsure oophou en behoorlik beman,
- (b) die handelaars wat nog nie huurooreenkomste vir Plaza onderteken het nie, dit voor 15 Februarie 1976 doen en indien hulle dit dan nog nie gedoen het nie, uitsettingstappe onmiddellik teen hulle geneem sal word;
- (c) hulle nie later nie as 1 Maart hulle winkels in die Plaza open met 'n aanduiding by hulle Pageview besighede dat hulle besig is om te trek;

- (d) huurgelde met ingang van 1 Januarie 1976 in die Plaza betaalbaar is;
- (e) hulle, indien eienaars, onmiddellik met die Departement onderhandel in verband met vergoeding in Pageview; en
- (f) geen verdere toegewing oorweeg sal word nie.

Op 2 Maart 1976 het die Minister op verdere verhoë aangedui dat geen verdere toegewings van enige aard gemaak sal word nie.

Die voorwaardes hierbo gestel is nie nagekom nie. Vandag, 7 Julie 1976, is feitlik al die sake-ondernemings in Pageview nog in volle swang en word sake in die Oosterse Plaza in baie gevalle slegs as 'n gebaar bedryf. Sommige handelaars het geen poging aangewend om hul nuwe winkels te betrek nie.

Die huidige posisie is dus dat die Indiërhandelaars van Pageview, ondanks talle ondernemings aan die huidige en die vorige Minister van Gemeenskapsbou, klaarblyklik nie 'n ernstige voorneme het om hul besighede in die Oosterse Plaza te hervestig nie. Dit laat die Departement geen ander keuse nie as om nou oor te gaan tot die uitsetting van die handelaars uit hul winkels in Pageview.

Ek het derhalwe vanoggend opdrag gegee dat aan die betrokke handelaars nou 'n finale waarskuwing te dien effekte besorg word met 'n aanduiding dat hulle binne die volgende paar dae hul winkels in Pageview moet sluit indien hulle uitsetting deur die Departement wil voorkom.

So 'n uitsetting sou in ooreenstemming wees met 'n duidelike verstandhouding wat sedert 29 Januarie 1976 bestaan na samesprekings met die Minister van Gemeenskapsbou en het onvermydelik geword vanweë die betrokke handelaars se volgehoue en herhaaldelike nie-nakoming van hul ondernemings.

Die Oosterse Plaza is 'n gesofistikeerde winkelkompleks met 'n unieke atmosfeer en is opgerig teen 'n koste van R15 miljoen. Hierdie koste moet vanselfsprekend gedelg word en daar bestaan lank reeds kommer by die Stadsraad en die Departement oor die verkwisting wat spruit uit die onderbenutting daarvan.

Ten slotte moet beklemtoon word dat daar vir elke handelaar wie se winkel in Pageview gesluit word 'n alternatiewe winkel in die Oosterse Plaza is wat reeds gedurende 1974 aan hom toegeken is, maar waarvoor hy slegs vanaf 1 Julie 1976 die volle huurgeld moet betaal.

A VAN W SCHOEMAN

WAARNEMENDE SEKRETARIS VAN GEMEENSKAPSBOU

7 Julie 1976

Pretoria to consider new Indian sites

5/8/76 STAR

West Rand Bureau

Alternative sites to be suggested by Krugersdorp Indian traders for their possible resettlement will be considered by the Department of Community Development.

This has resulted from an informal meeting of representatives of the department, the Krugersdorp Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Krugersdorp Town Council.

The mayor, Mr Stanley Friedman, said there was no definite plan to remove Indian traders to a site outside the town proposed by the Department of Community Development, to which the Indians were objecting.

This was merely a proposal, but Indians became perturbed when they heard of the suggested 19 ha site in Tudor Road, Luipaardsvlei and petitioned the Department of Community Development and its Minister. Yesterday's meeting was then called.

The Indians say the

suggested site is unsuitable and will ruin them economically. It is also "isolated and dangerous."

It is nowhere near a White suburb and most of their customers are White; the traders add. It is some distance from a Black township and the 44 traders could not depend on the township to survive.

154
2 82
3 309

Students hailed out of lecture

DD
11/8/76

Mercury Reporter

STUDENTS defying a lecture boycott at the University of Durban-Westville yesterday were forcibly dragged from a lecture room, according to a university spokesman.

Locked doors were broken down and large louver - windows were smashed, the spokesman said.

Earlier, the registrar and deputy - registrar were pelted with bottles and cups when they tried to address students.

Mr. Nico Nel, publicity officer for the university, said about 400 students marched on the science wing to force dissident members to join their boycott, declared on Monday as a token of sympathy with Blacks in Soweto.

At the physiology building, the mob found its way blocked by locked doors. It broke them down and then hauled students out of a lecture. On the way, the students smashed large louver - windows in another building. Mr. Nel said.

A student spokesman denied that damage was caused or that anyone had been intimidated.

He said the march had been to persuade those still attending lectures of the worthiness of the boycott. They were attending only because they had been threatened with examination failure if they did not do so, he said.

Mr. Nel denied that the

boycotters would be victimised.

The registrar and deputy-registrar of the university were pelted with bottles and cups in the cafeteria when they tried to address the students after a march of 600 placard - bearing, chanting students.

They were forced to leave the building without delivering their message that the gathering was illegal under the Minister of Justice's recent order.

During the first march, security police, mingling with students, harassed Pressmen and were seen accosting an Indian photographer from a weekend newspaper. There were no injuries.

The students plan to boycott lectures until Friday and replace them with a prayer meeting, film shows and peaceful protest meetings. The administration has not cancelled lectures.

The student spokesman said the protest was aimed in particular at "certain elements in the social structure" who had suggested that the Soweto uprising contained evidence of African prejudice against Indians because many Indian shops in the townships had been raided.

(1) 54
(2) 82
(3) 309

82

STUDENTS MAY FACE EXPULSION

Mercury Reporter nm

STUDENTS face expulsion if they persist with their boycott of lectures, the Rector of the University of Durban-Westville announced yesterday. But the Students' Representative Council decided to boycott lectures from next week.

In a statement issued after 1500 students voted unanimously to boycott lectures on Monday, Prof. S. P. Olivier warned that it was contrary to university rules for unapproved meetings to be held anywhere on the campus.

His decision came after a week-long boycott and protest meetings in the university cafeteria in sympathy for the Soweto dead.

The students have used the cafe for their protests because they believed it outside the jurisdiction of the university as it is leased to a private firm.

Professor Olivier said that he would regard as trespassers anyone

coming on to the campus other than bona-fide students and staff and authorised visitors.

This was after students from the University of Natal spoke at the meeting yesterday "to express their total and committed solidarity" with the boycott.

The Rector denied that the university had been involved in the arrest on Thursday of three of its students, including the son of banned lecturer Mrs. Fatima Meer.

The SRC resolution called for "positive action to express our total and committed solidarity with the motives of the students of Durban-Westville, UCT and the University of Western Cape" in their protest against the Soweto dead and the detention of three students.

Meanwhile Mrs. Jeanie Noel, of the Black Women's Federation has been charged with trespassing on the property of M. L. Sultan College after addressing a meeting of about 100 students on their second day of boycotts, yesterday.

The charge was laid by the Rector of the College, Dr. Alex Solomon.

84

(182)
(2) 336
33

Little unrest in SA, police say

1/9/76 STAR

Soweto and other Black townships in South Africa were

calm today but a Coloured school in Athlone, Cape, was dam-

aged by fire during the night.

In an isolated incident a bus was stoned by schoolchildren on the road between Mamelodi and the Coloured township of Eersterus, near Pretoria.

Students at Lenasia High School near Johannesburg disrupted classes temporarily when they demonstrated at the Lenasia stadium in sympathy with Soweto students.

GATHERED

Coloured pupils holding a mass meeting on a field behind the Athlone High School scattered when police vans arrived.

Children from the Alexander Sinton high school, Crawford, milled about the grounds of the school and carrying placards and singing protest songs. Policemen were not visible.

CALL TO MOVE

NRBUS 19/10/76

COLOURED

FROM SOWETO

THE Federal Party called on the CRC today to ask the authorities that the Coloured people living near Soweto in the Noordgesig and Protea areas be moved immediately after harassment of the residents by Africans during the Soweto uprising.

Introducing a motion calling on the Government to expedite the resettlement of residents of Noordgesig and Protea, Mr A. A. Hansrod (Federal, Protea) said the Noordgesig people's lives were in danger. They lived in fear of the Africans, and wanted to move out immediately.

The Labour Party opposed the motion and moved an amendment that the two areas be redeveloped.

TOOK FOOD

Mr Hansrod said that during the second wave of the Soweto unrest, Africans staged a mass march through Noordgesig, walked into the Coloured people's homes, raided their refrigerators, took their firewood and even slept on their beds.

The only Coloured school damaged in the riots was the one at Noordgesig and he alleged those responsible were not Coloured students but Africans.

Mr Hansrod said an African student leader went to the Noordgesig school during the riots to incite the Coloured pupils to join the African protest as the Coloured people in the Western Cape had done.

When the bus service was disrupted during the riots, the tsotsis took advantage of the situation and Coloured people walking home were robbed and assaulted.

30/84

R 25 000 loss

STAR 11/10/76
faces two

Reef traders

West Rand Bureau

Two Indian shops have been refused the right to trade in a new complex in Krugersdorp by the Department of Community Development after the town council approved their right to operate there. They stand to lose a total of R25 000 already spent on fittings.

sought in a "less contentious area."

Asked what this meant a senior administrative permit officer for the department said the Indians should apply to trade in areas in which Indians were already trading in the town.

He said it would be contentious for them to move into a White shopping area.

The Bazaar and Cycle Works shops in Market Street, with stocks of R50 000 and R16 000 respectively, were given notice after 20 and 30 years by the owner.

After their applications were approved by the Krugersdorp Town Council the concerns rented two shops in the new centre.

'CONTENTIOUS'

"We had no doubt the Department of Community Development would grant our applications in view of recent assurances by the president of the Senate, Mr Marais Viljoen, and Cabinet Ministers that trading rights for Indians and Coloureds would be relaxed," a director of the Bazaar said.

He said his firm spent R15 000 on shop fittings and Cycle Works had spent R10 000.

The bazaar was given no reason for the refusal by the Department of Community Development. Cycle Works was told accommodation must be

Families to be moved?

Spar 17/11/76

The fate of 14 coloured families living in Hilner Court, New Doornfontein, a white area, will soon be in the

hands of the Attorney General or a senior public prosecutor.

Police are investigating a complaint that coloured people are occupying the premises.

A resident said a policeman issued notices to tenants on Monday to call at John Vorster Square to explain why they were living in the white area.

The resident told police that she and her family had previously lived in Bosmont and Coronationville, but were given accommodation at Hilner Court two years ago because they desperately needed a home.

She had applied to the Department of Community Development for a home but had been placed on the waiting list. Other tenants were also on the waiting list.

An official for the companies which jointly own the flats, Mr A Combrink, said he had no trouble with his coloured tenants who paid their rent on time. This was not so with some of his white tenants.

A police spokesman said a decision on whether the tenants would be prosecuted would take "several months."

Mr Combrink said one of his coloured tenants had been living at Hilner Court for about 21 years.

Indians to
get 2 new
areas

84
88

The Government is to proclaim two new Indian areas for the communities of Nigel and Delmas on the Far East Rand. In Delmas the Government will set aside about 12 ha about 1 km from the town. There are 13 families presently living in White areas. About 98 ha is to be set aside for the Nigel community about 2 km from the town.

Most of the Nigel community is Coloured people.

Mr. S. Abraham Mayer, member of the Indian Council for Bantustan said the Government would have to proclaim a larger area in Nigel.

He said the land may not meet the future needs of the community, considering population growth and newly married couples seeking their own homes.

Indians to
get 2 new
areas

The Government is to proclaim two new Indian areas for the communities of Nigel and Delmas on the Far East Rand.

In Delmas the Government will set aside about 12 ha about 1 km from the town. There are 13 families presently living in White areas.

About 22 ha is to be set aside for the Nigel community about 2 km from the town.

Most of the Nigel community lives in Mackenzieville, an area for Coloured people.

Mr S. Abram-Mayet member of the Indian Council for Benoni said the Government would have to proclaim a larger area in Nigel.

He said the land may not meet the future needs of the community, considering population growth and newly married couples seeking their own homes.

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UWC Council row on detained professor

IN an unprecedented move, the four Coloured members of the Council of the University of Western Cape have expressed disappointment at the termination of the services of Professor Ismail Mohamed, the most senior Coloured academic at UWC, who is being detained in Paarl.

The assistant Registrar of UWC, Mr C. J. Potgieter, said today the termination of Professor Mohamed's services was final.

Mr Potgieter said an attempt by Professor R. E. van der Ross, the Rector, to convene a special meeting of the university's Council had failed because the meeting would not be legal and had no power to take decisions.

Professor Mohamed was head of the Department of Mathematics.

COLOUR LINES

The four Coloured members of the council say that:

- The council vote to terminate Professor Mohamed's services was divided, on colour lines, with the Coloured members voting against it and most of the Whites for termination.

- The only White member of the council to vote against termination was the chairman, Professor Erika Theron.

- The Rector's views on the matter was 'grossly over-ruled' by the council.

- The decision of the council's ad hoc committee to investigate Professor Mohamed's appointment was disregarded.

The four Coloured members are Mr B. M. Sonn, who sat as an assessor on the Cillie commission in Cape Town, Mr A. J. Arendse, chief inspector, Mr C. B. Gaiding, an in-

spector and Dr S. Arendse, a doctor.

They said in a statement today that they wished to record their serious concern and dismay at the majority decision of council to terminate the services of Professor Mohamed.

The criteria of merit and academic standing which should be the ultimate qualification for an academic position at any university had been grossly disregarded in the case of Professor Mohamed, the statement said.

'This had been done, in spite of the fact that his undisputable standing as an academic of international repute had been pertinently brought to the notice of Council by us.'

The statement added: 'The breakdown of voting significantly indicates a division along colour lines with all the Coloured members, including the Rector, recording their votes in favour of confirming Professor Mohamed's tenure and the White members, with the notable exception of the chairman, casting their votes against.'

'Even more disturbing about the decision is the fact that it becomes clear once again that even at institutions designed for other race groups Whites arrogate to themselves the prerogative to determine the criteria applicable to prospective as well as present academics.'

RESULT

The result of the council vote on the motion to terminate Professor Mohamed's services was seven for and six against. The seven White members who voted in favour of dispensing with Professor Mohamed's services were:

Professor G. R. Del-pierre and Professor P. Pretorius, the two representatives of the university's Senate, Dr G. H. Hansmann, a medical doctor, Mr G. K. Wahl of the Department of Coloured Relations, Mr W. Theron, the Director of Coloured Education, Professor O. C. Erasmus of the University of Cape Town, and Mr Mike Pienaar, a former mayor of Bellville.

Professor Erica Theron, the council's chairman, was not available for comment. Professor van der Ross said before leaving Cape Town that he could not say more if the university council could not meet.

GROUP

AREAS -

TRANSVAAL

JAN

- OCT

~~1977~~

1977

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ppm 27/1/77
'Give us homes' call

Staff Reporter

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THE CHAIRMAN of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee, Mr Ismail Richards, said yesterday he would press for certain "underpopulated" White suburbs to be given to Coloureds.

He said there is plenty of accommodation available in suburbs like Claremont, which adjoins the Newclare Coloured complex.

"This proves there is no

real shortage of housing for Whites."

Mr Richards was commenting on a request by the Department of Community Development to all municipalities not to undertake new contracts because of the lack of money.

"Any cutback in our housing will mean more slums," he said. "Yet Community Development still insists on taking action against those Coloureds still living in so-called White areas."

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We will rehouse them - Steyn

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

THE Minister of Community Development, Mr. Marais Steyn, said last night that Coloured people in the notorious Klipriviersoog slum area will be rehoused immediately, "if their homes cannot be lived in".

He said the Government still hoped to rehouse all Coloureds in the area, and it was expected that this would not take more than another year.

"I cannot promise this because there could be other unforeseen disasters occurring", he said.

He was commenting on a promise made by Government officials a year ago that the slum areas would be demolished within two years.

Mr Steyn also said his department's request to municipalities to stop new housing schemes until further notice did not mean that the building of houses would stop or slowdown.

"We are already heavily committed to building. All schemes we are committed to will be completed. The department's request was made to enable it to catch up on the huge backlog to which we are committed."

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said last night he had not received a report on the Kliptown floods from the West Rand Administration Board (Wrab).

"All funds for housing are obtained from the Department of Community Development, but in any case, the local Bantu Affairs Board deals with it," Mr Cruywagen said.

The Wrab chairman, Mr Manie Mulder, was not available for comment.

Meanwhile the Johannesburg Coloured management committee member for Kliptown, Mr Albie Pop, yesterday sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, urging him to declare the Kliptown area a disaster zone.

- ux: * Benjamin Constant - Adolphe
 * François Mauriac - Thérèse Desqueyroux
 * André Gide - Les Caves du Vatican
 * André Gide - L'Immoraliste
 * Jean-Paul Sartre - La Nausée
 * Le Nouveau Roman

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- as de télévision (video-tape) pour l'enseignement isation française par méthodes individualisées u West Chester State College, U.S.A., en 1972-1973);
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- n: * Comment va la France?, Manuel pédagogique (publication début 1977)
 * Comment va la France?, Volume II: Dossiers Vie sociale et politique (publication en 1977)
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 * Textes vivants (recueil thématique de textes littéraires français)
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- ler décembre 1976: après le 1er décembre 1976 (pendant congé sabbatique):

re PETIT,
 epartment
 University of Cape Town,
 Rondebosch, 7700,
 South Africa.

M. Pierre PETIT,
 97 rue Mazarin,
 33000 Bordeaux,
 France.

Coloureds refuse to pay rent increases

By DAVID NIDDRIE

A SMALL but fiery meeting of residents in Newclare Coloured township yesterday unanimously agreed not to pay the Johannesburg City Council's rent increases when they come into effect in March.

Last week, a meeting of residents in Noordgesig passed a similar resolution, and when the increases were announced last year 400 Riverlea residents agreed not to pay the rent increases for economic and sub-economic flats and houses.

The increases range between 60 and 100 per cent, and affect well over half the council-owned Coloured housing.

Addressing the Newclare meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr Sam Solomon, the Coloured Representative Council and Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee representative for the area, said the only reason the Government had dared refuse an application to increase the rents of White subsidised housing in Johannesburg — while 57 per cent were empty — and approved increases for Coloured housing, was because Coloureds had no vote.

"We appealed to the city council management committee in no uncertain terms to postpone the raising of the rents, but our appeals fell on deaf ears. This is because your so-called Coloured management committee is a political fraud."

The country was in a state of economic depression because the Government was using the country's money to finance its racist policies, he said.

The meeting unanimously approved a resolution to refuse to pay any increase in rent, but to continue paying the current rents.

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An Indian doctor and her husband have gone to practise in Natal because she could not get permission to open rooms in her home town

Dr Farida Nanabhai, who was born in Krugersdorp in 1946, qualified at the University of Natal in 1972. Her husband, Dr A G Bera (34) is a graduate of the Cairo University. They bought a R40 000 home in Azaadville, the West Rand Indian town-ship, but there are already six doctors for the 400 families and Dr Nanabhai wanted to open rooms in Krugersdorp. A permit was refused by the Department of Community Development and I then applied personally to the Minister, Mr Marcus Steyn, who promised to go into the matter, but there is still no answer, said her father, Dr M A Nanabhai, a member of the Indian Consultative Committee

SOME LEAVE

He said he knew of a number of Indian doctors and others who had professions and had left the country because of the sort of treatment.

"What are South African Indians to do who take professions in this country? When they qualify they find all doors closed to them," he said bitterly

He said this happened even after the President of the Senate and cabinet ministers advocated relaxing restrictions affecting trade for Indians and coloureds

He said the couple were made or less forced to go to Natal even though his daughter wanted to stay with her family here. They were only eking out a living in Krugersdorp because they had no permission to work

22

27, 84

Home rents protest

The Coloured community is protesting at next month's rent increase on homes in all coloured areas owned by the Johannesburg City Council.

The council's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department notified tenants in Riverlea, Coronationville, Western Township, Noordgesig and Eldorado Park,

early last year about the increases.

A spokesman for the department said the announcements were made well in advance to help people pre-plan their monthly budgets.

But scores of tenants say they are going to pay only the current rentals and not the increases.

Many from these areas say they are out of work because of the recession and cannot pay even the present rentals.

Local CRC leader and member of the Coloured Management Committee, Mr Sam Solomon, referred

to the National Housing Commission's recent refusal to increase the rentals of council's houses occupied by white tenants.

The City Council recently asked the commission to allow increased rents to cover administration costs. This was turned down.

Mr Solomon said: "I can only assume that administration costs will now have to be carried by the coloured people, whose rents have been increased."

"Increasing our rentals and not that of whites is blatant discrimination and a social disgrace."

Coloureds fight eviction bid

2/1/77
RDM

By DAVID NIDDRIE

A GROUP of 231 Coloured residents living in sub-economic houses in Eldorado Park would have no where to go if a Department of Community Development application for their eviction succeeded, counsel for the residents told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr I. S. Mohamed, SC, is representing the residents who moved into empty houses in Eldorado Park after a rainstorm damaged their Kliptown houses last October.

Some of them are also facing charges of trespassing.

In argument before Mr Acting Justice King on the Department of Community Development's application for their eviction, Mr Mohamed said the people were not occupying the houses illegally.

They had been given permission to occupy them either by officials of the department, or by Mrs Aisa van Wyk, a social worker said to be acting for the department.

Affidavits submitted by Mr A. van der Spuy, SC, for the department said the residents had not been given permission to move into the houses.

Mr Mohamed submitted that, facing a grave problem of people having to sleep on the streets after the rains in October, officials from the department were likely to have agreed that the group could move to Eldorado Park.

"I'm not suggesting that they're now lying, but there must have been a great deal of confusion among the officials at that time," he told the court.

The fact that the department originally applied for the eviction of 10 people not living in the houses demonstrated this confusion.

He added that if the people had been offered alternative accommodation his arguments about whether they had been given permission to move into the houses would have been irrelevant.

Move to meet on Coloured rents

Johannesburg's coloured management committee is seeking a meeting with the Secretary for the Department of Community Development over rent increases.

Rent increases of up to 300 percent and affecting about 6 000 coloured families came into effect on March 1.

The committee, an advisory body to the Johannesburg City Council, plans to ask the department to withdraw the increases.

A committee member the Reverend H van der Vent, said the council had clearly stated that it could do nothing to stave off increases.

"The council had blamed the department as the culprit for the increases, so now we are going to see the department," Mr van der Vent said.

He doubted whether a council welfare fund could provide financial assistance for those who could not afford the increases.

He said the council might have to cope with about 1 800 pensioners, all of whom could qualify as genuine cases.

Dr E Jammine, director of the council's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department, said a few people had already applied for welfare assistance.

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11/11/12

been informed by the Johannesburg City Council's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department (CAAD) that her rent would be going up from R3,50 a month to R13,50. Her monthly pension is R38,50.

In Riverlea Extension, containing mainly semi-detached sub economic housing units, increases range between 76% and 95%.

There are two components of the increases. The first arises from the application of a new "rationalisation formula" laid down by the Department of Community Development's National Housing Commission (NHC), based on the principle that the difference in basic rentals between old and new housing schemes should be reduced.

The second component is an increase in municipal charges levied by the City Council as a result, so CAAD Director Dr Emile Jammine says, of rising service and maintenance costs. These new municipal tariffs account for a large proportion of the new rentals.

Jammine concedes that the increases are "radical" but says that they are the first ever imposed on Coloured people by the Council. Ralph Peffer, who represents Riverlea on the CMC, agrees that present rentals are very low and says he does not object to rationalisation, but argues that staggered increases would have been more reasonable than the swinging ones now operative.

Peffer also complains that municipal services in the townships have "not improved at all. The City Council is to blame, not the government, although the Council will always try and hide behind the government." He says that Riverlea Extension and Western Township are "utter and irremediable slums. The sub economic areas are nothing but cheap labour camps where the people are exploited by commerce and industry. Living conditions can best be gauged by the outward symptoms of sickness - the unmolested proliferation of shebeens and the frightful scale of gang warfare and criminal violence that is prevalent."

Peffer also points to an anomaly in the fact that the new rentals in some of the sub economic houses are higher than those in economic housing in townships like Riverlea proper.

Both Peffer and Ismael ("Myler") Richards, chairman of the CMC and member of the Coloured Persons' Representative Council, are also very angry because they say they had no real voice in the rent increase decision despite the fact that they are the elected representatives of the communities affected.

Says Peffer: "The City Council treats us with complete contempt. I'm damn sure they wouldn't treat the White community like this."

PUBLIC SECTOR - Government - Defence

include here material on Coloured and Asian Growth Points, the D.C. and Saldanha Bay etc. The material on homelands by homelands.

include here material on industrial agitation & wage regulation in these areas.

include here general surveys, statistics and policy statements. Include material on incentives, enumeration growth points, and the Physical Planning Act. File specific material according to province or border areas or homeland, the case may be.

POPULATION - Vital Statistics

FIN MAIL
RENT INCREASES
Storm brewing
4/3/77
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A storm of protest is brewing in some of Johannesburg's Coloured townships over rent increases which came into effect on Tuesday this week. Particularly hard hit are tenants of sub-economic houses, several hundred of whom in Noordgesig, which borders Soweto, face increases of more than 200% and some 297%.

Mass meetings of tenants have resolved not to pay the new rents, but to stick to the old ones.

One 81-year-old pensioner, Elsa Milton, told an FM staffer who visited her small house in Noordgesig that she had

File here criminal stats of a general nature, e.g. death

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Indians fear slump in Fordsburg

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Johannesburg's Fordsburg will end up as a massive white elephant and commercial disaster if it has to expand further as a shopping centre, experienced Indian businessmen have said.

They were commenting on the proposed plans announced by Mr J F Oberholzer, MPC, chairman of the Johannesburg City Council's management committee — backed by Government departments — about turning Fordsburg into a multiracial business and industry area.

Indian businessmen said

trading in Fordsburg had reached saturation point. Businesses there were struggling.

They pointed to the Oriental Plaza, in particular, where they said businesses were facing bankruptcy because of insufficient customers.

"More trading in the area is not the answer," said Mr Essop Bulbulia, who comes from a family of businessmen with more than 30 years' trading in Pageview and Fordsburg.

"What we need in Fordsburg is a large residential concentration to

supply a feeder market to the businesses," he added.

Mr A Docrat, another longstanding businessman said the Indian businessman had the expertise to judge the viability of trading in the Fordsburg area.

"Why do you think Indian traders no longer want to go to Fordsburg, especially the Plaza?" he asked.

Mr Oberholzer said the multiracial businesses in Fordsburg would be under a permit system because it was a "free" area.

He did not agree that Indian enterprise in the Plaza would be crushed. "Business begets business," Mr Oberholzer said.

He said the re-planning of Newtown and Pageview bordering Fordsburg, would have a massive white residential population in the future to feed the business area.

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Pageview: Steyn no

8/3/77 RL

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Steyn, has refused Indian traders in Pageview, Johannesburg, new extensions.

Mr Steyn's letter informing the traders of the decision that they must move their shops to the Oriental Plaza was delivered by hand to one of the leading businessmen yesterday.

A second 30-day reprieve given to the traders last month ends at midnight today.

Five businessmen approached Mr Steyn about two weeks ago and asked him for a further extension.

Two of the businessmen would not comment today. But according to one trader, the delegation gave Mr Steyn a survey conducted at the Plaza.

The survey disclosed that it would not be viable for the remaining 120 traders to move into the Oriental Plaza.

SCHEME

Mr Steyn was also told that the traders should be allowed to remain until 1980 when the residents were due to move out and the Government planned to introduce an urban renewal scheme for whites.

During the traders' two-year battle with authorities, they have

been granted three phasing-out periods and two 30-day reprieves.

A handful of small businessmen fear that their shops may be shut down tomorrow. This fear stems from Mr Steyn's latest refusal.

Some traders believe the department would implement a notice handed to them last month, saying the department intended to take over the traders' premises.

Evicted traders

ROM

'deprived of right to trade'

23/3/77

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By ARINA DE KOCK

FOUR Pageview brothers are being deprived of one of their ordinary rights as citizens — the right to trade — a Rand Supreme Court judge said yesterday when he ruled in favour of their eviction.

"I am bound to administer the law enacted by Parliament. I am powerless to assist them," Mr Justice Margo said.

The applicants failed in their urgent application for restoration and occupancy of 23 14th Street, Vrededorp—from which they were evicted on March 15.

The applicants are the trader, Surtee's Silk Store Pty, the director, Mr Suliman Surtee, and three of his brothers, Mr M. E. Surtee, Mr A. E. Surtee,

and Mr E. E. Surtee

They brought the application against the Community Development Board and the Minister of Community Development.

Giving judgment, Mr Justice Margo said a resolution of the Community Development Board to carry out the eviction without a court order was not a judicial decision.

Once it was accepted therefore that the applicants had to go, it did not amount to deprivation or diminution of their rights to eject them — whether by court order or by other procedures such as were being used.

But he added: "This is a case in which citizens are being deprived of one of their ordinary rights as citizens — a right to trade."

for Steyn resign

Handwritten signature/initials

A member of Johannesburg's coloured management committee has called for the resignation of the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, because of his "unforgivable" behaviour towards a delegation representing the coloured people.

Mr Sam Solomon called on the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to ask Mr Steyn to resign during a debate yesterday on the recent meeting between Mr Steyn and a delegation of coloured leaders about the future of 231 squatters in Eldorado Park, Johannesburg.

Committee chairman Mr Ismail Richards disclosed that Mr Steyn refused to discuss the squatter issue with the delegation because Mr Steyn believed the delegation had come to talk about increased rentals for Johannesburg's coloured community.

"RUDE"

Mr Richards said that after he handed Mr Steyn a memorandum, Mr Steyn:

- Showed the door to Mr Richards.

- Was "rude" to the delegation, eventually asking the whole group to leave his office and asking Mrs Alatheia Jansen, an executive member of the Coloured Representative Council, to remain.

A motion condemning Mr Steyn's "contemptuous" "barbaric" and "arrogant" attitude is to be sent to Mr Vorster, Mr Steyn and Mr Smit, the Minister for Coloured Relations.

Mr Richards said that if the Minister behaved in this way he shuddered to think how Mr Steyn's junior officials and clerks would now treat coloured people at the offices of the Department of Community Development.

Mr Solomon said that Mr Vorster had to accept responsibility for Mr

Steyn's behaviour and added that Mr Steyn had done irreparable damage to race relations and dialogue.

- A motion condemn-

ing the intention of Dr J S Otto, Johannesburg's Deputy Mayor, to reintroduce apartheid in public places was unanimously approved at the meeting.

Rehousing row looms

The next dispute between the Indians of Pageview and the authorities would be over the rehousing of the residents, the Vrededorp city councillor Mr Winston Herzenberg said today.

Mr Herzenberg said the Group Areas Act, "under the guise of urban removal," again uprooted a stable community for the ideal of apartheid.

"This thriving, tightly-knit community with deep roots going back 80 years has been dealt a grievous blow," he said.

Mr Herzenberg said by emptying the Pageview shops, the Department of Community Development had created a new problem — its takeover by vandals and tramps.

"The residents will now have the added burden of preventing these shops becoming slums," he said.

He said the department was "obsessed with the

idea of removing Indians to Lenasia despite the fact that there is a serious housing shortage there."

Mr Herzenberg said Pageview's replanning has not yet been drawn up in the area south of 17th Street.

The urban renewal scheme for Vrededorp has been reduced to "a snail's pace" because of lack of funds.

He called on the Minister of Community Development to allow the Indians themselves to undertake the renewal task of their residential area by granting them the security of freehold title in Pageview.

"There has never been any friction between the Indian people and whites in the area, and no friction would arise if the people were left to themselves," he said.

Bid to aid Jo'burg's homeless

Preliminary probes into forming a body to find homes for about 10,000 homeless coloured people in Johannesburg area were started in the city yesterday.

At a meeting of about 30 people — which was chaired by Mr Miley Richards, chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, groups were organised to probe various aspects of starting the organisation.

The legal options open to the group will be discussed at a meeting tomorrow.

The prospective group's priority will be to collect money to build temporary emergency housing for those evicted from Eldorado Park Extension. Three homes into which they moved when their slum houses were damaged in heavy rains last October.

The problem of finding land on which to build these homes is also being probed.

84

Indians must go to a new 'group area' — 800 metres away



● THE cost and the agony of the Group Areas Act — Komatipoort-style. After 50 years six Indian stores may be moved from the White shopping complex — only 800m down the road, as the picture shows. And at a cost of R600 000.

Picture by Wim Van Volsem.

14 families told to quit in dorp's 'crazy trek'

THE Group Areas Act has come to town, so Komatipoort will now have to spend R600 000 to move 14 Indian families just 800m up the dusty main street — and away from the White civic centre.

By WIM VAN VOLSEM

The Government declared the town a "White area" several years ago — and now the 100 Indians, who have been there for 50 years, are being forced to move to a new complex they neither asked for nor want.

They're bitter and disillusioned. "Just another example," says Dr Alex Boraine, PRP spokesman on Community Development, "of an ideology gone mad."

But now that the Group Areas Act has hit the historic border dorp, which has only a handful of Whites, it will all have to change — at a cost of R600 000 to the local health committee.

There is no established Indian "area", as such, so a new one will have to be established.

Even the few White traders are shocked and one of them, Mr Andre Hollman, made it clear they had no objection to Indians sharing the main street trade.

The plight of the Indian traders was summed up by their spokesman, Mr Suliman Moosa, 69, who said simply: "We will obey the law, but there will be no happiness in our hearts."

But the health committee chairman, Mr J C van Niekerk, says Komatipoort is prepared to spend R600 000 on the move.

And the Secretary for Community Development, Mr J Fouche, said the shops concerned were unsatisfactory.

"We are still investigating and nothing is final yet," he said.

According to Mr Van Niekerk, the traders will be allowed to own their new businesses, but will have to pay for their own houses to be built near the complex.

He said the present shops intruded on building restriction lines. The traders, meanwhile, have suggested that the money he used to improve facilities in Black townships.

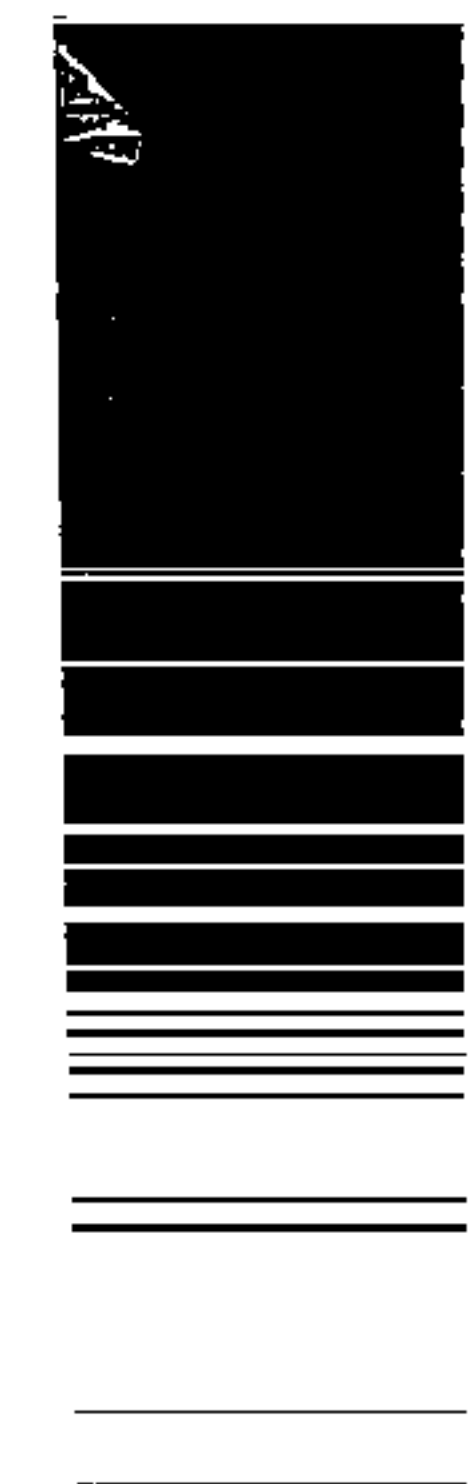
Mr Moosa, who said that the traders had pulled many White farmers through lean years by offering credit up to three years, is not interested in staying on.

"If they pay me out I'll move immediately," he said.

He was baffled as to why the authorities were prepared to spend R600 000 on an 800m trek involving 100 people.

Dr Boraine has appealed in Cape Town to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, not to go ahead with the decision.

"Against the background of South Africa's serious economic situation and acute racial tensions, this proposal can only be described as insane and irresponsible," Dr Boraine said.



Strong Indian 84 stand backed

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Jhal

An Indian politician has backed the intention of the Actonville Indian Management (AMC) of Benoni to prorogue until the local town council meets certain demands.

Mr. Salam Abram-Mayet, the South African Indian Council member for East Rand, said today that he would seek interviews with the council's management committee and the AMC to find a solution.

Five of six AMC members have signed a document setting out their demands, which are:

- that the Indian township — which long ago burst its seams — be given more land and that sporting and recreational facilities be shared where these were inadequate in Actonville;

- that the question of direct representation on Benoni Town Council be expedited and full copies of the council's agendas and minutes be made available to the ANC.

The decision to prorogue came after the AMC met the council's management committee and the AMC took offence at comments made by Mr Ron Howie, deputy chairman of the committee.

Mr Howie said that he was not prepared to consider the request that two of Benoni's white suburbs, Rynsoord and Modder B, be given to Indians, but the AMC felt this was "politically implied and discriminatory."

Mr Howie told The Star's East Rand Bureau that the council had done everything it could to gain additional land for Actonville. Presently it was waiting to send an-

day
was immediate and the
gang responsible was con-
tacted, half their number
being eliminated, the
communique said, adding
that 14 more guerrillas had
been killed since Thurs-

The Star 3/5/77 84 Housing Festival

Rents: special meeting

Leaders of Johannesburg's coloured community have been included in a deputation from the city council due to meet the Minister of Community Development on rent increases tomorrow.

News of the deputation was broken last night when one of the coloured delegates, Mr Miley Richards, told an angry crowd in Eldorado Park that he expected positive results from the meeting.

Mr Richards, chairman of the Coloured Management Committee of the Johannesburg City Council and member of the CRC, and Mr L V du Preez, chairman of the CRC, were called out after hundreds of demonstrators congregated at the J D Opperman Centre near the scene where a demonstration was dispersed with tear-gas earlier.

Police did not interfere last night, though an African policeman was repor-

ted to have "clicked" a rifle at demonstrators and threatened to shoot before he retreated.

Mr Richards and Mr du Preez arrived about two hours after the incident to address the "aggressive" crowd.

"I told them I admired their action and that it

was about time the people took a stand," Mr Richards said later. "But I spoke out against violence."

The coloured people could not afford the rent increases and opposed them because they were illogical.

"There was an increase

of between 30 and 60 percent on March 1 in Eldorado Park. In areas such as Coronationville, Riverlea and Noordgesig, the increase was between 30 percent and 290 percent.

"Now, in addition, there is an increase of 66 percent on the newly increased rent due in

June" Mr Richards said.

Mr du Preez told The Star: "People who have never been interested in politics are very angry."

He said he had feared for his life at last night's demonstration as his role in the CRC made him a Government stooge in the eyes of some people.

84

COLOURED GROUP 4/5/77 RDM

has high hopes on lower rents

By CHRIS SMITH
Municipal Reporter

A JOHANNESBURG delegation comprising Coloured and Asian delegates arrived in Cape Town yesterday with "high hopes" that they would persuade the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, to agree to lower their rents.

"The fact that the Minister has agreed to receive us is encouraging," said Dr Emile Jammie, head of the city's Coloured and Asian Department.

"It is also a good point that two Coloureds are included in the deputation."

Dr Jammie said he would try to reduce the level of "penalty rentals" — the surcharge applied to residents who exceed income levels laid down for city houses.

"With the rise in the cost of living these levels should be raised," said Dr Jammie. He added that the deputation would also

discuss ways of raising finance for more Coloured homes.

"We are trying everything possible to get more housing for Coloureds," he said, "and we have also been working on the possibility of building core houses."

This system involves the construction of basic housing units to which additions may be made at a later stage.

The two Coloured delegates who will see Mr Steyn are Mr I. Richards, chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, and Mr Albie Pop, a committee member.

● At a meeting of the Johannesburg Council last month it was stated that because the Department of Community Development was short of funds the construction of homes for Coloureds was likely to come to a standstill before the end of the year.

We won't pay more rent, say Coloureds

5/15/77 RDM

By MELANIE YAP
COLOURED residents in Eldorado Park and Riverlea, Johannesburg, were yesterday determined not to pay increased rents to the city council.

In interviews in the townships, many residents said they would rather face eviction because the new rents — which rose between 50 and 110 per cent on May 1 — were "far too high for the shabby places we are getting."

For 108-year-old pensioner, Mrs Catherine Solomons, the prospect of higher rents was a severe blow.

"Where must the money come from? Anyway, these houses are all so old and the cold gets into my bones every night," she added.

Mrs Sophie van Rooyen said she would refuse to pay any increased rent.

"I had to leave Sophia-

town to come to this. Now I'm going to be turned out to live in the grass," she said.

Part of the need for the increases was the level of "penalty rentals", said Dr Emmile Jammie, head of the city's Coloured and Asian affairs department. This was the surcharge applied to residents whose income exceeds levels laid down for council houses.

"With the escalation in the cost of living and increased incomes, these levels should be raised," said Dr Jammie.

In Eldorado Park yesterday, upholsterer, Mr Bruce Adams said he had been notified that his flat rent of R47 would be increased to R91.

"I'm not prepared to pay that. I'm going to hand over the old rent and if they won't accept it, I'll keep my money. If I'm kicked out of my flat, I'll

break in again," Mr Adams added.

Mr Archie Solomons, an unemployed sheetmetal worker from Riverlea, said he could not afford the higher rent.

"I've been out of work for seven months and I don't know where the money is supposed to come from," said Mr Solomons.

Mrs Sylvie Cassim said residents in the townships had been assured their rents would not increase if they filled in their income assessment forms by the end of this month.

"I was very annoyed about the increase, but maybe I've been at fault for not filling in the forms. I only hope now that they don't increase the rents," she said.

In Riverlea yesterday a protest by about 30 flat residents was dispersed when housing officials explained there had been a misunderstanding. If the residents filled in income assessment forms which showed there had been no increase in their incomes, their rents would not rise.

Penalty rents were charged on all families earning over R400 a month. These families had to pay 25 per cent of their gross income in rental.

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COLOURED RENTS 84
Township defiance

Raise rents unilaterally, and you've got trouble on your hands. First, African rent increases sparked a confrontation. Now, as the *FM* predicted (March 4), rent

Lower income groups, however, still have to bear the higher rentals introduced from March. The CMC says that a large number of tenants are simply not paying the increased amounts. "There's nothing the City Council can do about this. You can't try to evict masses of people without sparking trouble", says one member.

Johannesburg Coloured & Asian Affairs Department Director Dr Emile Jammine concedes that "some" residents aren't paying — "ill advisedly".

"People who really can't afford the new rents can apply for relief and this will be granted. But most of them obviously can afford them, because we've had fewer relief applications than expected."

"That's not surprising," rejoins Ralph Peffer, who represents Riverlea township on the CMC. "Relief isn't granted to people earning over R30 per month. Even pensioners receive R38,50. Besides, the relief is only temporary. We don't want



Peffer with Noordgesig pensioner . . . tired of being bled

hikes in coloured townships have provoked ugly scenes.

Johannesburg City Council representatives and members of the Coloured Management Committee (CMC) met Minister of Community Development Marais Steyn in Cape Town this week to discuss the hikes after rent protests in Eldorado Park had been halted by teargas. *The World* reported allegations that a three month old baby died after the gas was thrown.

Steyn has temporarily defused the situation by suspending the "penalty rents" in terms of which people occupying houses meant for lower income groups have to pay a premium. The suspension will remain in force until houses for them are available. The penalties apply to all coloured people earning over R400 a month.

grants in aid. We want a permanent and equitable rent structure."

Jammine says the Council couldn't reduce the rents unilaterally even if it wanted to: "We would have to go to the National Housing Commission (NHC) for authorisation. What we need is a formula to take to the NHC. I have asked the CMC to submit proposals but they haven't. I've formulated some recommendations of my own, however. The Council would not even be averse to subsidising rents if a formula can be found."

Peffer replies: "It's about time the Council did things with us instead of foisting decisions on us." He says the CMC was approached for suggestions "only at a very late stage", and after the outcry. Nevertheless, it will submit recommendations.

Ironically, it's a home ownership scheme which is at the centre of a row between the authorities and residents of Coronationville and Riverlea, two Reef townships.

The problem started when the Johannesburg City Council agreed to offer tenants the chance of buying their houses. The offer has been made, but residents say the prices are "prohibitive". They argue that the authorities are in fact trying to obstruct home ownership by adhering to a Department of Community Development circular insisting that the houses be sold at a "realistic market value".

The houses were valued at between R7 000 and R9 000 by Johannesburg's City Valuator.

Director of Coloured Affairs Administration Department Dr Emile Jammine says that the prices are "more than reasonable". Although tenants have 30 years to pay, the houses can

be resold after five years. And interest has been set at 9,25% — lower than the market rate.

"In five years' time, tenants should be able to sell for upwards of R20 000. Indeed, purchasers under previous Council schemes have done just that."

But local coloured representatives are angry. "The land is valued at R1 466. That means they're asking R5 500 for the structures themselves," says Riverlea's Ralph Peffer. "The houses are close to slums in terms of the Slums Act. In some cases, they don't even conform to building regulations. Nobody's going to want them in five years' time."

Peffer says that many residents are pensioners, who will not want to start paying off instalments now — even if the size of their pensions permitted them to. He adds that the Council has not maintained the houses and that it will cost prospective home owners a great deal to repair and renovate them.

Following the CMC objection, a 10% lowering of the prices was mooted. Then Jammine's department also suggested knocking the cost of repairs off the price. A team of valuers from the Council put the cost of necessary repairs at up to R600 for Coronationville and up to R200 for Riverlea. But Peffer and Steve Farrah, also a CMC man, say these are gross underestimates of what the would-be owner will have to spend on the repairs.

"The Council is not a business. It's here to provide a service. We think a price of R4 000-R5 000 would generate tremendous goodwill," says Farrah. Both he and Peffer say that many residents believe either that the authorities are trying "to make money out of us" or that the prices are deliberately too high in order to discourage potential owners.

Jammine says the issue is not yet closed.

Still in the wilderness

FIN MAIL 13/5/77
84

In the wake of the Theron white paper, coloured people are asking what government has in store for them. Many fear a "colouredstan"

The rent protests in Eldorado Park last week are but one symptom of the deepening anxiety in coloured communities on the Reef. Hard on the heels of government's rejection of most of the key proposals of the Theron white paper, coloured people's fears for the future are being fuelled by the continuing campaign by the authorities to evict "squatters".

Some people are still refusing to pay the higher rentals (FM March 4, May 6). The housing shortage is as serious as ever. Even attempts to introduce homeownership in some coloured townships on the Reef have attracted flak from tenants (see box).

The crux of the matter is the fear among coloured communities for their security in urban areas. Their local representatives on the Reef suspect that government has their future mapped out — not in the existing coloured townships, but in "autonomous" coloured "cities" set off from the urban areas.

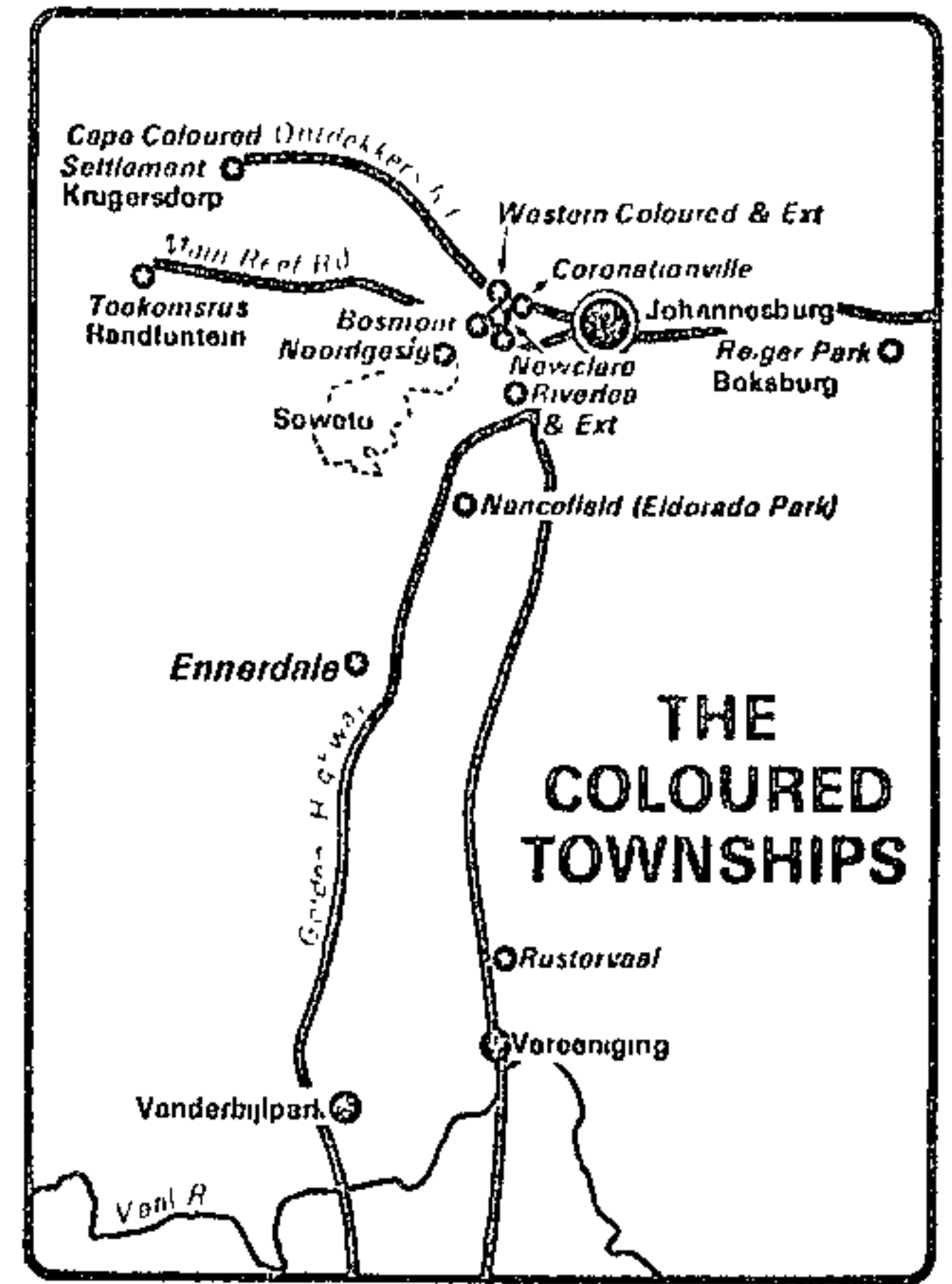
The Cape already has Atlantis. Now Ennerdale, a proposed coloured "city" at Grasmere, on the Golden Highway between Johannesburg and Vanderbijlpark, is in the pipeline. These areas, coloured

leaders fear, are the new "colouredstans" — the coloured "places of origin" Community Development Minister Marais Steyn talked about recently.

The fears are heightened by recent arguments from men like Cape Administrator "Lapa" Munnik that influx control for coloureds is the only solution to the "squatter problem". While Steyn himself has said that he wouldn't introduce influx control, he did add that he could still "control where coloureds are housed". His recent decree that employers may not sign on coloured workers until they have obtained certificates from local authorities stating that adequate housing is available, has been seen as a form of influx control.

Hence the fears. "They'll never resettle us like Africans are resettled. But they'll simply make it impossible for us to live in existing areas," says Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee (CMC) chairman "Mylei" Richards.

"All government's housing priorities now lie at places like Ennerdale. That's where the bulk of the money's going. Besides which, there's simply no land available for new coloured housing in the



existing areas. So if we want to build, we've got to go to Ennerdale."

Richards is not impressed by the economic potential of areas like Ennerdale. "Even if industry is attracted to

create adequate job opportunities, it will be outside Ennerdale itself, so it won't pay rates to the town. Any local government will be dependent on the central government for funds."

In theory, says Richards, places like Ennerdale will be self governing coloured pockets within the common area. "But in reality they'll just be labour pools dependent on the 'white' areas."

Ralph Peffer, who represents Riverlea township on the CMC, shares these fears: "All the non residential structures being built in our areas are temporary now. We even hear rumours that the Rand College of Education is moving to Ennerdale."

He adds that the trend on the Reef is for coloured townships to move ever further from the urban areas, and points to areas like Toekomsrus outside Randfontein as examples: "We're moving ever further away from our places of work". Peffer argues that the new "market value" formula for home ownership (see box) is designed to make it difficult for tenants to own their own homes.

Secretary of Community Development Louis Fouche replies that there is no compulsion on Reef coloured people to move to Ennerdale. Nor are housing needs in existing areas being ignored, he says. "We built 2 800 houses in existing townships last year alone. That work will continue."

Ennerdale is planned to accommodate 250 000 people but, says Fouche, "that figure is simply an indication of the area's potential. We'll only build houses there if people want them." He adds that Ennerdale has been endorsed by local coloured

representatives and that it will offer amenities, such as civic centres and clinics, far superior to those in existing coloured areas.

"Like Mitchell's Plain in the Cape, it's an attempt to solve the housing backlog while providing a fully autonomous local government. We're also going to attract industry there so that people won't have to commute daily to work," he says.

Fouche claims that Community Development is planning Ennerdale "with the coloured people, not for them". An action committee has been set up there, and "we are co-operating fully with it."

Johannesburg Coloured and Asian Affairs Department (CAAD) director Dr Emile Jammine adds that "as far as we are concerned, existing coloured townships are here to stay". CAAD has set itself a target of 2 000 houses a year, "but because we've received only R4m instead of the R15m we wanted from the National Housing Commission, we'll only be able to build 800".

Nothing sinister

Jammine concedes that some of the money which would otherwise have gone to CAAD may have gone to Ennerdale, but adds: "There's nothing sinister about this. It's natural to favour your own scheme over somebody else's." He adds that CAAD is doing its best to overcome the land shortage: "We're dependent on group areas' being proclaimed. We've applied for two new ones (Bushkoppies and the St Martin's Trust Lands) and we'll build there if we're successful."

But so great is the influx of coloured

people to Johannesburg, says Jammine, that "as much as I deplore the idea of restricting people, I wouldn't blame anybody for suggesting that the flow to the cities be stemmed".

The root of the problem is, of course, the Group Areas Act, and its underlying assumption — that different race groups must live in different areas. Historically, that has meant that when the white suburbs expand, coloured areas in the cities shrink.

Most older residents of coloured townships like Riverlea can remember being moved once already as whites expanded into areas like Triomf. A fair proportion of the Cape squatters are also victims of group area removals.

Fouche claims that, as far as Community Development is concerned, there are no announced removals in the pipeline. "The process has just about ended," he says. Peffer replies that this might be so, but townships like Newclare and Coronationville are already hemmed in by suburbs like Triomf and Maraisburg. "As the white suburbs expand southwards, so do we — one step ahead of them. We've no other place to go. And what's to say these suburbs won't be expanded again one day?"

Ennerdale may not be part of some master plan to create "colouredstans". It is rather probably simply the inevitable consequence of applying the Group Areas Act — and always putting white interests first.

Wouldn't it be a lot more sensible, and more just, to allow coloured people to buy property and build freely in the "white" areas?

They remember her well

1987
RDM



Marianne Brindley's book on Western Coloured Township has brought a heartwarming response from people who want to help.

Marianne returns to the scene of her six-month investigation.

MARIANNE BRINDLEY walked down one of the dusty and littered lanes in Western Coloured Township beaming at unkempt children playing in the street — within minutes they encircled her, curious to know why she was visiting again.

They remembered her from last year when she was often seen about the township talking to people, visiting families, baby clinics and shebeens researching for a book on the township which was published last year.

"Wat doen jy hier?" asked one little boy. She explained that a photographer was taking a picture of her and took his address, promising to send him a copy.

In her book, "Western Coloured Township", Marianne made many suggestions to rehabilitate the people of Western and to build up a community spirit which is sadly lacking in this poverty stricken area. The outcome was heartwarming for she's already had response from people who want to help.

As Marianne roamed the area, she came to realise the hardships of these people, who welcomed her into their lopsided and ramshackled two-roomed homes.

Formerly Western Township, adjacent to Sophiatown, the township's houses leak and they have neither a bath nor hot water, but only a tap in the garden for cooking and washing. With overcrowding and in many instances one room having to be used as a kitchen, living and dining room and a bedroom, their frustrations are great.

Marianne's warmth and friendliness built up a trust in people. As she carried out her research over a six-month period she came to understand their daily problems — neglect, alcoholism, illegitimacy and gang warfare. None of which are conducive to a community feeling.

Once she had written about what was happening in Western Township, Marianne mentioned the urgency for recreation centres, creches and programmes to motivate the people, to make their lives more meaningful and especially to break up the terrorising gangs.

After reading her book people rallied round. Northcliff Rotarians stepped forward saying they would raise money to build a creche for 60 children while Rotetracts are going to make the benches and desks.

Mrs Get a Dyzenhaus, who is commit-

PEOPLE Anne Baron

ted to many causes and the regional committee of the Institute of Race Relation were concerned that children didn't have toys and played in the streets. Two months ago they started a centre for the children in a church hall where they gather to make cut outs, paint, listen to records, get help with their homework and borrow library books.

"We need more volunteers," said Mrs. Dyzenhaus. "All they need is a flair in anything from arithmetic to pasting up pictures."

Lawyers have voluntarily given their services and a Self Help group was started to give housewives information about budgeting, homecrafts and gardening.

"It's wonderful that people have shown concern and interest and want to help in every way possible," said Marianne. It makes her feel that the days she spent in the township, at a time when violence was rife and notorious gangs were raping, stabbing and robbing people in daylight, was worth every tense "and brittle minute."

She recalls how twice she came up across gangs who were lounging against walls...suddenly they pulled out knives and daggers, stabbed a passerby, jumped fences and disappeared as quickly as they carried out the assault.

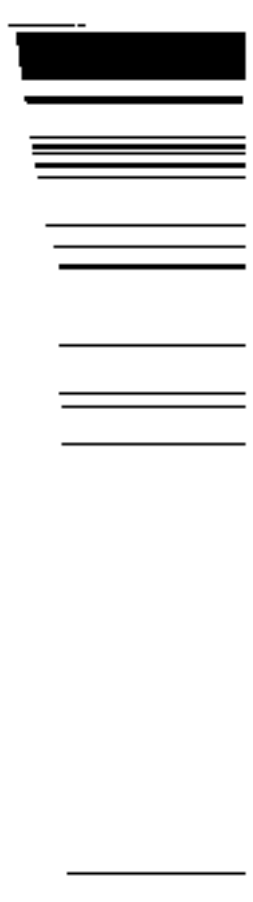
"It was hard trying to keep my wits about me," said Marianne. "I never worked in one area all the time so that people wouldn't expect me the next day."

Her other weapon of defence was friendliness and concern for a people that no one had worried about or shown interest in before.

Marianne sent a copy of her book to the Theron Commission asking them to take note of recommendations that she had listed, many of which were the same as those mentioned in the commission.

"Another reason I wrote the book was for people in the Northern suburbs so that they can learn about their neighbours. I don't think that they willfully ignore what is happening around them, it's just that they don't know."

84



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No policy change on removals

NM 19/5/77

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Government has refused to reconsider its policy of removing Indian traders from White areas in the Transvaal platteland, and has been strongly criticised by Progressive Reform Leader Mr. Colin Eglin.

Bill will still go through

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The meeting on Monday between a Newspaper Press Union delegation and the Prime Minister appears to have little chance of delaying the passage through Parliament of the controversial Newspaper Bill.

The leader of the House, Mr. P. W. Botha, Minister of Defence said yesterday the second reading debate of the Bill would take place in the Assembly next week — in spite of Monday's meeting.

Indicating the Assembly's business for next week, Mr. Botha told the House the debate would probably begin on Thursday, March 24, and continue on Friday.

The NPU delegation to meet Mr. Vorster in Cape Town will include Mr. H. Miller, general manager of the Argus Company and chairman of the NPU, Mr. D. P. de Villiers, managing director of Nasionale Pers, Mr. C. Kinsley, managing director of South African Associated Newspapers, and Mr. R. Opperman, general manager of Perskor.

He said in a statement yesterday that the Government's attitude showed how powerless the Indian and Coloured members of the Cabinet Council really were.

The Government's stand on the issue was set out yesterday in Parliament by the Minister of Community Development, Mr. Marais Steyn, in reply to a question by Mr. Eglin.

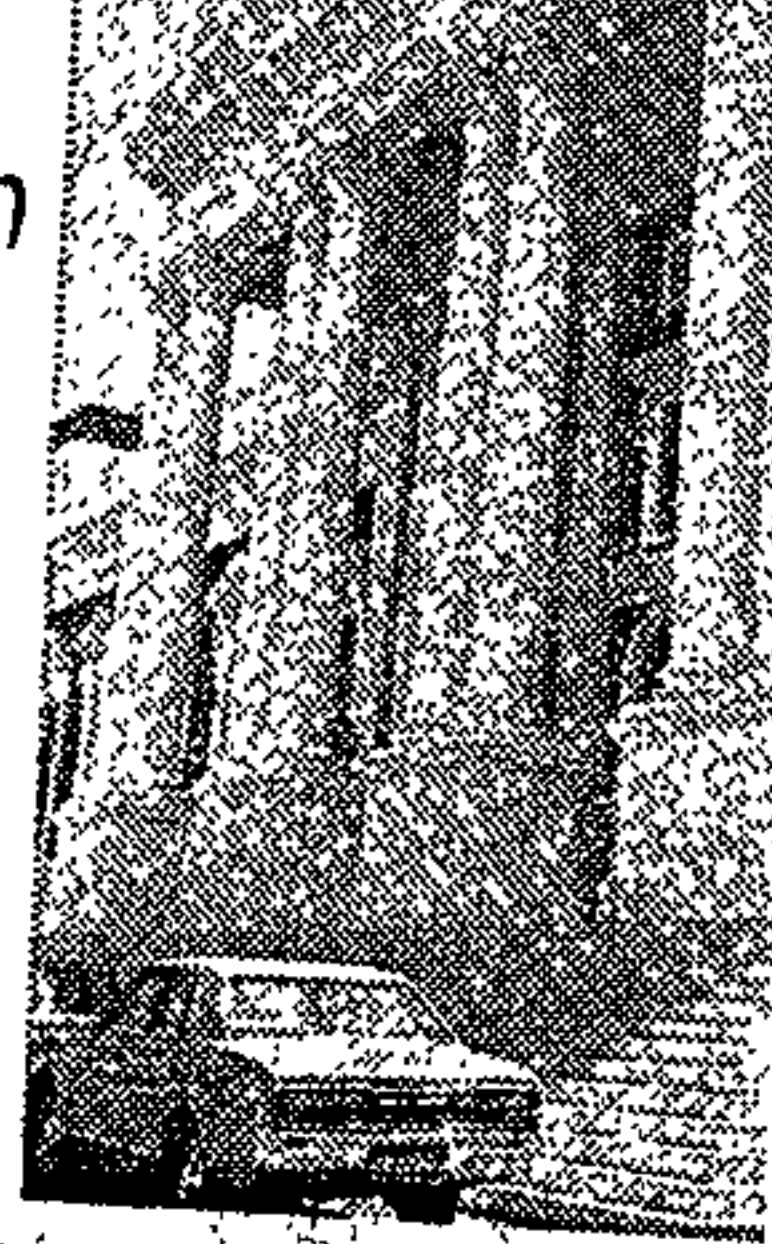
Mr. Steyn said that he had received representation to stop the removal of the traders from members of the South African Indian Council, but could not comply with the request.

Mr. Eglin said that Government's attitude was a "slap in the face" for SAIC members who had been making representations on the issue for two years.

Referring to membership of the Cabinet Council, Mr. Eglin said: "Whatever the Government's claims may be, it is clear that it operates on the basis of the Coloureds and Indians asking and the Whites deciding."

However, only last week Mr. Vorster had said that the dilemma facing the country was that the Government could not continue to make laws for people who had not been consulted about them. He believed that the Cabinet Council could fix this situation.

Yesterday in the House



Remarks oust Dr Bingle

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr. Walter Kingwill (U.P. P.E. Central) said yesterday that he was pleased that Dr. P. Bingle of the Rand College of Education had been discharged from his post and is to retire on April 1.

Mr. Kingwill, head of the United Party's Coloured Affairs Group, was commenting on the reply given by the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr. Smith, in Parliament yesterday to questions asked by Mr. S. P. Barnard (NP Langlaagte).

"I am pleased Dr. Bingle is out because he does not deserve to be in a position which deals with people of other races," said Mr. Kingwill.

The dismissal of Dr. Bingle follows a controversy involving remarks made about Coloured people. Dr. Bingle had been removed at the request of the Executive of the Coloured Persons Representative Council.

FIN MAIL 20/5/77

GROUP AREAS

Further evictions 84

There's no escaping the ideological obsession of the Group Areas Act — not even in a small country town like Rustenburg.

Indian traders there are greatly perturbed about their impending ejection under the Group Areas Act. They were

supposed to surrender their present premises in the town and move to Zinnia-ville, 4 km away, by February this year.

Interviewed by the *FM*, a former trader, Omarjee Ebrahim said: "This ejection adds to over 100 laws which govern Indians and throttle their businesses." It all started, he added, in 1957, when the traders were given 9 months to clear their businesses and resettle in Zinnia-ville.

In the Sixties, the authorities allowed them a period of grace because the recession which had hit the town would have detrimentally affected their busi-

nesses — "especially since the new area has poor business potentialities," Ebrahim's partner told the *FM*.

When the February 1977 deadline came, the traders made representations. But the Department of Community Development refused any further extensions. The chairman of the local Indian trader's Committee told the *FM* that a delegation will be meeting Community Development and Indian Affairs Minister Marais Steyn this week about the instruction they received two weeks back that they should vacate their shops immediately.

Tear-gas fired at protesters

2/5/77

From Page 1

simply cannot afford this."

The Director of Johannesburg's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department, Dr Emile Jammie, said the council was already considering genuine cases where tenants could not afford the increases.

"We have approved 250 cases out of an application of 426, in which tenants cannot pay the increases," Dr Jammie said.

"However, we can't subsidise families where children are also working, and these cases are being turned down," he added.

STAR 2/5/77

84

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'All out of Pageview by 1980'

STAR 21/5/77

21/5/77

Tim Patten,
Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — The removal of Indian families from Pageview in Johannesburg to Lenasia will have been completed by 1980, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Steyn, said yesterday.

Everything possible was being done to provide housing and stands in Lenasia while the proclamation of new townships inside Lenasia was receiving "the highest priority."

In a statement issued in Cape Town, Mr Steyn explained a detailed plan for the urban renewal programme for Vrededorp and Pageview.

BROCHURE

He said the programme should be completed by 1980 if the necessary funds were available.

Mr Steyn issued the assurance to residents of Vrededorp that everything possible was being done within the restricted financial framework to complete the project as soon as possible.

The final planning for the area had been com-

pleted, he said, and a brochure giving all the details would be made available to the Johannesburg City Council soon.

The proposals for the area include "intensive work" on the widening of roads, including Krause Street, Solomon Street and 17th Street.

Industrial areas are being made available as well areas for cluster housing.

Parks will take up 3,2 ha in the area where the present swimming pool and developed park exists north-east of Vrededorp.

84

RDM 24/5/77

Indians petition

Marais Steyn

Staff Reporter

RESIDENTS of Bakerton, the Indian township in Springs, have sent a petition asking the Minister of Indian Affairs to proclaim the township an Indian group area.

Mr S M Pillay, chairman of the Bakerton Joint Residents Association, said yesterday the Minister, Mr Marais Steyn, announced nine months ago that the old part of Bakerton and an extension would be proclaimed for Indians.

"Since then nothing has been done. Every time we broach the subject we are told the State Treasury has no funds.

"In the meantime my people are living under

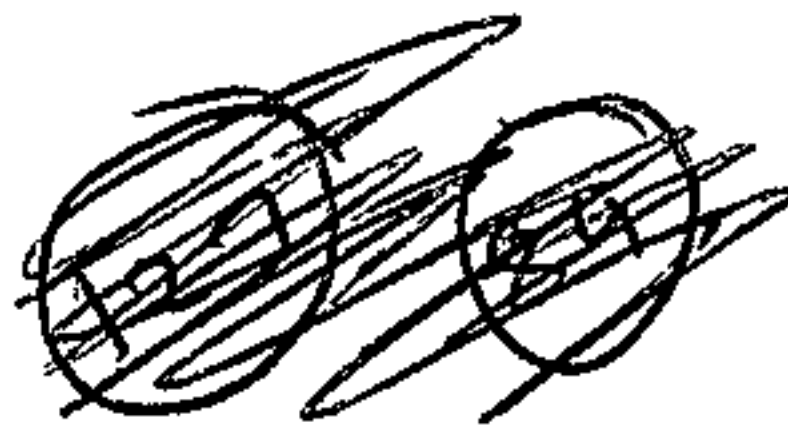
terrible conditions. There are about 3 000 Indians living on 250 stands.

"Others face eviction".

If the older part of Bakerton and the extension were proclaimed the acute housing shortage could be eased in three months.

Two schools have already been built in Bakerton extension. Other facilities would be sufficient to serve his people, said Mr Pillay.

"At least 200 houses could be built on the extension. The people are prepared to buy the stands at a reasonable price, and are even willing to build their own houses," he claimed.



84

STAR 26/5/77

'Race clashes if Indians build in Pageview'

Star 26/5/77

A Johannesburg city councillor yesterday. Mr Jan van Blerk (UP), predicted racial confrontation if Indians built "beautiful" homes in Pageview, while poorer whites lived next door in Vrededorp.

Mr van Blerk was opposing a motion by the PRP's Mr Winston Herzenberg that the management committee consider making representations to the Government to declare Pageview an Indian group area.

Mr Herzenberg argued

that this would make it possible to carry out an urban renewal scheme in Pageview without uprooting its Indian community.

Debate on the motion was postponed by the announcement of the death of Mr Boyce Eager, PRP councillor and a former mayor of the city.

After standing in silence for a few minutes, the council adjourned the meeting.

Earlier, the management committee's chairman, Mr Francois

Oberholzer (UP), proposed an amendment that the committee ask the Government to consider declaring Pageview and Vrededorp an Indian group area.

Dr Selma Browde (PRP), rejected the amendment "on the principle of not uprooting any community."

She said despite the housing shortage, floors had been chopped up in good Pageview houses to prevent new families moving in.

The Process of Political Incorporation

J. A. Benyon

I The Southern Nguni and the Moving Frontier: First Stage

From the first contact between black and white in the early eighteenth century, some two hundred years of fluctuating and often turbulent relations have made the process of political incorporation of the Southern Bantu a major theme of South African history. It was a process with a set general pattern, but infinite variety of detail. At first, competition for land between pastoral peoples and the disruptive influence of white traders, missionaries, and government agencies upon traditional society generated friction which quasi-diplomatic methods failed to neutralize. The subordination of black by the superior military skills and technology of white ensued; and Western structures of political and judicial authority appeared in the conquered zones (though suitably modified, white-controlled indigenous institutions might be retained). Frequently, the advent of white government provoked formidable 'primary resistance movements' which anchored themselves to surviving features of the old Bantu polity, such as the ancient ruling lineages or tribal religion. The elaboration of white administrative institutions usually followed the quelling of such resistance. Finally, belated attempts were made to provide increasingly detribalized blacks with some form of 'representation' to compensate them for a loss of control over the shaping agencies of their everyday life.

The first reaction of the Dutch Company officials of the eighteenth century to the presence of dense Southern Bantu settlement in the south-east of Africa was exclusionist: the problem was to be shut out by the proclamation of a government line which would divide Boer pastoralist society from the Southern Bantu chiefdoms to the east. After several early changes this boundary came to be fixed along the Great Fish River in 1780, with all forms of trade or contact across the frontier strictly prohibited (Jeffreys 1928: 93-4; C. of P. resolution; Naudé 1949 III: 76-8, 90, 186-9; Cape Colony 1827).

It is one thing to proclaim a line; another, to keep it inviolate. The Fish river is easily fordable at most times; and only its lower reaches, in their deep, arid trench, could serve as any kind of demographic barrier. Upstream, the river flows for many miles from west to east (parallel to the dynamics of both white and Southern Bantu migration), and the insubstantial obstacle of its northern reaches was early ignored by white farmers covetous of rich pasture

Trainers will argue cut in stablehands

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE Transvaal Owners' and Trainers' Association is to appeal to higher authority to reverse the ruling by the East Rand Administration Board that only 25 black stablehands may live on owners' and trainers' properties near the Newmarket course at Alberton.

The association's general manager, Mr J W R Patience, said yesterday that members were "very perturbed" by the ruling which could push up monthly training costs by as much as R10 a horse.

To house stablehands at Tokoza Township, near the town, would cost R8 a month and a further R10 for transport.

Nor would the arrangement suit trainers, many of whom start working horses about 4 am.

"This move is going to make criminals out of at least half the trainers," Mr Patience said.

Accommodation at the course was as good, if not better, than in the townships, and there had been no serious trouble with stablehands, he said.

There had been negotiations with Erab on the move, but last week the ruling was announced at an Erab meeting in Germiston by the chairman, Mr Schalk van der Merwe.

As many as 1 000 black stablehands had been living-in on the properties, said Mr Patience. To cut the number by 75% in one move was seen as a "breakthrough" for the board.

(84)

RDM 3/5/77

11/5/77 RDM

Mansard 18 col 1231 2/6/77

Ennerdale township for Coloured people

1020. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Community Development:

Whether a township called Ennerdale is being planned near Johannesburg for Coloured people; if so, (a) how many persons will it eventually accommodate, (b) what will be the eventual cost and (c) what amount will be spent on this project over the next five financial years.

84

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) 300 000;

(b) it is not possible to estimate the eventual cost because development according to the demand will be spread over several decades;

(c) according to estimates R96 million.

RDM 11/6/77

84

RDM 11/6/77 (84)

Resettled traders 'not beefing now'

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, said yesterday he did not know of a single Indian trader who, after a while, was not satisfied with his new premises after he had been moved in terms of the Group Areas Act.

"I do not know of a single incident in the Transvaal where Indian traders want to go back," Mr Steyn added during the debate on his vote in the House of Assembly.

In the Bloemhof area, there were even requests for removal by traders, the Minister said.

He was replying to the speech by Mr Hendrik van Eck (UP, Benoni) who said last year 217 traders were resettled in Natal, 139 in the Transvaal and 162 in Port Elizabeth.

In rural areas, 519 traders were resettled at a cost of R23-million — a cost of R39 000 per trader.

Mr Steyn said it had been claimed that the removal of traders from Pageview in Johannesburg at a cost of R50-million was an act of oppression.

Opposition members: "It was."

The resentment, he continued had gone and now traders who had resisted the move from Pageview had said to him: "Now that we are here we are having a boom."

Mr Steyn also strongly defended the Government's policy of Group Areas removals. The truth, he said, was that at least 90% of those who had been moved would have had to be rehoused because their living conditions were unacceptable.

Don't know what...

Hansard 20 @ col 1332 17/6/77

**Indian shopping complex at Middelburg,
Transvaal**

*9. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister
of Community Development:

84

- (1) (a) When was the tender for the building of an Indian shopping complex at Middelburg, Transvaal, awarded, (b) to whom was it awarded and (c) what was the tender price;
- (2) whether the building has been completed; if not, what is the reason for the delay;
- (3) whether any additional costs will be incurred; if so, what is the estimated additional cost.

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 20 March 1975.
(b) Midkon (Pty.) Ltd.
(c) R1 933 400.
- (2) No, the successful tenderer's company has in the meantime been placed under liquidation and as a result arrangements had to be made with the guarantors to complete the contract;
- (3) No.

HANS. 21
24/6/77
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The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) (i) 110.
(ii) 434.

(b) In view of the large number of properties involved it is not practicable to furnish data in respect of each property separately. For the hon. member's information it may be mentioned that during the period 1970 to 1977 a total amount of R724 032 was paid for properties at Protea, after the owners without any pressure from my Department had voluntarily offered their properties and agreement on compensation had been reached.

X
Protea Township

1138. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Community Development:

(a) How many (i) properties on which houses have been built and (ii) undeveloped stands in the township of Protea have been purchased from Coloured persons by his Department and (b) what was the price paid for each stand and property.

FIN. MAIL 24/6/77

INDIAN TRADERS Time to get out

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Indian traders in Rustenburg could be evicted from their shops any day. Efforts to persuade Community Development Minister Marais Steyn to allow them to stay on in the town's "white area" (*FM* May 20) have failed.

The spectre of the Group Areas Act has hung over the traders' heads for some years. The issue came to a head in March when they were served with final notices by the Department of Community Development telling them to quit by March 30.

Attempts to have the deadline extended to year's end failed, and last week they went off to ask Steyn for at least a period of grace. At the end of last week, the traders received a letter from the SA Indian Council, telling them their representations had failed.

It looks as if the traders will have to move to the Indian group area of Ziniaville which, they claim, will knock their businesses considerably.

"Business will fall off in Ziniaville because we will lose some of our white custom, and it's a fair bet some of us will go bankrupt," says one shopkeeper.

Meanwhile, most of Pretoria's Indian traders have already been moved to the

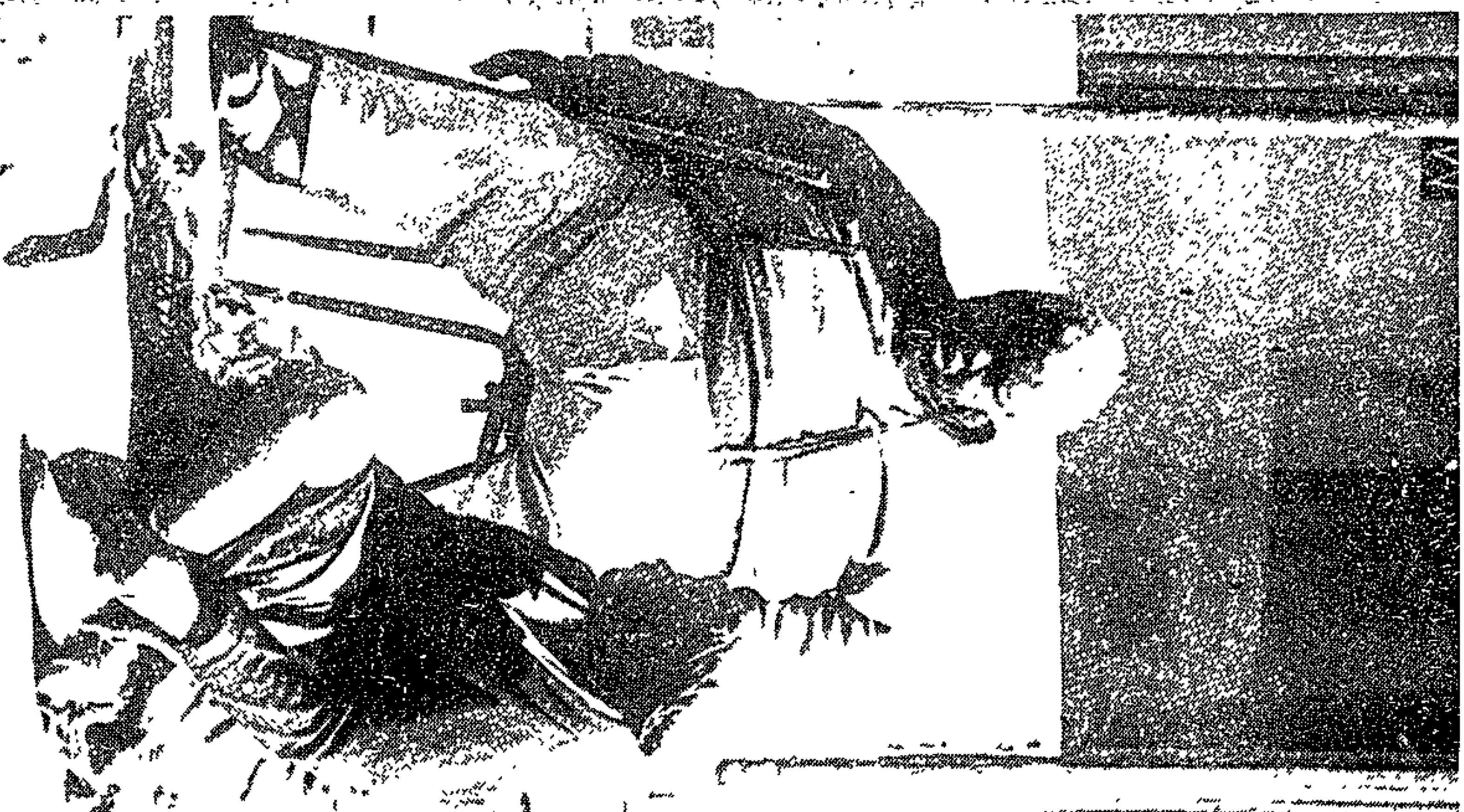
Indian shopping plaza outside the city.

Only a few larger firms — two motor dealers and a wholesaler — remain in the Prinsloo Street area. The only reason they are still allowed to trade in a "white area" is that the floor space they require is not yet available at the plaza.

Fietas is gasping its final breath

LEFT: Harry "The Horse" Ntsele of Fietas . . . the song may be over, but the memories linger on. Harry is one of the few colourful characters who still remain in Fietas and he has many a lively story to tell.

BELOW: Poor people and hoboes always found a place in the sun in Fietas. The times today are bad, for Fietas is dying and there seems to be no more life for anybody anymore.



● Its official name is Pageview, but to everyone who matters it will always be known as Fietas. The place has a long and colourful history stretching back to the days of Kruger, but its future doesn't exist. Today **WEEKEND WORLD** News Editor **AGCREY KLAASTE** starts a two-part series on this dying area.

EVERYBODY in Fietas is an individualist of rare talent. So everybody in Fietas is an authority on the place and delights in telling its colourful history — even if Fietas is today reluctantly gasping its last breath.

The place is fondly called just Fietas, even if that's not its official name. It is also called Vrededorp and was once called Malay Camp.

Its official name is Pageview, after a Johannesburg City Councilor, a Mr Page. That name is and sounds square, but there is nothing square about this vibrant, bright, dense and certainly overpopulated cosmopolitan-cum-Oriental township.

Everybody in South Africa, and even abroad, knows what you're talking about when you say Fietas. Some of the older Indian residents holding out grimly there today, say the place was given to Indians by Paul Kruger. The rightful year that Fietas was given to Malays, Indians and Africans, was perhaps 1885, by Government decree.

On the eastern part of Fietas live Whites, in what originally, and still is, rightful Vrededorp. Among the unforgettable characters you are still likely to see sitting in fat and somewhat forlorn glory is a man called Harry "the Horse".

Long shadows

Harry today is as big as a house. His memory about the early days of Fietas is almost as big as a mansion. His real name is Harry Ntsele and he came to Fietas from another colourful slum area in Johannesburg when he was 18

cloth, to the vast complex that it is today. I have relatives in Soweto, but I would be lost there. This is where I'm going to die." "The Horse" said.

One of the more delightful anecdotes about Harry is told by Wits graduate Yusuf "Chubb" Garda. One time Harry must have left for Soweto and was missing from 14th Street for a few weeks. A number of com-men then got to Fietas and started to collect money for the "deceased" Harry. The residents were so heart-broken that they donated liberally.

When Harry later came on the scene, hale and hearty, he was disgusted, not because of the fraud perpetrated in his name, but because the people collected so much money because they thought him dead! "They never gave me so much money when I was alive," he moaned.

Hopes of miracle

Most of the traders who were moved from Pageview are bitter and heart-broken that they had to be torn away from what they regarded as home. Many of them are still hoping that there may be a miracle and that they will be allowed to trade and live again in their beloved Fietas.

Mr N M Abdullah Omar is one such trader. He said his family was established in Fietas after 40 happy years. "My father gave me the property and the shop and all my children grew up there. We were just thrown out, after all those years.

"It is a bitter and very hard thing to bear. We would go back tomorrow if there was a change of heart by the Government. We pray for such a miracle," he said.

Mr R A M Jada, chairman of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, who has been fighting for years to keep Fietas going, keeps the flies and the plans Indians had for the place.

"There is lot of crime and mugging going on about the empty houses and shops these days," he said sadly. "We were prepared to do everything, suit

Harry is 59 and sits in the sun, watching the long shadows creep into the dark corners of 14th Street, which not long ago was the hub of Fietas. Today 14th Street is a ghost street, and only characters like Harry can still people it with imaginary figure of my life here and there is nothing I do not know about most families here," he said.

Some of the things he remembers are the black-skinned Indians called Madras Indians who ruled the place those days. He also remembers the Malays and their one-horse cart "taxis" which they used as transport from the bridge near 19th and Delarey Streets into town.

"I saw it grow year by year, from a very few shops and cart merchants who specialised in selling pieces of like a rich monument to the history of Johannesburg.

The Department of Community Development plans are to have the place razed (except for about 30 houses) and turned into a White area. Part of Fietas, from 17th Street to 25th Street, will be given to South African Railways.

Like all old areas and slums, District Six and Sophiatown, Fietas will take years to die. The place may be razed to the ground, but memories will linger on forever. For Fietas is like a rich monument to the history of Johannesburg.

An elderly Black and White couple lead each other across the deserted streets — as deserted as the days of Fietas.



HAMS. 21

23/6/77

Col. 1391-2

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(2) 84

Township of Protea south of Soweto

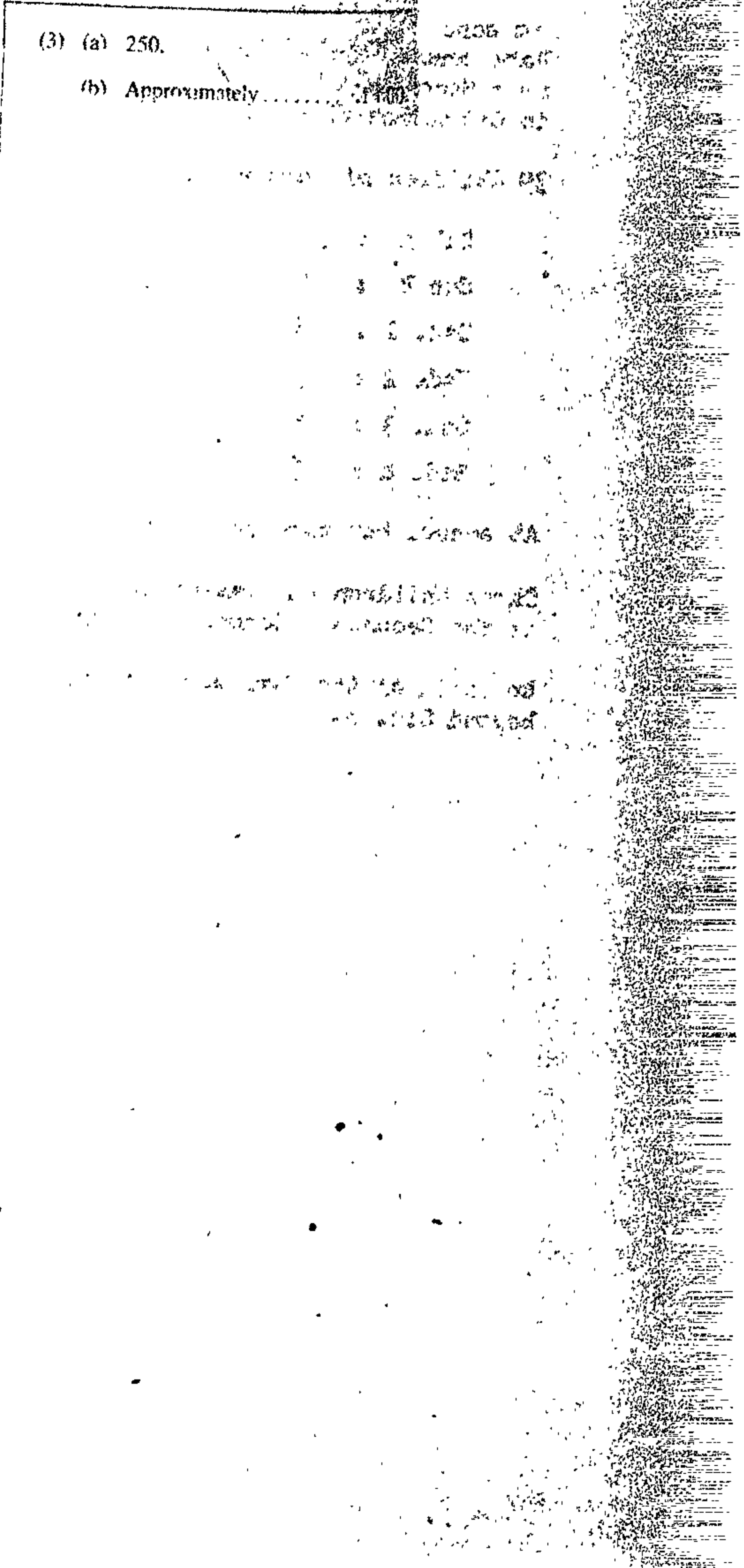
1137. Mr H. E. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) Whether the township of Protea to the south of Soweto can be proclaimed a township (a) if so, (a) when and (b) what procedures will apply for the acquisition of land and property owned by Coloured people.
- (2) (a) how many undeveloped stands are there in the township and (b) how many stands are there on which houses have been built.
- (3) how many Coloured (a) families and (b) persons are living in Protea at present.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes
 - (a) When the provisions contained in section 2 of the Bantu Urban Areas Consolidation Act, 25 of 1976, have been complied with.
 - (b) The properties are being acquired by the Community Development Board for eventual transfer to the Bantu Areas Administration Board.
- (2) (a) Approximately 1150.
- (b) Approximately 100.

- (3) (a) 250.
- (b) Approximately



COMMUNITIES 'RESETTLED,' NOT UPROOTED — NAT COUNCILLOR

Vote for Indians defeated

The Government does not uproot communities — it "resettles" them, says Mr Carel Venter, National Party leader in the Johannesburg City Council.

He was speaking at last night's city council meeting in defence of moving Indian residents from Pageview to Lenasia.

Mr Venter said the NP was opposed to uprooting communities but had no objection to "re-settlement" (hervestiging).

There was a "subtle difference."

"We take people out of a slum area and put them in modern houses in a well-planned area."

Mr Winston Herzenberg

(PRP): Why is it necessary to coerce them if they are satisfied to move?"

Mr Herzenberg's motion opposing the "uprooting" of Indians from Pageview and asking the council to request the Government to rezone Pageview as an Indian area, was defeated.

Two men shot dead

Two men were fatally shot in separate incidents in and near Johannesburg yesterday.

In one incident a man was shot dead in a struggle with a farmer who was guarding his cattle with a shotgun at Rietfontein.

Mr. W. J. Steyn heard a noise and on investigating found strangers were mixing with his labour staff. A man wrestled with him and in the struggle a shot was fired.

And in another, police fatally shot an alleged thief and arrested a second man. They were said to have taken goods from a Fordsburg company. A third man escaped.

A 20-year-old woman was pulled into the veld in Sandringham, Johannesburg, and allegedly raped. She suffered cuts and bruises. An arrest has not yet been made.

84

84

Defiant ^{sta} few ^{20/9/37} open at Pageview

A number of Indian traders in Pageview, Johannesburg, opened their shops today in defiance of a government order to close.

The final 30-day reprieve ended at midnight and the traders were to have officially closed their shops in Pageview and moved to the R15-million Oriental Plaza.

Early today a small number of the remaining 120 opened for trade.

One, Mr Yunus Wadee, said he did not know what to expect today.

"But I am opening my shop because I want to earn my piece of bread. Believe it or not, I did not make one cent of income at the Plaza yesterday.

UNPAID BILLS

"I cannot now be expected to close down with all my bills, amounting to R30 000, to be paid when there is hardly any income," Mr Wadee said.

The fear among some traders is that their businesses will be closed down summarily. Others are simply waiting to see what today's outcome will be.

The Government gave notice last month of its intention to seize traders' properties and according to one trader this could well be implemented today.

Pageview emotion high 84

Traders

evicted

15/3/77

Amid emotion-charged scenes, Government officials and black labourers today evicted Indian traders in various parts of Pageview, Johannesburg.

Police dogs were used to disperse a crowd of Pageview shopkeepers and residents who gathered to watch a locksmith pick a lock of a 14th Street shop for Department of Community Development evictors today.

Twelve policemen armed with rifles and riot gear stood on watch in Delarey Street.

Pavement

Today's evictions are the culmination of a long row between the department and Indian traders. Department officials declined to tell journalists how many traders were expected to be evicted today. By about noon, five had been moved.

Officials, accompanied by labourers, entered the shops and began moving goods on to the pavement.

"I'm too upset to say anything now," said one trader, Mr. Abdulhay Garda, of 14th Street.

The tearful daughter of another trader pleaded with officials.

Insults

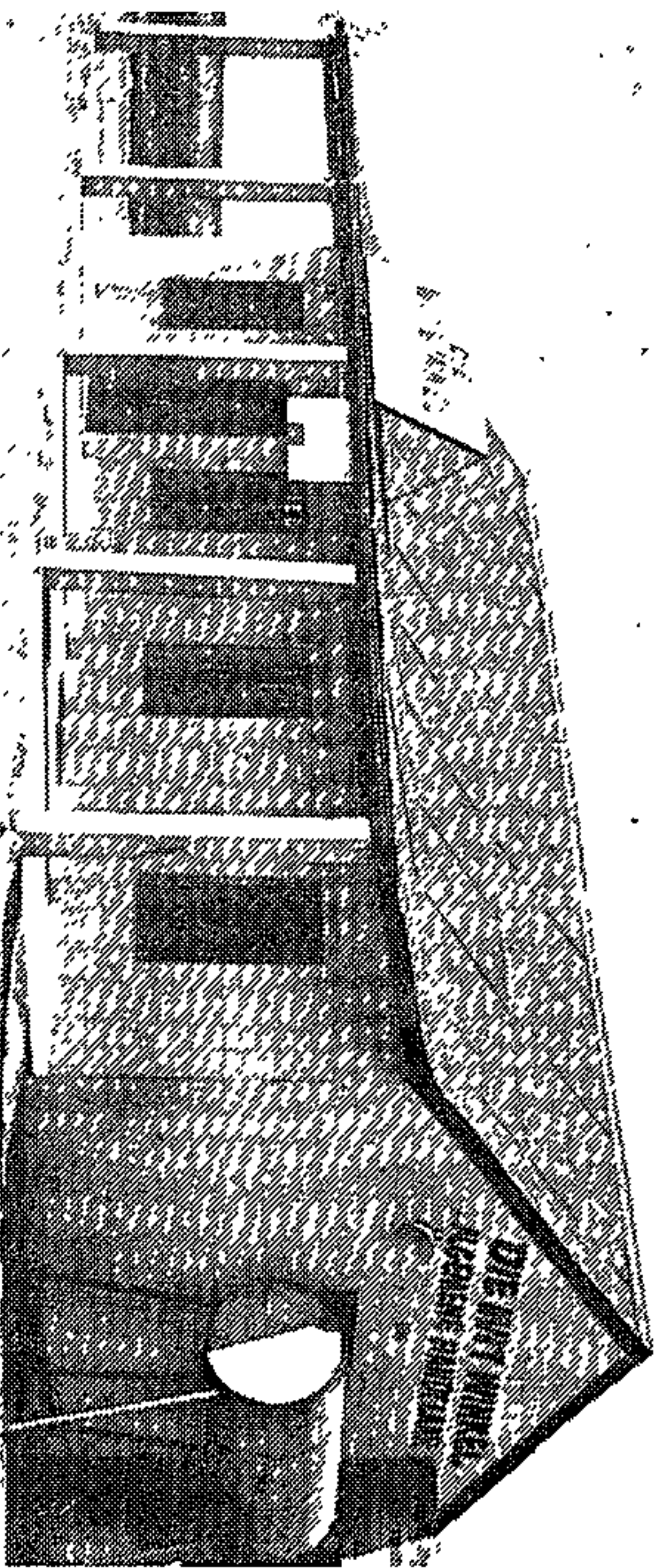
While two evictions were in progress, insults were flung at officials by bystanders, and police ordered people to move away.

Secretary for Community Development, Mr. L. Fouche, today released a Press statement justifying the evictions.

He said the properties in question were expropriated by the department in 1968, and the traders had known for more than eight years that they would have to move.

Shops had been provided for them at the new Oriental Plaza.

He said traders had given various undertakings in the past to vacate their properties, but several deadlines had passed and they had not kept their word.



"Die Wit Winkel", one of the shops used by coloureds who will soon be moving to a new city.



Blind Mr. "Tol" Botha, aged 81, and Mrs Katina Botha, 73 — offered R16 000 for their R45 000 house.



Mrs Dianne Petersen does her washing in water rolled 250 m to her home in a drum.

By S J WROTTESLEY

NEARLY 100 Lawley smallholders are threatening to take the Department of Community Development to court and their local Member of Parliament has formed a council to see their rights are protected.

The dispute, the latest in a series between the residents of Lawley, 30 km south of Johannesburg, and the Department of Community Development, is the result of a claim by the smallholders that they are not being paid enough to leave their houses so the land can be used for the new coloured city Ennerdale.

They claim that at a meeting in Roodepoort in 1975 they were told they would be paid enough to continue their lives as before.

Mr Johan Botha, former chairman of the Lawley Ratepayers' Association,

Offer us more, angry smallholders tell Govt

said yesterday: "We naturally agreed."

Sitting with his blind 81-year-old father who has lived in Lawley since 1921, Mr Botha added: "We sold our pigs and chickens which we kept on our 1,7 ha piece of land in preparation to move. Then we received the Government's offer."

"They offered us R16 000 for this house but it is worth R45 000. Where can we buy something like this elsewhere?"

Mr Botha's house has three bedrooms, a sitting room, a bathroom and large kitchen, but no electricity. He said some people had already moved, but that the Department of Community Development had told him that they had not yet been paid.

Meanwhile the local MP, Mr G C Ballot, who took over the seat when Dr Nico Diederichs became State President, has formed a council to uphold the community's rights. "I won't join the group,

although a lot have, because I am reserving my right to fight my own appeal," Mr Botha said.

The area, involving Grasmere and Lawley, is expected to house 100 000 coloureds by the year 2000 and will have factories, hospitals and large shopping complexes.

The Lawley community has had a history of confrontation with the Peri-Urban Council and the Department of Community Development since 1970 when the Peri-Urban Coun-

cil decided to make Grasmere and Lawley one area under Grasmere's control. At the end of 1973 Lawley smallholders were asked to pay about R140 property tax for no increase in services.

In 1975 the community was told of the Government's decision to build Ennerdale, between Grasmere and Lawley.

While Lawley fights for more money, the coloureds of nearby Mid-Ennerdale are pleased with the pros-

pects of a new coloured city.

Mr Frank van Heerden, a cabinet maker who has lived in the area since 1957, said the prospect of shops and hospitals was "beautiful".

"Until now we haven't had running water. We had to roll drums to the taps, 250 m away to get water," he said.

"Now they are building reservoirs on the hill and we will soon have running water."

Mr Albie Pop, a coloured civic leader, said the Ennerdale project was a Government plan to force coloureds into the "grand design of separate development."

"First there was Mitchell's Plain, then Atlantis, both in the Cape, and now there is Ennerdale.

"My concern is there is no land for coloureds within the municipal area of Johannesburg," he said.

ARGUS

19/7/77

6

Soldier's death shocks town

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Sue Tesnar, 23-year-old wife of Rifleman Christian Michael Alberts 'Christie' Resnar, who was killed in the operational area on Saturday, refuses to believe her husband is dead.

She was heavily sedated last night and unable to speak this morning. According to Mr Jackie Lambrecht, of Sabie, a close friend of the Tesnar family, Christie's parents arrived from Weza, Natal, late last night. Mrs Tesnar sen. also had to receive medical treatment on arrival.

Both Sue Tesnar, her two children and Chris-

tie's parents are at present with the Lambrechts.

Christie Tesnar, who turned 24 in the operational area on July 4, was employed by the Blyde Saw Mill at Graskop. He was a saw doctor.

In a letter which arrived last week he particularly referred to his son Conrad who turns two today. His other child Yolande is four.

The death of Mr Tesnar has shocked the inhabitants of Graskop, all of whom knew and respected him.

Funeral arrangements have not yet been finalised.

84

RPM
19/7/77

No need to sell, Govt 84 tells farmers

By S. J. WROTTESELEY

PEOPLE who felt they were not being offered enough for their property in Lawley could refuse the offer and wait for the land to be expropriated or for the issue to be taken to an arbitration court.

This was the Department of Community Development's reply to claims by nearly 100 smallholders of Lawley, 30 km south of Johannesburg that they were not being paid enough by the department to leave their land.

The land is needed for the new coloured city, Ennerdale, which is expected to house 100 000 people by the year 2000.

Mr A van W Schoeman, acting secretary for the department, said yesterday that if anyone felt he was not being offered enough for his property he need not sell.

"Of course if the property is required by the department, we will be forced to buy it by expropriation," he said.

"The prices we offer are always open to negotiation and are based on sworn valuations made by people from outside the department," Mr Schoeman said.

"If the offer then is not enough, the case can always be taken to an arbitration court where the verdict depends on sworn valuations and evidence given by the interested parties.

"In this economic climate we cannot afford to pay out indiscriminately because the project of buying out farmers, smallholders and plotowners will cost several million rand," he said.

Answering an allegation that some smallholders were being bought out before their land was rezoned coloured, Mr Schoeman said the department would make offers when land was required.

"However, in some cases land has been offered to us before it is required. We have still made offers," Mr Schoeman said.

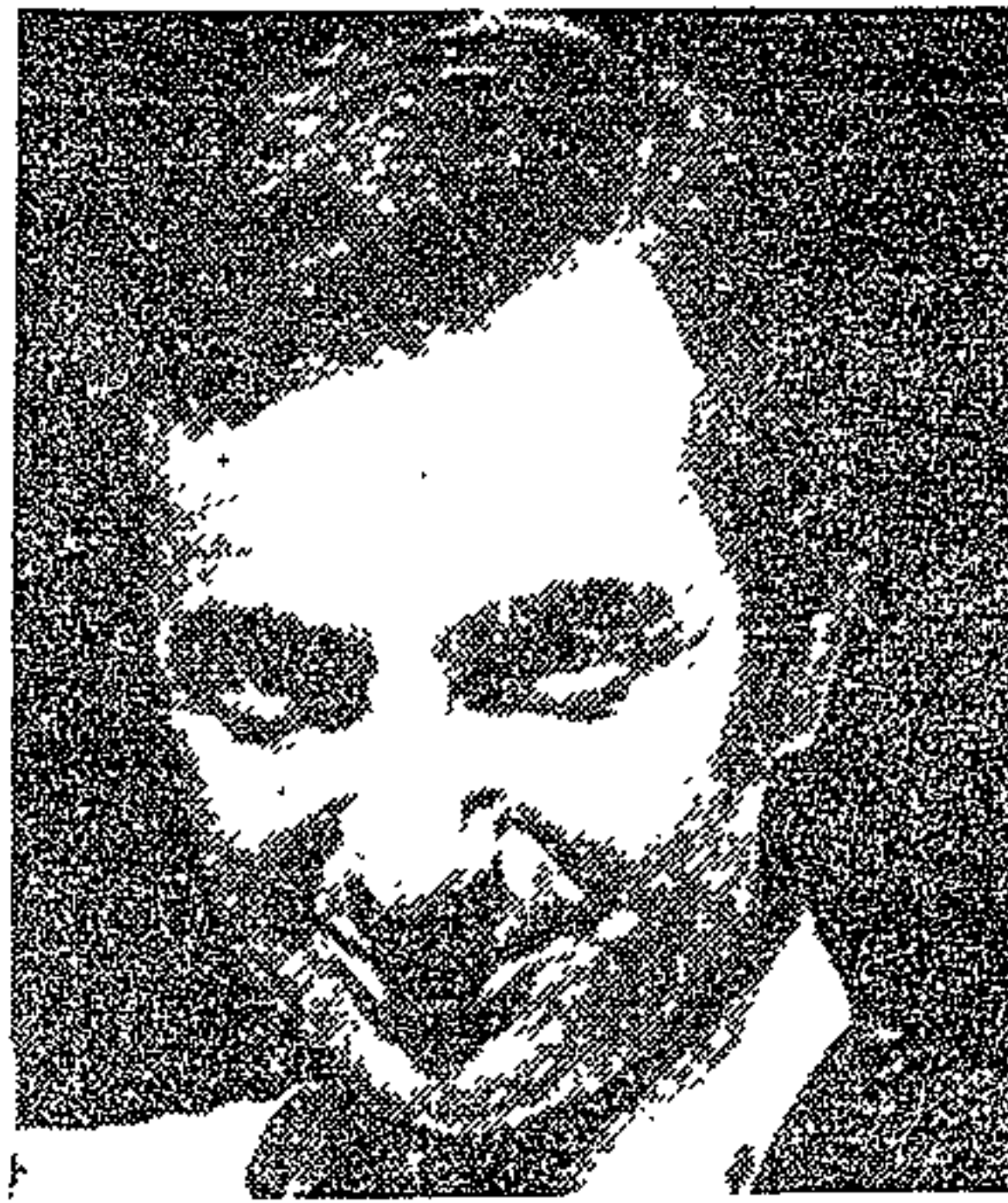
About 11 500 ha of land is being bought for the coloured city. Nearly 1 000 houses will have to be built each year to keep pace with the growing population.

The city will have a hospital, university, technical training centres, sports fields, parks and a cemetery.

The MP for the area in which part of the city will fall, Mr G C Ballot, said yesterday the Department of Community Development was going out of their way to help the smallholders.

"However, I am watching their interests," Mr Ballot said.

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t



• Bernard Kahn . . . fired back.

Robbery ends in shootout 84

Sun. Expr. 3/17/77
A ROBBERY of R8 500 from a Johannesburg supermarket director and his book-keeper quickly developed into a Wild West style "shootout" in Commissioner Street, Jeppe, yesterday morning.

**By PAM
KLEINOT**

As bullets started flying bystanders fled into the supermarket — and a Black man wearing a balaclava and carrying the money — was shot through the head as he leapt into the getaway car, a white Granada.

Mr Bernard Kahn, 34, the director of the supermarket said all this action took place in the space of three minutes.

"I was stunned for a moment as I walked out of the door and looked into the barrel of a gun," he said.

Mr Kahn was going to the bank with his book-keeper Mr Sidique Samsoodien 30, at 9.45 am yesterday.

"He had the money under his arm. I was next to him with a gun in my pocket," Mr Kahn said.

"A Black man jumped out of a car. He was wearing a balaclava. He pointed a gun at us and grabbed the money. He ran off and as I jumped behind a parked car and pulled out my own gun, I saw two other Black men in a waiting car and a White driver."

"The man threw the money into a construction site, next to the supermarket. Then he started firing at me and I fired back. Bullets were flying all over the place."

"Somehow they got the money from the site and as the man got into the car, I shot him through the head. He fell back against the seat. The car moved off."

Jeppe police are investigating.

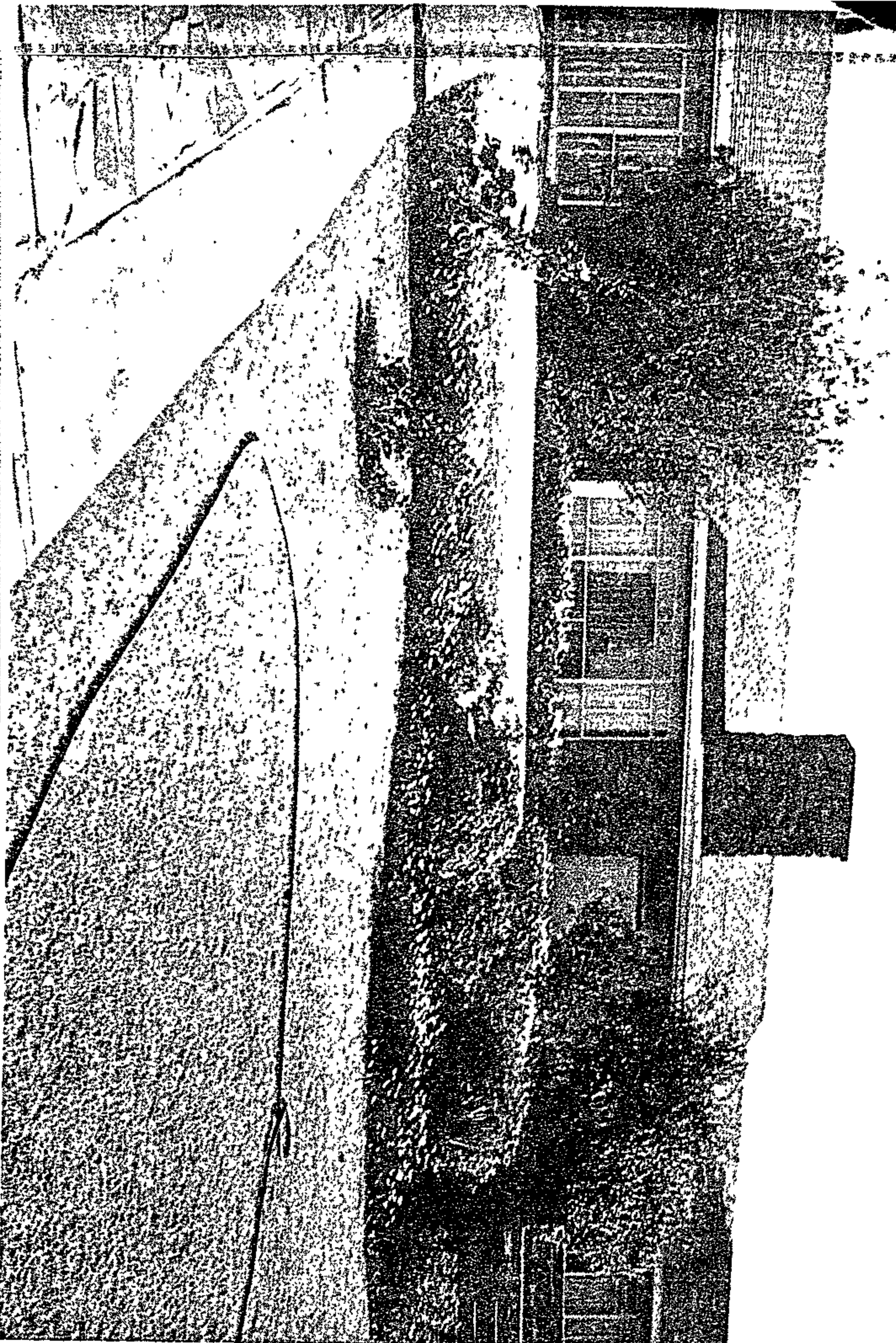
3	2	6	5	4	6	5
4	11	11	5	6	2	0
5	4	4	5	5	3	3
6	13	7	6	1	0	3

A full minute of the proceedings will be circulated to due course.

5 August 1977

(Prof
Dean

DIE eerste keuse van die Chinese Sun-gesin vir 'n huis in Pretoria, maar dit is taboe. Hierdie huis is in die spogbuurt Lynnwood in Bergkareelaan — waar oorwegend Afrikaners woon, onder meer ook dr. A. P. Treurnicht! Die Suns het reeds die huis gekoop toe die transaksie van-deesweek skielik gekanselleer moes word. Geen redes word verstrekk waarom die gesin nie in Lynnwood mag woon nie.



MEV. JOYCE SUN en haar twee seuns, Mark, 14, en Michael, 11, staan hier voor hul nuwe huis in die wit woonbuurt Queenswood, waar die Chinese gesin nou wel toegelaat is om te woon . . . nadat hulle gehoor het dat hulle nie in 'n ander spogbuurt van Pretoria 'n huis mag koop nie. Die seuns gaan skool by die Christian Brother's College, wat tussen Lynnwood en Queenswood geleë is.



CHINESE HUIS GEWELDER

(84)

DR. A.P. SE BURE

GOOI

SAAM-SAAM WAL

'N CHINESE gesin wat in dieselfde Pretoriase straat as dr. Andries Treurnicht wou gaan woon, is deur die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou daar wegge wys. Die gesin is toegelaat om in 'n ander oostelike voorstad 'n huis te koop.



MR. YORKSON SUN mag nie in dr. Andries Treurnicht se buurt woon nie.

Mr. Yorkson Sun, 38, 'n sakeman, wou deur 'n eiendomsagent 'n huis in Bergkareelaan in Lynnwood koop. In die straat woon oorheerend Afrikaners. Dr. Treurnicht woon onder meer ook daar.

Soos die Regering vereis, moes mnr. Sun by die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou aansoek doen om 'n huis in 'n blanke buurt te kan koop. Hy is 'n maand na sy aansoek in kennis gestel dat hy nie die huis in Bergkareelaan mag koop nie. Geen redes is verstrekte nie.

Van die Departement se amptenare het eger nie amptelik gese: „Daar sal 'n burgeroorlog wees as mnr. Sun en sy gesin toegelaat word om in 'n huis in dié straat in te trek.“

Amptelik het 'n woordvoerder gese dat die redes waarom mnr. Sun se aansoek misluk het, nie bekend gemaak sal word nie. Dit is die gebruik om geen geval van dié aard aan die goot klok te hang nie. Hy se soos met alle aansoeke wat ontvang word, is mnr. Sun se aansoek op mylreë oorweeg.

Hy se die probleem is dat hulle hier te make het met 'n aparte gemeenskap wat nie blank is nie en waarvoor daar nie afsonderlike woordegebiede is nie — want die aantal mense regverdig dit nie.

Mnr. Marras Stern, Minis-ter van Gemeenskapsbou, se dat daar in geen jare 'n probleem was met Chinese wat om behuising in 'n blanke gebied aansoek gedoen het nie. Sy Departement skenk simpatieke aandag aan sulke gevalle.

navraag nie tuis nie en sy private sekretaris se hy sal eers Dinsdag in Pretoria terug wees.

Twee inwoners van Bergkareelaan, mnr. Fried Gerber, en P. Meijer, het afsonderlike meningsopnames oor die Suns-gedoen. Mnr. Gerber se „daar was konsensus oor dié saak. Ons was nie gelukkig oor hul aansoek nie“. Die Meijers, daarenteen, het gevoel dis verkeerd om hulle nie daar toe te laat nie.

Tipend van die situasie in die straat is die buurskap tussen die Gerbers en die Meijers nie meer soos voorheen nie. Mnr. Gerber is beslis oor sy standpunt. Hy se: „EK kan nie sien hoe

Berig:
Johan Strydom
Foto's:
Jeanette
Krynauw

'n Chinese in 'n blanke buurt toegelaat kan word nie. Waar om dan nie ook Kleurlinge nie — hulle praat immers my taal.“

Ds. Nick Bezuidenhout, predikant van die NG gemeente, Lynnwood, se sy standpunt is: „Doen aan ander soos jy aan jouself doen wil he. Die Chinese sel gevoel moes deur die betrokkenes in ag geneem gewees het.“

het, se mnr. Sun. Hy se hy en sy vrou is albei in Suid-Afrika gebore en het aan blanke skole-gematrikuleer. Al hul familie woon in blanke woon-gebiede. Die meeste van hul vriende is ook wit.

Die huis wat hulle nou in Queenswood gekoop het, het nie die groot private tuin en swembad soos die een in Lynnwood nie, maar hulle se dit is 'n „lekker huis“. Hulle is bly dit is ook na aan hul seuns se skool.

Mnr. Morris Simmons, eienaar van die huis in Lynnwood, se die koopkontrak was feitlik afgehandel toe hulle hoor dat daar probleme met Gemeenskapsbou kom. In daardie stadium was reëlings vir geld reeds by 'n bougenootskap getref en mnr. Sun sou 'n groot deel konstant betaal.

Hy se mnr. Sun het gehuil toe hy aan hom se dat die koop-nie meer kan voortgaan nie.

Hy se mnr. Sun het intussen binne 'n week, met die toestemming van die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou, 'n huis in Queenswood gekoop. Die woongebied is na aan Lynnwood. Was dit nie vir 'n dal tussen die twee nie, lê hulle sy aan sy.

Mnr. Sun en sy vrou, Joyce, 37, en hul twee seuns, Mark, 14, en Michael, 12, het voorheen by 'n winkeltjie in die swart woonbuurt Namelodi gewoon. Hulle het dit intussen aan 'n swartman verkoop — en eers ná die transaksie die nuus ontvang dat hulle nie die huis in Lynnwood kan kry nie.

Die Suns vertel dat hulle van die Lynnwood-huis gehou het omdat dit naby Christian Brothers' College, een van Pretoria se voornste Engelse skole, lê. Dit is waar hul seuns skoolgaan. Hulle wou 'n lekker, leefbare huis hê. Toe hulle van die weiering in Bergkareelaan gemaak het om te kyk of die Suns hier welkom sal wees nie.

„Dit was soos 'n muur bak-stene wat op in y omgeval

Dr. Treurnicht was by

Na aan skool

Kwaalvriende
Hy praat spesifiek van gevalle waar aansoek afgekeur is, soos in mnr. Sun se geval, en waar daar onvrede is. „Ons wil graag hê die mense moet gelukkig en goed woon. Ons het 'n baie mooi verhouding met die hele Christelike gemeenskap“, se die Minister.

In Bergkareelaan vertel inwoners dat hulle konsensus bereik het oor die Suns se aansoek, want ons het nie lekker oor die ding gevoel nie“. Ander se weer daar is kwaalvriendskap tussen bure omdat hulle nie dieselfde oor die saak voel nie.

Almal se eger dat dr. Treurnicht self nie by die ding betrokke is nie, want hy was by die Parlementssitting in Kaapstad. „Hy het niks met die meningsopname te doen wat die mense hier in Bergkareelaan gemaak het om te kyk of die Suns hier welkom sal wees nie.“

Dr. Treurnicht was by

Shooting: traffic cop dies

KRUGERSDORP — Mr Mossie Mosterd, 24, the Fochville traffic inspector who was seriously injured in a shooting incident on Friday when his friend was killed, died in hospital yesterday.

Police suspect Mr Mosterd shot himself in the head after his friend, Mr Johnny Robbertze, 20, was fatally wounded in the stomach.

The two men — who stayed together in a house for the past two weeks — had an argument over a speeding ticket which apparently led to the shooting.

Mr Robbertze was found in the veld about 100 m from the house and died in an ambulance shortly afterwards.

Several hours later police found the seriously injured Mr Mosterd in a backyard of neighbours.

— DDC.

'Sick' N. Mercury man robbed store

1/8/77
84

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

Pretending to be stabbed a robber and his partner tricked a Johannesburg bottle store employee into unlocking his shop and then robbed him of R13 000 at the weekend.

The two Africans stood outside the locked door of Liquor Market in Error Street, Doornfontein on Saturday afternoon and called to the man inside.

As Mr. Eric Carstens (23) walked up to the door to tell them the shop was already closed he saw one of the men bending forward. Through the glass door the other Black man told Mr. Carstens his friend had been stabbed and asked to call an ambulance.

Mr. Carstens immediately opened the door and was greeted by a gun pointing in his face. The "injured" man straightened up and in perfect health told Mr. Carstens to unlock the safe.

Mr. Carstens was forced to obey and after taking R13 000 shop's takings the two robbers fled.

The robbery sparked off a police warning to all bottle store owners and employees to beware of holdups at closing time on weekends.

Detectives from the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad said yesterday that there had been a spate of robberies of bottle stores on Fridays and Saturdays.

D.D. 2/8/77

Sugar baron fined R10 000 84

JOHANNESBURG — A member of the Hulett sugar barons, Mr David Barry Hulett, 42, was fined R10 000 (or two years) in the Regional Court here on a charge under the exchange control regulations.

He pleaded guilty before Mr A. W. Brink, to a charge of having bought R28 000 in British sterling from Mr Graham Ingram on March 8 when neither of them were authorised dealers.

Pleading in mitigation of sentence, Mr L. F. Weyers, for Mr Hulett, told the court that this had not been "funk money."

Mr Hulett intended emigrating to Guernsey, he said. Guernsey was a free port and he planned to import anthurium blooms from South Africa to Guernsey for sale in Western Europe.

Mr Weyers said Mr Hulett also planned to import diamonds from South Africa to Guernsey. Both

these undertakings would be to the advantage of South Africa.

Before an immigrant could establish himself in Guernsey he had to buy a house at prices which were "mindboggling," he said. They ranged from R120 000 to R180 000 for a three-bedroomed house.

In sentencing Mr Hulett, Mr Brink pointed out that foreign exchange was the lifeblood of the country. — SAPA.

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Federal Steyn's refusal leaves Sun with a bad taste

84 1777
2/8/77

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- JEAN AUE FRANCE
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- ETSUJ MATSU JAPON
- JURGEN OLBERT R.F.A.
- JACQUES RABATTONI SUISSE
- MARIE DE LOURDES ROUBIGUES BRÉSIL
- MAY COLLET SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRALE

By BRIAN O'FLAHERTY
MR YORKSON SUN, the Chinese businessman who was refused permission to buy a house in Pretoria's Lynnwood suburb because residents had objected, said yesterday the incident had left a "bad taste in my mouth".
He said that last year he was given notice to leave his house and business in the city's African township, Mamelodi, where he had lived for 30 years, because he was Chinese.
Mr Sun, 38, said some of the residents in Bergkaree Avenue, Lynnwood, "definitely discriminated" against him when he tried to buy a R61 000 house there earlier this year.
He has since been given permission to live in another white suburb, Queenswood.
"I was born and bred in

South Africa," he said.
"Why must I ask the neighbourhood if they object to my staying next to them? Things like that really needle you."
He had already paid a nominal deposit of R2 000 on the house in Bergkaree Avenue and had negotiated the sale of his Mamelodi home and business when the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, rejected his application. Residents had objected.
"I don't understand why," he said. "All the immediate neighbours were friendly and welcomed us. Someone down the road must have drawn up a petition."
He said he and his wife, Joyce, had decided they wanted the house — in the same street as the home of the verkramppte

Deputy Minister for Bantu Administration, Dr Andries Treurnicht — as soon as they saw it.
"After our application for a permit was refused we had to go through the red tape all over again before we were given permission to buy in Queenswood."
"The Queenswood house is just as good but the garden is smaller and there is no pool. My wife was really disappointed."
The family will be moving in within the next few weeks. "I think we shall be happier there. You don't feel happy in a place where people are hostile."
Dr Treurnicht was said by his secretary to have been in Cape Town when the objection was made and had nothing to do with it.

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la F.I.P.F., s'établir sur la base qui régit le statut des professeurs étrangers membres de l'A.F.S.S.A., c'est-à-dire sur une base individuelle. (5 marks)

- (a) Write down and divide into its morphemes the word sculptresses. (4 marks)
- (c) Provide a constituent diagram for the sentence: We drove slowly down steep streets. (10 marks)
- (d) In terms of first immediate-constituent division, explain the two meanings of pretty new dresses. (6 marks)

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués. (6 marks)

La Présidente (Total: 50 marks)

Lucette CHAMBARD

(i)

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DUD CHEQUE LANDED HIM IN TROUBLE	
JOHANNESBURG — A man who was allegedly involved in a R123 000 fraud, was arrested in a bank here on Monday.	
The man waited for the teller to pay out a stolen and forged R30 000 cheque, when the staff became suspicious.	
Afterwards detectives found two watches worth R9 000 on him, which were apparently bought with another stolen cheque.	
Shortly before the man had apparently tried to exchange a R15 000 cheque at another bank, but disappeared when a routine check on the validity of the cheque had to be made.	
Meanwhile the Divisional CID Officer here, Brig. Engelbrecht, criticised some banks for poor precautionary measures against fraud.	
Brig. Engelbrecht said most of the business undertakings were also too scared to lose a client by asking for his identity. He said it was recommended time and again that a buyer's identity and financial position be checked before a cheque was accepted. -- (Sapa.)	
.....	40

84

N. Mercury 4/8/77

Big Brother is watching

(84)

JOHANNESBURG—"Let us all beware" of the computer's invasion of our privacy, said Mr. John Shochot at the Media and Change symposium at the Witwatersrand University yesterday.

He quoted Lord Kenneth Clark's statement that "machines are means by which an authoritarian regime can keep men in subjugation," and suggested that South Africa needed more legislation

to protect the individual against data banks which were in existence and were being built up.

He said in spite of Dr. Connie Mulder's assurance that "legislation and departmental regulations guarantee the protection and proper use of personal information stored by official institutions," stronger safeguards were necessary.

He also quoted Dr. Mulder as saying: "The computer makes it pos-

sible for comprehensive data on each individual to be made available for a great many purposes."

Mr. Shochot pointed out that it was becoming "increasingly easier" for people to have unauthorised access to information and for it to be used out of context.

He suggested that a data protection authority be established; legislation be passed to ensure personal information was only accessible to the

person it concerned and that he had the right to challenge information about himself, and that out-of-date data was purged.

Lectures at today's session include an examination of the role played by the media during the riots, a look at Soweto as a township planned without any understanding of the values of the Black community, and a series on using the computer in urban planning.

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Prisoners

apply ^{D.D.}

to court ^{4/8/77}

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JOHANNESBURG — Nine political prisoners yesterday applied to the Pretoria Supreme Court for an order permitting them to receive newspapers, magazines and journals of their choice.

The prisoners — serving sentences ranging from five years to life — brought their application before Mr Justice Curlewis. They are Denis Goldberg, Ian Kitson, John Matthews, Alexander Moumbaris, John Hosey, Raymond Suttner, David Rabkin, Jeremy Cronin and Anthony Holiday.

The prisoners claimed that the conduct of the prisons authorities was unlawful, unauthorised and contrary to the provisions of the Prisons' Act.

The case continues today. — DDC.

Competition for I

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Introduction

N. Mercury
84
5/2/77

Woman guilty of fraud

JOHANNESBURG — A Sunday school teacher was found guilty in the Regional Court here yesterday on a R12 372 fraud charge.

Sentencing 30-year-old Naomi Coetzee to five years' gaol suspended for five years, the Magistrate, Mr. G. Steyn, said she had committed the fraud in "a sly manner" for which there was no excuse.

Coetzee pleaded guilty to the charge of paying money, consisting of pension cheques for employees of a large company into her own account between August last year and April this year.

A condition of Coetzee's sentence was that she repay the R12 372 within five years, at payments of not less than R50 per month.
(Sapa.)

Mercury Correspondent
PRETORIA — Pretoria chemist Mr. Francois Jooste will bring an urgent application before a Swedish Court this month to have his two young daughters, who were taken from South Africa by his runaway ex-wife and her lover, returned to him.

Interpol traced the girls, Nicolette (5) and Ingrid (6), to Sweden where they are living with their mother Karin, a former Swedish au pair girl, and Mr. Peter Salmon.

The four left South Africa about three months ago.

This week Mr. Salmon

Court fight over two daughters

wrote a letter from Sweden to a Johannesburg newspaper in which he said he had married Mrs. Jooste.

Mr. Jooste, who has spent R8 000 and travelled thousands of kilometres in an attempt to find his daughters, yesterday said the news came as a shock but he did not care what his former wife and Mr. Salmon did.

ARGUS 9/8/77

afsa Association for Afrikaans Vereninging vir Afrikaans Association of Afrikaans

Little girls

lost as

father arrested

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —

A holiday outing to the zoo turned into a nightmare for two little girls from Barberton when their father was arrested at a Parkview bus stop and they were left behind.

Mr Brand Mcube, who is a chef at the Victoria Lake Club at Germiston Lake, became separated from his two daughters, Sibuswe, 8, and Sibangele, 6, when he was arrested for a pass offence.

For the past two weeks Mr Mcube has been searching for his children without knowing that they were being looked after by a Parkview housewife who later sent them home to their mother in Barberton.

Mr Mcube said his children had come from Barberton on holiday and he treated them to a trip to the Johannesburg zoo.

BUS STOP

'We were waiting at the bus stop when a few police vans drew up and arrested a number of people including me,' he said.

Mr Mcube said he begged the police not to leave his children behind but they ignored him and the last he saw of them was when they ran screaming after the police van.

He was acquitted after a court appearance the following day and immediately began searching for his children.

He went to the Parkview police station where he had been taken after his arrest and identified the policemen who had arrested him.

DENIED

Parkview's station commander said he questioned the policemen involved and they denied that Mr Mcube had had his children with him.

He said the police had been in contact with all the welfare organisations where lost children are usually taken but without success.

Mr Mcube and the police continued their search for two weeks until on Friday Mr Mcube met an uncle from Barberton who told him that his children had arrived back there after being cared for by a white housewife for 10 days.

'I have nothing against the police for what happened. I can just thank God that my children were looked after and are safe,' Mr Mcube said.

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D.D. 9/8/77

Councillor stole cash

(84)

PRETORIA — A city councillor here was given a three-year prison sentence yesterday suspended for five years after being convicted on 159 counts of theft involving R19 000.

Mr Jan Potgieter, 40, appeared in his personal capacity and as managing director of Toriador Insurance Brokers.

The suspended sentence was passed on him in his personal capacity while a fine of R250 was imposed on the company.

The court was told Toriador became agents for President Insurance Company Limited to sell policies and collect the premiums. The premiums collected were not paid to President. — SAPA

84

Help for homeless Indians

STAR
25/10/77

DURBAN — About 40 Indian families who are illegally occupying homes in the Pretoria Asian bazaar are to be helped by the executive of the South African Indian Council.

This was decided at the council's sitting in Durban yesterday during a report back by the executive chairman, Mr J N Reddy, who said the executive was unable to meet the Secretary for Community Development, Mr L Fouche, about the matter.

However, he urged Mr Abu Ebrahim, of Pretoria, to forward a sample survey to him for discussions with Mr Fouche.

Mr Ebrahim said the families should be saved from eviction and included some families who would not qualify for homes in the Indian township of Laudium.

This was because some were from other areas and others had been evicted from Laudium, eventually moving into the Asian bazaar.

He urged the council to get other housing for all the families and to seek an extension of time.

Some of the families were among those who were moved into the homes during a slum clearance programme of the Pretoria City Council in 1972.

84

Time to go open



Lunchtime for many city blacks is a pavement.

JOHANNESBURG — mainspring of South Africa's economy, metropolitan giant that provides employment opportunities for 231 5-50 people, who flood into the inner city centre every weekday.

Of this number 127 325 blacks commute to work; 83 700 from Soweto and 43 625 from the Indian and coloured areas around Johannesburg.

The city has many fine restaurants, cinemas and theatres. It provides an ever-changing programme of entertainment for its citizens — if they are white.

What facilities exist for the mass of blacks who throng the city streets all day?

There are 30 black eating-houses, some "international" hotel restaurants, a totally inadequate number of public or private toilets — 521 for 911 000 people — and no recreational amenities besides a few open spaces such as the Oppenheimer Fountain and the Library Gardens.

This inner city centre covers 220 hectares, bounded in the north by the railways complex, in the west by West Street, in the south by the mining outcrop belt and in the east by End Street.

Fortunately, this pulsating heart of South Africa increasingly reflects the true South African situation.

Where before it was customary to have white shop assistants serving in "white" shops and black assistants in "black" shops, today Johannesburg's citizens, both black and white, accept the current situation that there are no race-barriers in shops.

Shopping patterns are now markedly desegregated. From the most responsible shop-assistant post to each and every customer, merit and socio-economic criteria are the only tests of acceptability.

In addition, it is increasingly evident that blacks, coloureds and Indians are rapidly entering managerial and clerical positions, that were previously "taboo".

It is interesting to note that pressures are building up among the whole spectrum of traders and blacks and whites who use the inner city centre everyday, to normalise recreational facilities.

The list includes SA Mutual, Sanlam, Nedbank, Barclays National Bank,

Johannesburg business leaders, through the Chamber of Commerce, are planning to sweep away the colour bar in commerce and social life. Here **JANET LEVINE** — one of our new, avant garde brand of City Councillors — outlines her own proposals for a desegregated Johannesburg and paints an intriguing picture of what that city could be like.

John Orr's, Greaterman's, Edgar's Stores, Levisons, OK Bazaars, J H Isaacs, Rapp and Maister, Retco, Landmark Properties and Dunlop Heywood.

The principle is obvious. Blacks are being encouraged to participate in the economy and are therefore entitled to all the benefits of the free enterprise system, including its recreational manifestations.

Nigel Mandy, the energetic chairman of the Johannesburg Central Business District Association, states:

"The time for separation of facilities on grounds of race alone have gone forever as far as the centre of Johannesburg is concerned.

"For employment, convenience, shopping, specialised services and entertainment, all groups can converge on downtown, where the tests can naturally and spontaneously become socio-economic rather than racial."

The Johannesburg City Council, at a major seminar that it convened last October, on future planning, associated itself with a resolution calling on the council to consider the problems and possibilities of the central city area being the first multi-racial, non-residential urban core in South Africa.

How can the City Council respond to this call?

First, it can examine the Group Areas Act of 1966, and especially Section 19 which provides for local authorities to request that occupation be granted for a particular purpose in a specific area, even if that area is zoned for one racial group.

The Government, through spokesmen such as Dr Connie Mulder, has stated that it has invited hotels and restaurants to apply for "mixed" status and that desegregation has come about in this way.

The Government has also recommended that towns and cities should make more use of Section 19 of the Act.

The movement towards an "open" inner city centre is of major importance to Johannesburg.

Desegregation has already occurred in the shopping and employment fields. It will bring "eating, resting and recreational" facilities into line with the current trend towards normalisation.

The onus of right of admission will be placed in the hands of the individual cafe, restaurant, theatre and cinema owner. It will do away with the ridiculous system of permit applications and their thoroughly irksome regulations.

Such a blanket permit for normalising the inner city centre will make it economically feasible for the private sector to fill the gap in providing facilities for the lower economic scale of workers on an increasingly desegregated basis.

The individual entrepreneur will be released from the abnormal racial restraints placed on his right to trade with any individual.

The City Council can also help with desegregation by passing by-laws that make it an offence to have separate lifts and entrances in buildings and the humiliating and insulting signs "White" and "Non-White" that symbolise this practice. It can also make it an offence to have "2nd Class" on black taxis. These practices have arisen because of custom. They have no statutory validity.

To avoid inconsistency in their stand on "open council amenities" the City Council must open public amenities such as the City Hall to all sections of the community.

There has been widespread and favourable general reaction to the idea of Johannesburg's "down-

town" area going multi-racial.

Restaurant, theatre and cinema owners have all expressed their approval of the idea, based mainly on economic considerations.

Blacks from the white-collar and professional ranks have welcomed the idea, but their response is cautious. They feel that their expectations have been falsely raised before. They do not place recreational facilities on the list of priorities in the struggle for rights.

Blacks at the lower end of the economic scale, however, wholeheartedly support the move because they are worst hit by the lack of facilities. High prices preclude them from using the "international" hotel restaurants.

The white man-in-the-street also accepts the idea. He expresses the view that individual socio-economic circumstances will compel the black man into only those areas of recreational activities that best suit his pocket.

It is obvious that existing facilities, even if they desegregated, will hardly be adequate for the mass of people using the inner city centre. Opening this area to all races will encourage the private sector to invest heavily, both financially and materially, thus assuring its future viability.

An "open" city centre for Johannesburg is on the cards — but relaxation of the Group Areas Act would make it a reality, and with it would come the normalisation of race relations in the most important urban complex in South Africa.

The economic benefits for citizens will be enormous — but the value to South Africa of having more than 230 000 people mixing naturally and freely everyday in all areas of urban city life, is inestimable.

Trouble spots' in Pretoria

located

(84)

RDM 13/9/77

Own Correspondent

A TOP-LEVEL committee working on the amenities crisis facing thousands of black workers in Pretoria has marked the city station, black taxi ranks and shopping areas as "trouble spots."

The committee, headed by the chief director of the Central Transvaal Administration Board, Mr. C. H. Kotze, has been working on the problem of inadequate amenities for blacks since last year. Other committee members represent the Railways, the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), the city council and the University of Pretoria.

Problems facing them include the provision of eating, resting and ablution facilities for the massive work force arriving in the central city from various black areas daily.

Mr. Kotze said the committee and the city council were deciding on recommendations. He said the questionnaire and programme of operation the committee adopted would be sent to all administration boards so that there would be a nationwide improvement of amenities for working blacks in the cities.

The HSRC has suggested that employers of blacks should be made to cooperate to provide these facilities, and the possible introduction of staggered working hours.

● For years Soweto has been a city ignored by authors and publishers, but suddenly onto the market come two books devoted to this most fascinating of subjects. One is written by a white journalist and the other by a former reporter on THE WORLD. **MOTHOBI MUTLOA-TSE** reviews them both.



"IT IS not," says the jacket blurb, "a political book; it supports no cause. It simply tells the story of the people of Soweto — not only the young rebels who brought chaos to the country . . ."

Interesting contradictory remarks. To say that the book is not political is nonsense as far as South Africans of all shades are concerned. Secondly, the publishers indirectly, cynically refer to the black youth as "rebels".

Some guts;

Difficult

Maybe it should be pointed out that with racism being a way of life for most South Africans, it is difficult for a white man to feel, let alone understand the Black Experience.

Also, some black people will tell the white man only that which the white man wishes to know.

And so, when a white author writes about such a complex issue, such as a facet of the Black Experi-

Merely a shadow...

Soweto, Shadow City, by Paul C Venter, published by Perskor at R12,50.

ence, the obvious question arises:

Why?

What are his intentions?

According to the blurb, he spent six months in Soweto in 1969 "in order to gain a closer understanding of its people."

However, it is not explained whether the author actually lived, ate and slept in smoky, dusty, polluted Soweto.

The author also suffers from the same phobia as most officials — the "communists" in the townships.

It is not that he is not honest about his semi-documentary. The trouble is, he is honestly far away from ever analysing Soweto and its people.

Not even any ordinary black man can.

Well, as reading material for whites, to whom it

is directed, it is not that bad at all.

Some of the captions are interesting. Like this one on page 149: "Night comes to Soweto. Now the policeman (shown holding something like a portable radio and a spear) must be more on his guard than ever . . ."

Distortion

One shudders to think what the ordinary resident should be doing if the policeman has to be "more on his guard".

Then there is that glaring distortion on page 132, whether intentional or not, I do not know: it is supposed to be a traffic jam in Soweto.

To the tutored eye, it is obviously some intersection in the posh northern suburbs!

Throughout the book, Venter makes some simplistic, at times naive, remarks.

For instance, the one on unemployment: "Unemployment is one of the many causes of township crime. Tsotsis (who the hell are they really) laze the daylight hours away, talking, sleeping, drinking, or just strumming a guitar. After dark the stealing and the knifing start."

Clinic

The author didn't care to find out why there is unemployment and what made one a "tsotsi".

On page 24, the author captions one picture: "Mother and child at a pre-natal clinic."

Venter omits to mention that the "mother" could be no more than 14 years!

"If a parent cannot afford school books," adds Venter, "the Department of Bantu Education sees to it that the child is given the necessary texts."

This is too incredible to be true, because there wouldn't be so many drop-outs.



"A shebeen queen on her way home from the nearest bottle store" reads the caption for this picture reproduced from the book **Soweto: Shadow City**, reviewed on this page.

Window needs a cleaning

THE only thing that is attractive about this book is its title.

I failed to sniff the coal smoke or taste Soweto's dust with this book.

It looks like it was written in a hurry, and lacks cohesion. It has some glaring statistical errors — especially bad for an ex-journalist like the author.

Sometimes the author makes some noteworthy observations, but mostly she makes sweeping statements like: "To add milk to porridge is a luxury, let alone eating a slice of brown bread spread with margarine or peanut butter."

Confusing

That's on the first page.

Maybe the book would have worked better if the author had stuck to talking about her own story instead of confusing facts with subjective comment.

A Window On Soweto, by Joyce Sikakane, published by the International Defence and Aid Fund, London, 1977.

What a gripping book it would have made had she told us, in detail, about her relationship and eventual marriage to a white doctor — her present husband.

To my mind, no black South African woman has ever written at length about her marriage — let alone to a white man.

I'm not for a moment suggesting Joyce should have omitted the political trials in which she was involved, but the human interest angle of her love affair with the doctor would have had a lasting appeal even to the casual reader.

As it is, the book is boring (especially to a Sowetonian) because it is all bones and meat.

About children, he writes: "From the age of seven, they trot off to school. It is always within walking distance of their home."

Another untruth.

The author avoids saying why black children have to start school as late as age seven (unlike whites) and why townships have been grouped ethnically by the authorities.

Humdinger

But the real humdinger the chapter entitled, Rebels With a Cause — with a picture (minus caption) of a group of high school student attempting to treat a girl colleague who was hit on the mouth by a live gas canister.

Venter's description of the outbreak of the unrest, is a report from another white reporter (who was nowhere near the real thing).

Venter describes the phenomenon that took place in the township as "madness."

Otherwise, Venter's book is absorbing, escapist literature. And the final chapter, in which the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board Mr Manie Mulder, rambles on almost non-stop about how "they" would like to beautify Soweto—without as much as getting to the nitty-gritty (like city status) really makes this an amusing semi-documentary.

A must for visitors.

Her remarks about her two-year stay on our sister paper, **THE WORLD**, are interesting.

She writes with tongue-in-cheek "... now and again I popped in (at **THE WORLD**) with sensational crime stories."

Demonstration

And "Because the Rand Daily Mail was taking a long time in deciding on my job projects I staged a demonstration by walking out and taking a full-time job with Post and Drum."

But she had to go back to **THE WORLD** for a discharge!

Joyce Sikakane should stick to writing and leave the whole damned political thing to the politicians themselves.

84

Rapport 25/9/77

Dorp skerp verdeel

Indiërs trou in stadsaal

Deur JOHAN STRYDOM

PRETORIA

WOLMARANSSTAD met sy 3 000 blanke inwoners is skerp verdeel oor die stadsraad se besluit om die stadsaal op Krugerdag vir 'n Indiërtroue beskikbaar te stel. Meer as 400 inwoners het al 'n versoekskrif onderteken om die raad sy besluit te laat herroep.

Intussen gaan mnr. en mev. Abdul Saley voort met die reëlings vir hul dogter, Nazma, 17, se huwelik met Farouk Bhabha, 20, van Volksrust. Die Saleys is lede van die baie klein Indiërgemeenskap van Wolmaransstad. Hulle woon net buite die dorp.

Mnr. Saley het vandeeweek vertel dat hy al sy moed bymekaargeskraap het om met só 'n versoek na die stadsraad te gaan. Want behalwe vir hul huise en 'n paar sake-ondernemings is daar in hul buurt geen saal nie. In die verlede is alle byeenkomste onder 'n sinkskuiling gehou.

Toe Nazma en Farouk verloof raak, het 300 gaste die gebeurtenis bygewoon, onder wie talle blankes.

Mnr. Saley sê hy wou dié keer al die moeite voorkom en was baie ingenome toe die stadsraad instem dat hy die saal kan gebruik. Hulle het hom ingelig dat die finale besluit by die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou berus. Hulle het nog niks van dié departement verneem nie, sê mnr. Saley.

Hy sê daar was hoegenaamd geen sprake van politiekery by sy aansoek betrokke nie. „Ons wil net die huwelik van my dogter, wat die derde geslag in ons familie is wat hier gebore is, aangenameer maak.” Mnr. Saley se seun, Farid, mediese student in



ABDUL en FATIMA SALEY. Hulle wou dié keer nie weer hul gaste onder 'n sinkafdak onthaal nie.

Plaats.

Van die versoekskrif het hy net gehoor.

„'n Petisie is 'n redelik emosionele ding en 'n mens kan met twee weke se harde werk die hele dorp laat teken. Ek sou self nie geteken het as hulle daarmee by my gekom het nie,” sê hy.

Die dorpsmense praat nie graag oor die versoekskrif nie, maar daar is oral praatjies dat mense wat geteken het hulle bedink het, en hul name geskrap wil hê.

Mnr. Flip Volsckenk, wat met die werf van handtekeningegelphet, wil glad nie oor die versoekskrifte uitwei nie. Hy sê dat daar op hoër vlak, soos deur die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou, geprobeer gaan word om die stadsraad se ja-woord te maak.



RAADSLID HANS VAN DER PLAATS. Hy sien politiek in die Indiërs se versoek om Wolmaransstad se stadsaal vir 'n troue te gebruik.

their attendance at Mass and at classes during their preparation and to continue to do so after they have been confirmed. In this way you will be able to influence them to become regular and faithful members of Christ's Church.

HOLY Paraclete *****

CONFIRMATION FROM THE AGING RECTOR
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The Themeda
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1st to 2nd
Prisoners awaiting execution
"Political" prisoners
Pass. Lib. prisoners
Wardens and guards

INTENTIONS

Teenvoorstel

'n Stadsraadslid op Wolmaransstad bestempel die Saleys se aansoek egter die week as 'n geval van „try for white”. „Die volgende ses maande sal wel bewys of ek reg of verkeerd was,” sê mnr. Hans van der Plaats, sakeman.

Hy beskuldig die raad daarvan dat hy oorhaastig opgetree het deur die saal aan die Indiërs beskikbaar te stel. Hy sê hy is daarvan oortuig dat indien die raad weer oor die Saleys se aansoek moet besluit, die besluit nie dieselfde sal wees nie.

Agt van die nege raadslede was op 12 September teenwoordig op 'n spesiale raadsvergadering vir 'n besluit oor die bestuurskomitee se voorstel in verband met die aansoek.

Net daarna het mnr. Van der Plaats 'n teenvoorstel ingedien omdat hy meen dat die stadsaal van 'n dorp soos Wolmaransstad op 10 Oktober vir Krugerdagvierings beskikbaar behoort te wees.

Mnr. Van der Plaats sê dat hy dit so aan die vergadering gestel het. Dit is nie vir hom duidelik hoe die verdienste van die Saley-aansoek bepaal is nie. Hy het daarop gewys dat soortgelyke aansoeke nie geweier sal kan word nie.

Daar was geen sekondant vir sy teenvoorstel nie. Daarna het die onderburgemeester, mnr. G. H. Meyer, gesê as Regeringsbeleid toegepas word, is dit reg dat die stadsaal aan die Indiërs beskikbaar gestel word.

„Ek glo die raadslede het oorhaastig besluit. Hulle het gemeen dat hulle die Regering in die verleentheid sou stel deur te weier. Dit gaan egter nie om regeringsbeleid nie, dis 'n stadsraad se prerogatief om oor sy stadsaal te besluit,” sê mnr. Van der

R500 000 lent to black workers

She 26/9/77

84

Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce members have so far lent, or are about to lend, about R500 000 to black employees for them to buy homes on leasehold in Soweto.

This followed an appeal by the chamber to city businessmen earlier this year. The chamber published guidelines for members to finance home-ownership for their black staff.

According to a survey published today by the chamber, 52 companies have already lent R215 000 to 236 black employees.

Another 68 companies have indicated they are "positively" considering assisting employees.

So far 235 companies, representing only 7,5 percent of the chamber's

membership, have replied to the questionnaire.

Most companies replying have said the present leasehold system giving a "right of occupancy" is inadequate. Most preferred freehold.

The chamber has made representations to the Government to consider the question of freehold urgently.

The spokesman said the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, recently alluded to new security of tenure rights for urban blacks, but it was unlikely this would be full freehold.

According to the chamber's newsletter published today, "adequate housing for the city's labour force is vital to the creation of a stable environment."

Payments made and received for imports, exports, capital flows after the liquidity of the banking system and so alter the potential supply of money.

E. FOREIGN TRADE (BALANCE OF PAYMENTS)

- (1) Government budgetary (fiscal) policy alters the supply of money. By borrowing from C-B, government deposits rise when these deposits are run through spending, banks deposits rise i.e. cash base of banking system is increased.
- (11) Government may deposit money directly in commercial banks or discount houses, and so increase their cash reserves.

D. THE TREASURY

- (1) Altering reserve-ratio and thereby changing excess reserves (although not actual reserves).
 - (2) Open-market operations.
 - (3) Bank rate policy by buying and selling government securities (assets) from and to the private sector, the cash reserves of the banking system can be changed, bringing about a potential multiple expansion or contraction of bank money.
 - (4) Other selective and direct controls also limit/determine how much money banks can create (e.g. credit ceilings, hire purchase regulations, etc.).
 - (5) Moral suasion
 - (6) Package deal.
- They can do this by :

LAB 2 LAB 2 LAB 1 LAB 1 LAB 2 LAB 2

DATE:

LAB 2	LAB 2	LAB 1	LAB 1	LAB 2	LAB 2

(84)
7/10/77

CBD VALUES
Tall storeys

(84)
FM 7/10/77

How close to reality are Johannesburg's new CBD valuations? The new roll should reflect current market value. But this weak market has provided city valuer John McCulloch with scant market evidence in the form of sales.

McCulloch tells the *FM* that when making CBD valuations (or valuations of any income-producing property) it's not just

a case of assessing land and replacement cost of buildings — an "income approach" is used.

To obtain rental evidence McCulloch sends each owner a questionnaire asking for details of rental income. Replying is compulsory under the Transvaal rating ordinance.

On average, says McCulloch, he gets a 50% response. Owners who don't reply could be fined. However, in practice, should the owner not complete the form rents will be estimated.

McCulloch then capitalises the rent at an "equitable" rate, land value is estimated and deducted, and the remainder of the value is the improvement value.

Allowances are made for vacancies so, as can be seen from the sample of CBD buildings below, replacement cost and Council's valuation of new, partly unlet buildings don't tally. But they should provide a rough guide to what buyers would be prepared to pay on a yield basis — as long as McCulloch's capitalisation rates, which he won't reveal, really are "equitable". Whatever they are, they are bound to come to light at the valuation court next month.

The only large CBD building to have been sold this year — and thus provide concrete market evidence — is the Anglo group's old Schlesinger Centre in Braamfontein. It was bought, in a leaseback deal, by the Mine Employees Pension Fund for around R8m. The new municipal value of R7,863m therefore looks more or less spot on.

Carlton Centre is valued at a total of over R81m. This must be the highest municipal figure put on a privately owned property in SA. But it's less than Carlton's estimated cost of between R85m and R88m. The valuation is broken down as follows: land R14,825m and buildings R66,15m. In addition, the leasehold land below Commissioner, Main and Kruis Streets is in separately at R186 000 and the improvements to those portions R620 000.

A valuation of R3,9m is put on Katz

& Lourie's problem building Diamond Corner in Eloff Street. It probably cost between R4m and R5.5m.

Another headache property, Sandglen Towers, in which the United Building Society took over the Sand group's 60% interest (*FM* May 20), is valued at R8.87m though it cost around R16m to build. Market talk is that the UBS paid no more than R2m for that 60%.

Trust Bank shareholders might be interested to know that Council's figure for the Eloff Street office tower is R14,4m. Will Sanlam pay that much if it ever takes it over?

And the old African Life Centre in Eloff Street is in at R11,47m. Market talks that Anglo would let it go at much less than that.

Language taught _____

Lecturer in charge _____

No. of students _____

Department or Faculty _____

Time: from _____ to _____

Total time - Hours, M _____

Faulty machinery _____

Control unit No. _____

Cassette machine No. _____

Headphone No. _____

Reel-to-reel machine _____

Consoles _____

Other items _____

Remarks (Lab. attendant):

Signature (Lab. attendant):

Remarks (Technical Manager):

Signature (Tech. Manager):

Daily log sheets to be completed after each session and submitted to TEACHING METHC
Molecular Biology Building, UCT.

Soweto and the CBD

Mr Nigel Mandy, chairman, Johannesburg CBD Association

The article "Blacks and the CBDs (FM Sept 30) states that it has been suggested that business has resisted the development of competitive commercial facilities in black townships "because the development of shopping and office centres in the black townships will have a serious effect on the viability of the CBDs, particularly in the case of Johannesburg and Soweto".

It then makes the totally incorrect assertion that the code of principles of the recently formed Johannesburg Central Business District Association tends

quote its principles once more) is that Johannesburg's Central Business District "is to be confirmed and developed further as the office and commercial 'downtown' for the whole metropolitan area, which necessarily implies that its facilities must increasingly become available to all races"

However, neither Soweto nor any of the white satellite cities have any reason for existence independently of the Witwatersrand metropolis and its focal point the Central Business District of Johannesburg. For employment, commerce, shopping, specialised services and entertainment, all groups should be able to converge on downtown Johannesburg, where the tests of acceptance are naturally and spontaneously tending to become socio-economic rather than racial.

I should be obliged if you could publish more details of the 1975 survey which you state showed that in 1975 some R434m was spent in the CBD, of which exactly half, R217m, was by Africans. The Johannesburg City Centre estimated that in 1970 the total income earned by Africans employed in Johannesburg amounted to R153,5m of which R76m (nearly half) was spent in the retail sector of the economy. Of that amount, the City Council estimates that R40m was spent in the CBD, and that represented 20% of all money spent in the core.

Black spending power is obviously vital to the health of Johannesburg's CBD, but it seems unlikely that that spending power should have increased more than five-fold in five years.

• The 1975 figures were based on private surveys by two of the city's leading departmental chain stores, and made available to the FM. The surveys were based on data from the Department of Statistics, the Bureau of Market Research and specifically commissioned private research.

Excluding downtown buying by blacks from other townships, the figure of R40m for 1970 quoted by Mandy gives a per capita CBD expenditure by Soweto's 1m residents of only R40 pa, or R3 R4 a month.



Black CBD shoppers . . . a five-fold increase?

to bear this out. The quotation given from the Association's Principles omitted one vitally important phrase. The quote in full is:

"Soweto is recognised as being a permanent and integral part of the Johannesburg metropolitan area. Just like any other satellite city of Johannesburg, its transportation links with the CBD are to be strengthened and improved, but at the same time the establishment of normal suburban or satellite city shopping, business and recreational facilities in Soweto should not be opposed."

In other words, the Johannesburg CBD has explicitly stated it is not opposed to Soweto achieving the same range of facilities as is enjoyed by other satellite cities such as Sandton, Randburg and Germiston. At the same time, the Association is actively working on its own particular responsibility which (to

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NO. 111
PREMIER
21 October 1977

REDAKSI
KABUPATEN
KOTA

STAATSKOERANT, 21 OKTOBER 1977

No. 5778 9

Development, hereby declare that any person who intends engaging the services of a person of the Coloured Group as defined in section 12 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 35 of 1966), in Bethal and Leonard, so that such person will be brought into the area of jurisdiction of the local authority concerned, shall first obtain a certificate in which it is stated that proper housing is available for such person, whether within the area of jurisdiction of that local authority or within the area of jurisdiction of another local authority or will be provided by the employer concerned.

S. J. M. STEYN, Minister of Community Development.

Jacobus Marais Steyn, Minister van Gemeenskapsbou, hierby dat enigiemand wat in Bethal en Leonard 'n persoon van die Gekleurde groep soos gedefinieer in artikel 12 van die Wet op Gekleurde Gebiede, 1966 (Wet 35 van 1966), in dié area wil neem, wat tot meebringing van sulke persoon in die gebied van die betrokke plaaslike owerheid gebring word, moet eers 'n sertifikaat van plaaslike owerheid moet verkry waarin vermeld word dat behoorlike huisvesting vir sulke persoon beskikbaar is, of dat in daardie plaaslike bestuur of gebied, of in die gebied van 'n ander plaaslike bestuur of deur die betrokke werkgewer verskaf sal word.

S. J. M. STEYN, Minister van Gemeenskapsbou.

Employers 'must help' with African housing

84

N. Mercury

22-10-77

GERMISTON — Employers would in future have to do more to help provide housing for their African workers, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. W. A. Cruywagen said here yesterday.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Germiston Afrikaanse Sakekamer he said it was estimated that 67 680 more houses would have to be built for Africans in White areas by 1980. This figure would escalate to 111 780 between 1981 and 1990 and 147 240 between 1991 and the turn of the century.

A letter from the Department suggesting ways and means for employers to do more to provide housing for Africans was now on its way to employers, Mr. Cruywagen said. — (Sapa.)

RDM 3/10/77
86

'White-by-night' go-a head

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE East Rand Administration Board (Erab) has bowed to a request from 54 residents of Rhodesfield, Kempton Park, to declare their suburb "white-by-night."

Early last year, the 54 residents petitioned the Kempton Park Town Council, saying that "the roaming around of non-whites in Rhodesfield Extension No 1 has now reached the point where people voice great dejectedness".

They asked the council to give immediate consideration to declaring the area "white-by-night".

The council supported the petition and in June last year referred the matter to Erab. It will now be referred to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development for his approval.

A board investigation showed that many black pedestrians in the area travelled between the station and their work in the Spartan industrial area.

Some lived with domestic servants in their backyard quarters because of the convenience of being close to Spartan.

The chairman of Erab, Mr Schalk van der Merwe, said the matter had taken so long to serve before the board because of the great amount of investigation and administrative work that had to be done.

The "white-by-night" regulations will come into force when they are gazetted.

GROUP AREAS - ~~GENERAL~~

TRANSUAAAL 4NOV'77 - NOV. 30 78

'Black bosses plan had approval'

gk

Staff Reporter

THE Supreme Court has been asked to decide when a manager is not a manager . . .

Particularly when he is an African learner-manager working in a shop in a white area.

The question came up in Pretoria where Edgars chain store was appealing against a Group Areas Act conviction of an African learner-manager in a shop in Pretoria.

Mr Justice Fritz Steyn and Mr Acting Justice Gordon were told yesterday that Edgars had spent R100 000 on a scheme to train black managers.

The scheme had the blessing of the Department of Bantu Administration, the court was told.

The two judges were hearing an appeal against the conviction of the Edgars' Pretoria regional manager, Mr J McClusky, and an African learner manager, Mr P Motsoane.

Each had been fined R200, or three months

jail by a Pretoria magistrate last April.

It was held then that Mr Motsoane had supervised in an Edgars store in white central Pretoria.

Mr G Alexander, SC, said on behalf of Mr McClusky and Mr Motsoane that Mr Motsoane had been under the supervision of another Edgars manager, head of a nearby shop.

The court then heard argument on the definition of continuous presence of a supervisor.

Mr Alexander said the legislature obviously frowned on a situation involving infrequent visits by a white supervisor.

But, he added, Mr Motsoane's supervisor had paid frequent visits daily to the shop and supervised him.

There was no suggestion that the law had blatantly been flouted and no element of dishonesty, said Mr Alexander.

He submitted that Mr Motsoane had simply been doing his job within the framework of a scheme blessed by the authorities.

For the State, Mr P Jacobs submitted that Mr Motsoane had been the supervisor in the shop and had done more than neutrally work there.

"He exercised a controlling function in the business," said Mr Jacobs.

Mr Acting Justice Gordon said he found it difficult to believe a group such as Edgars would sail round the law.

This, he added, was not the normal Group Areas case in which a white man was a figurehead for a black man's business.

Mr Justice Steyn said that whatever Edgars' motives, Mr Motsoane was part of an overall training scheme in which the emphasis was to orientate him in training.

"Isn't this a very nominal offence?" the judge asked.

Then Mr Acting Justice Gordon said the magistrate who heard the case had possibly been at fault in not considering its personal aspects.

He and Mr Justice Steyn reserved judgment.

Nov 23/11/77

City calls for curb on moves to Lenasia

84

The Johannesburg City Council has asked the Department of Community Development to stop moving Indians from white areas to Lenasia while there is a backlog of 4 000 homes in Lenasia.

The council's management committee believes the natural population growth should be catered for before Indians are resettled in Lenasia from elsewhere.

Also the 2 500 houses planned for the next three years were not enough for the 4 000 backlog, it told the department.

In reply, the Department of Community Development said Indians were being resettled from white areas not for "political or ideological reasons".

Resettlement "provided housing to people who are living under far worse slum conditions and overcrowding than those which prevail in Lenasia at present."

"Nevertheless, a number of houses to be constructed over the next three years will be allocated to deserving cases in Lenasia under an assurance given by the Minister of Community Development."

★ ★ ★

Thanks to a low tender price, an extra 189 economic houses will be built in the coloured suburb of Eldorado Park Extension 7.

Recently the Department of Community Development agreed that the city council should call for tenders of up to R5-million, for financing and building the houses.

This was allowed as there are not enough loans available from the Government for coloured housing.

S. A. Block (Pty) Ltd, submitted the lowest acceptable tender of R3.9-million for 200 economic and 354 sub-economic houses. Owing to the low price for economic houses which will be built for 10 percent less than three years ago, another 189 economic houses will be built.

Mar 12/12/77
**Row flares
at Indian
meeting**

A sectional row broke out among prominent Indians during a Group Areas Board hearing in Sandton today.

The Government committee was investigating possibilities of proclaiming four areas to the north of Johannesburg for the Indian community of Johannesburg and Wynberg.

The areas being investigated are Lombardy, Johannesburg, Marlboro, Sandton, and Waterval East and West, on the border of Sandton.

The row broke out when Mr Ahmde Mia, a spokesman for the Waterval Islamic Institute, owners of Waterval, told the committee that he wanted the area to be used as a conservation area.

He then turned to the other Indians at the hearing and said: "I want to say that I am not an Indian. I was born in South Africa and I want to ask these people if they will allow their children to marry non-Muslims."

Mr Ahmed Rajah, representing Wynberg Indians, objected to Mr Mia's statement but the committee's chairman, Mr S W van Wyk, said Mr Rajah had misunderstood Mr Mia's statement. He only wanted Waterval to be a controlled area.

Two other politicians from the Indian Council, Mr I F H Mayet and Mr S Abram-Mayet, criticised Mr Mia's attitude.

Border area blues



Children in the city . . . what's in store for them in Brits

B P R Skok, Johannesburg:

I write to draw your attention to the considerable hardships being inflicted on Indian employees of companies moving to border areas such as Brits.

In one instance, there are Indian members of staff who hold executive positions. They are employed as buyers and stores controllers, and have been faithful servants of the company for 10 years or more. Their organisation has, in response to requests from the government, moved to the Brits area. These employees have moved heaven and earth in an effort to find housing for themselves and their families. They have found that there are no facilities in Brits for the Indian community, and they now face the loss of their jobs at the end of this year.

Appeals to government authorities to alleviate the hardships caused to these families have failed.

Surely, it should be possible to make provision for a limited number of Indian families to be accommodated in decentralised areas such as Brits, so as to allow employees to continue their service when their company moves to border areas?

There are, to my knowledge, two major concerns that have recently moved to Brits where Indian members of staff have had to resign from senior positions because of these moves. This was because no accommodation whatsoever was available for Indian citizens in decentralised areas.

STAR 14/12/77

84

Steyn pays visit to Fordsburg-Pageview

Following an appeal by the Indian community for a residential area in Johannesburg, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Community Development, Mr. Marais Steyn, and Government officials carried out an inspection of the Fordsburg-Pageview area today.

The Minister was accompanied by the Secretary for Community Development, Mr. Louis Fouche, the Secretary for Indian Affairs, Mr. G. J. Brum-

mer, the regional representative for Community Development, Mr. J. N. Swart, the Chief Town Planner, Mr. L. Claasen and other officials.

The inspection tour of the area was conducted by South African Indian Council (SAIC) executive members Mr. J. N. Reddy (chairman), Mr. I. F. H. Mayet, Mr. J. Carrim and Mr. I. Kathrada.

Mr. Steyn said he could not comment at this stage what the outcome of the inspection would be.

p. 1-2, 3, 5

84



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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Vol. 150j

PRETORIA, 15 DECEMBER 1977
15 DESEMBER 1977

No. 5828

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 350, 1977

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATIONS 150 OF 1958 AND 157 OF 1970, WITHDRAWAL OF PROCLAMATION 170 OF 1960 AND PROCLAMATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT LAUDIUM/CLAUDIUS, DISTRICT OF PRETORIA, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me—

A. by section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966)—

(i) I hereby amend Proclamation 150 of 1958 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (g) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto;

(ii) I hereby withdraw Proclamation 170 of 1960; and

(iii) I hereby amend Proclamation 157 of 1970 by—

(a) the deletion of paragraph (C) thereof; and

(b) the deletion of paragraph (b) of the Schedule thereto.

B. by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I declare that the following areas shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be areas for occupation and ownership by members of the Indian group:

(i) The area defined in the Schedule hereto;

(ii) the area defined in the Schedule to Proclamation 170 of 1960; and

(iii) the area defined in paragraph (b) of the Schedule to Proclamation 157 of 1960.

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

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

66622—1

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 350, 1977

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 150 VAN 1958 EN 157 VAN 1970, WEDERTREKTING VAN PROKLAMASIE 170 VAN 1960 EN VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED IN VERVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE LAUDIUM/CLAUDIUS, DISTRIK PRETORIA, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen—

A. by artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966)—

(i) wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 150 van 1958 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (g) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan;

(ii) trek ek hierby Proklamasie 170 van 1960 in; en

(iii) wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 157 van 1970 deur—

(a) die skraping van paragraaf (C) daarvan; en

(b) die skraping van paragraaf (b) van die Bylae daarvan.

B. by artikel 23 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), verklaar ek hierby dat die volgende gebiede vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, gebiede is vir okkupasie en eienaarskap deur lede van die Indiërgroep

(i) Die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan;

(ii) die gebied omskryf in die Bylae van Proklamasie 170 van 1960; en

(iii) die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (b) van die Bylae van Proklamasie 157 van 1960.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria op hede die Tiende dag van November, Eenduisend Neveonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

5828—1

SCHEDULE

From the point where the middle of Claudius de Vries Drive, Claudius Township (General Plans SG A2944/29 and SG A1141/32), intersects the north-eastern boundary of the said Township, south-eastwards, south-westwards and north-westwards along the said north-eastern, south-eastern and south-western boundaries of Claudius Township (General Plans SG A2944/29 and SG A1141/32) to the point where the last-named boundary is intersected by the middle of Claudius de Vries Drive in the said Claudius Township; thence north-eastwards along the middle of the said Claudius de Vries Drive to the point first mentioned.

No. 356, 1977

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATIONS 151 OF 1958 AND 171 OF 1960 AND APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AREAS AT LAUDIUM, CLAUDIUS, DISTRICT OF PRETORIA, 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—

A. (i) amend Proclamation 151 of 1958 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (F) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in paragraph (I) of the Schedule hereto; and

(ii) amend Proclamation 171 of 1960 by the exclusion from the area defined in the Schedule thereto of the area defined in paragraph (2) of the Schedule hereto;

B. 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 Pretoria this 5venth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

(1) From the point where the middle of Claudius de Vries Drive, Claudius Township (General Plans SG A2944/29 and SG A1141/32), intersects the north-eastern boundary of the said township, south-eastwards, south-westwards and north-westwards along the said north-eastern, south-eastern and south-western boundaries of Claudius Township (General Plans SG A2944/29 and SG A1141/32) to the point where the last-named boundary is intersected by the middle of Claudius de Vries Drive in the said Claudius Township; thence north-eastwards along the middle of the said Claudius de Vries Drive to the point first mentioned.

(2) Beginning at the point where the middle of Maxwell Road is intersected by the middle of Iscor Street; thence south-eastwards along the middle of Maxwell Road, De Vries Drive, Dolomite Street and Quartz Street to where it is intersected by the prolongation of the north-western boundary of Erf 1037; thence north-eastwards along the north-western boundary of the said Erf 1037, across Marie Road and along the boundaries of Erven 324 and 330 so as to include them in this area, to where the prolongation of the north-western boundary of the latter erf intersects the middle of the said Iscor Street, thence generally northwards along the middle of Iscor Street to the point first named.

BYLAE

Vanaf die punt waar die middel van Claudius Devriesrylaan, Claudiusdorp (Algemene Planne LG A2944/29 en LG A1141/32), die noordoostelike grens van genoemde dorp kruis, suidoos, suidwes en noordwes met genoemde noordoostelike, suidoostelike en suidwestelike grense van Claudiusdorp (Algemene Planne LG A2944/29 en LG A1141/32) langs tot by die punt waar laasgenoemde grens gekruis word deur die middel van Claudius Devriesrylaan in genoemde Claudiusdorp; dan noordoos met die middel van genoemde Claudius Devriesrylaan langs tot by die eersgenoemde punt.

No. 356, 1977

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIES 151 VAN 1958 EN 171 VAN 1960 EN TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN GEBIEDE TE LAUDIUM/CLAUDIUS, DISTRIK PRETORIA, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966)—

A. (i) wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 151 van 1958 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (D) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (1) van die Bylae hiervan; en

(ii) wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 171 van 1960 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (2) van die Bylae hiervan;

B. verklaar ek hierby 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 die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewende dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

(1) Vanaf die punt waar die middel van Claudius Devriesrylaan, Claudiusdorp (Algemene Planne LG A2944/29 en LG A1141/32), die noordoostelike grens van genoemde dorp kruis, suidoos, suidwes en noordwes met genoemde noordoostelike, suidoostelike en suidwestelike grense van Claudiusdorp (Algemene Planne LG A2944/29 en LG A1141/32) langs tot by die punt waar laasgenoemde grens gekruis word deur die middel van Claudius Devriesrylaan in genoemde Claudiusdorp; dan noordoos met die middel van genoemde Claudius Devriesrylaan langs tot by die eersgenoemde punt.

(2) Begin by die punt waar die middel van Maxwellweg gekruis word deur die middel van Iscorstraat; daarvandaan suidooswaarts langs die middel van Maxwellweg, Devriesrylaan, Dolomitestraat en Quartzstraat tot waar dit gekruis word deur die verlenging van die noordwestelike grens van Erf 1037; daarvandaan noordooswaarts langs die noordwestelike grens van genoemde Erf 1037, oor Marie weg en langs die grense van Erve 324 en 330 sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot waar die verlenging van die noordwestelike grens van laasgenoemde erf die middel van genoemde Iscorstraat kruis; daarvandaan algemeen noordwaarts langs die middel van Iscorstraat tot by eersgenoemde punt.

No. 371, 1977

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT WITBANK, DISTRICT OF WITBANK, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

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 Fourteenth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

66630—1

No. 371, 1977

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE WITBANK, DISTRIK WITBANK, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

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 Veertiende dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

5842—1

STAR 10/1/78 84

More areas proclaimed for Indians

Three more areas have been proclaimed for use by the Indian community for expansion to Lenasia, Johannesburg.

Among them is the disputed area of Finetown, which the local coloured community said it needed for expansion and a school.

The areas proclaimed are Finetown, Grasmere and Unaville, and according to a Government official, these would be the last areas to be proclaimed for expansion to Lenasia.

About 4 500 ha have been proclaimed since 1976 to the existing areas in Lenasia.

Mr Fred Norman, chairman of the Mid-Ennerdale Coloured Management Committee, said that he was "disappointed." He had no other comment.

INQUIRY

When the Government announced its intention to include Finetown in Lenasia, local coloured leaders urged a Government committee of inquiry to proclaim it for their use.

They said then that their community could use the existing shopping complex, homes and the school which had been overcrowded, because Finetown was adjacent to Mid-Ennerdale.

Although Indian leaders had stressed the need for more land, the former Lenasia management committee chairman, Dr R A M Saljee, said that he was not going to split the black community over the issue.

After two hearings, the Government shelved the idea to proclaim Finetown for Indian use and omitted the area in a master plan for Lenasia.

No official reason could be obtained from the Government for the proclamation.

84
The Cape Times, Wednesday, February 1, 1978 9

Reports jog department

THE Secretary for Community Development, Mr L Fouche, said yesterday that the case of a senior coloured clergyman, who was refused temporary residence in the white area of Heidelberg, was being investigated.

Mr Fouche said the department was investigating the case of Canon George Eksteen because of recent newspaper reports.

He said Canon George Eksteen's application for a permit to remain at the church rectory in the white area of Heidelberg till a house was built for him in the coloured area, had been refused. He had not yet received an appeal against the refusal.

"I am now waiting for a full report of his situation from the Heidelberg town clerk. I am unable to comment further at this stage," Mr Fouche said.

Two weeks after moving into the rectory in Heidelberg he was told by the town clerk that a letter was in the post from the Department of Community Development, instructing him to move to the town's coloured area within two weeks.

Canon Eksteen said yesterday he was still waiting for the letter.

(84) FM 10/2/78

INDIAN LAND White sellers cry foul

Property owners in Claudius, south-west of Pretoria, are upset about the proclamation of the area as a new Indian township. Not because they don't want Indians living there. But because they won't be able to sell their land directly to the new residents.

The Department of Community Development is expropriating Claudius, previously a white township, to allow expansion from over-crowded Laudium, across the main Rustenburg highway.

Claudius land owners were hoping that it would be declared a "controlled area," which means the Minister of Community Development could have granted permits enabling whites to sell land directly to Indians. Because the artificial restrictions imposed by the Group Areas Act have made the Indians land-hungry, the owners felt they would have got far better prices this way.

In anticipation, the residential land had been provisionally bought out by wealthy Indians at prices ranging around R10/m², with up to R130/m² being offered for business land.

But now Community Development has declared Claudius a full *group area* which means that, under the Group Areas Act, the present white landowners may not sell directly to the new Indian residents. Instead, the Department is expropriating the land and has called for compensation claims.

By law, it has to pay market values. But these will probably be based on an artificially restricted market which excludes the Indian buyers. The landowners are putting in for around R54/m² on business land, which they say is the most

they could expect if they were selling to whites.

But they are afraid that Community Development may agree to pay only in the region of R22 to R32/m² (still in excess of what they originally paid). They argue that this is against the operation of a free enterprise system with the land going at its true market value.

However, the Indian community counters that the free sale of land to wealthy Indian developers would have undermined the real purpose of providing low-cost housing for the needy.

Says Aboo Ebrahim, a past member of the Laudium Management Committee: "Free enterprise in our situation is a myth. You can't talk about it when your opportunities are limited by separate development. In this case, free enterprise would have left families at the mercy of unscrupulous landlords, with no option of doing anything about it."

The Pretoria Indian community has been battling to get Claudius since 1973, when signs of a housing shortage first appeared. Two requests for it to be proclaimed as an Indian township were turned down following objections from residents of Claudius itself and the nearby white township of Erasmia, and the Minister of Planning gave the assurance that the area would remain white.

Following further appeals to Government on overcrowding in Laudium, and the logic of extending to nearby Claudius (which had only 25 white homes anyway), a Department of Planning hearing was held in September 1977.

The Pretoria City Council supported the Indians' application since Laudium itself couldn't be expanded because of its dolomite structure (which could cause sinkholes), and Claudius was proclaimed as an Indian area on December 15 1977.

The council expects that since the township falls within the Pretoria municipal boundary (as does Laudium), it will be responsible for servicing and controlling the area.

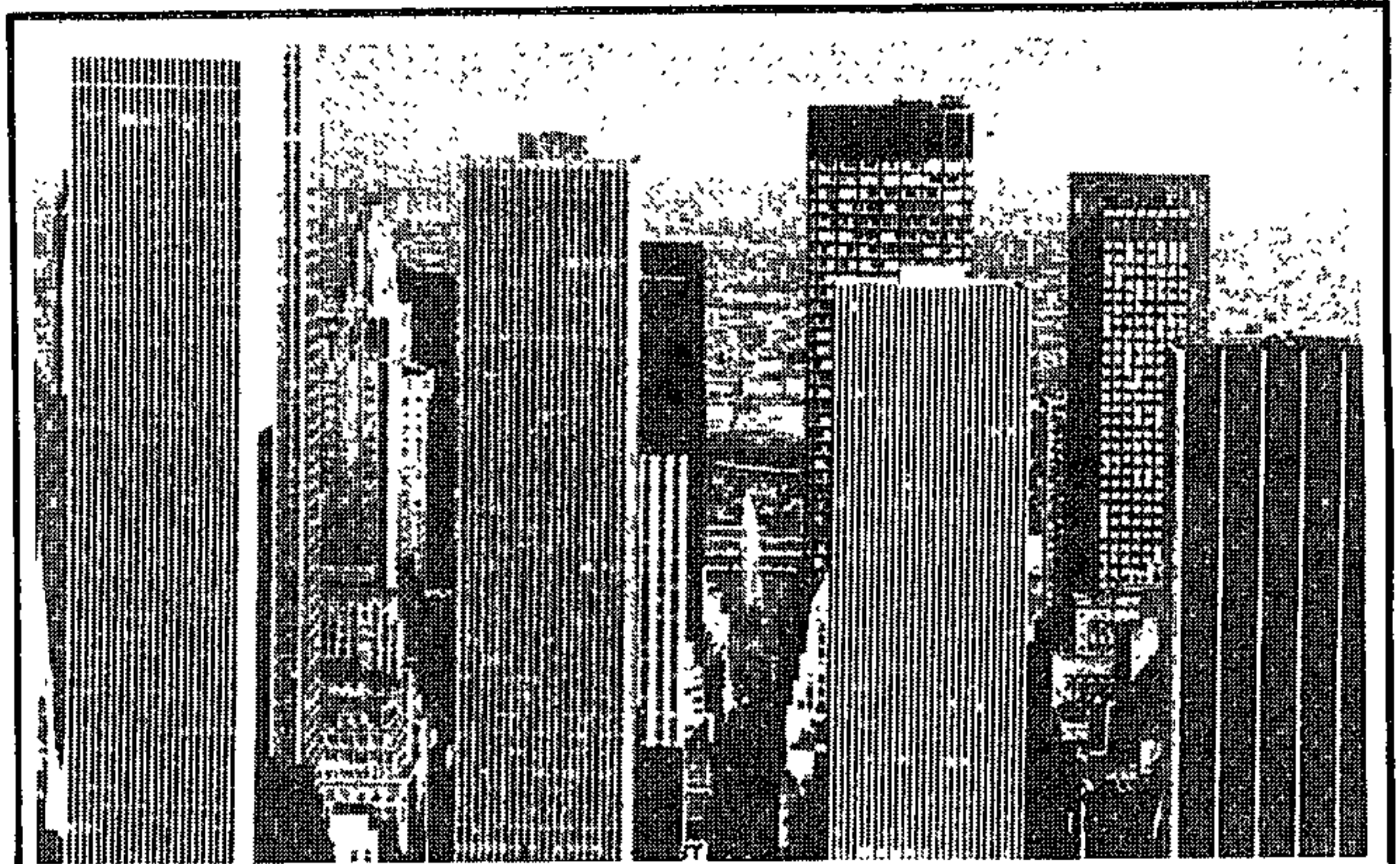
Claudius, around 54 ha in area, also has a dolomite structure which makes about one-fifth of it impossible to develop. Part of the remaining area is safe for one-storey houses, part for up to three storeys and the rest is completely safe.

Houses will be allocated on a first-come-first-served basis, with government loans being made available to buyers. The business sites will probably be sold on public auction at a fair price.

Ten years ago in Laudium a 316 m² business site was sold on public auction to eager buyers for R19 000, although the municipal valuation was only R2 200.

The Pretoria City Council has supported suggestions to replan the township and sub-divide the land into 750 smallish (around 500 m²) stands suitable for low-cost housing. With 900 families on the waiting list, this will take care of the most needy.

But with Claudius on the road, it's likely that the Indian community will start looking to nearby Erasmia and Christoburg, needed to meet their housing needs up to the year 2000.



That vast pool of vacant new office space in the US is drying up. The Building Owners and Managers Association, which keeps tabs on the situation, says overall occupancy has crept up in recent months from 90,41% to 91,23%. Best-performing city has been Atlanta. The improvement is put down to the absence of new construction, rising confidence in the US economic situation and expansion by existing tenants. If only it would happen here.

Polisie hof toe met hulle

84

RAPPORT
12/2/78

GEVALLE waar anderskleuriges in Hillbrow woon, word deur die polisie ondersoek en mense sal mettertyd voor die hof gedaag word, sê 'n woordvoerder van die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou.

Die woordvoerder sê omdat dit onwettig vir anderskleuriges is om in Hillbrow te woon, is die hele saak in die hande van die polisie. Die polisie ondersoek baie gevalle nadat hulle klagtes van inwoners in Hillbrow ontvang het, sê die woordvoerder.

Brig. J. S. L. Engelbrecht, afdelingspeur-offisier in Johannesburg, sê as klagtes hieroor ontvang word, sal dit ondersoek word. Hy wou geen verdere kommentaar lewer nie.

FEBRUARY 1978

44

WEDNESDAY, 8 FEBRUARY 1978

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply: X

Indian group area north of Johannesburg

*1. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

What progress has been made by his Department in regard to the proclamation of an Indian group area north of Johannesburg?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

Following a request by the Sandton Municipality for the establishment of a group area for Indian inhabitants within its municipal boundaries, a Committee of the Group Areas Board investigated several proposed areas on 12 December 1977. As soon as certain statutory requirements have been complied with, the report of the said Board will be submitted to me for consideration.

Telephones in Lenasia X

(84)

259. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

How many (a) applications for telephones were received and (b) telephones were installed for private and business purposes, respectively, in Lenasia in 1977.

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

	Private	Business
(a)	566	160
(b)	1 728	204

Note: The figures include new services, transfers, etc.

84

Telephone exchanges in certain townships X

260. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

Whether the townships of Protea, Coronationville, Bosmont and Mid-Ennersdale are served by their own telephone exchanges; if so, how many (a) applications for telephones were received and (b) telephones were installed for private and business purposes, respectively, in each area in 1977.

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

No; (a) and (b) fall away.

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Het ... ~~...~~ waaraan om met ander werkers saam te span om iets te verander?

Can toevallige en kontratarbeiders alleenlik

1. Gaan u probeer om terug na die plaas te kom of nie?

Waarom/Vaarom nie?

MIXED FACILITIES

84

FM 10/3/78

FM 10/3/78

What's on the menu?

The Wimpy Bar which crowns Johannesburg's Carlton Centre has become the favourite haunt of many a black couple taking their kids out for an evening or weekend treat. And the atmosphere couldn't be more relaxed.

But the few other multi-racial restaurants in the city are almost all in plush hotels and therefore beyond the financial reach of most Soweto families. All the more welcome then that Nigel Mandy's Johannesburg CBD Association has thrown its weight behind applications to banish Jim Crow-apartheid from a few more of the lower-priced unlicensed eating places.

Among those who are submitting applications to government to desegregate are Pumpnickel, Charcoal Grill, Juice Farm, Coffeebon, and Candy Fruit & Nectar Bar in the Carlton Centre; Golden Egg in Darragh House; and the Wimpy Bar in North City.

Last year Garlicks of Carlton Centre didn't take too kindly to *FM* enquiries as to whether it was planning to apply for its black customers to be allowed to use its restaurants. But it now also has an application in to government, along with Edgars, Greatermans, John Orr's, and the Eloff Street OK.

According to Mandy, the two ministers concerned, Community Development's Marais Steyn and Prad's Dr Vosloo, have given assurances that "each permit would be considered by the two departments on its individual merits and in the context of the central city's situation."

Desegregating licensed premises requires their being granted "international" status under the Liquor Act. Among those who plan to have their applications in by the March 31 deadline are Fontana, Steers, Cafe d'Italie, and Curry Tavern of Carlton Centre; the venerable old Phoenix and the East Afri-

Financial Mail March 10 1978

can in Bree Street; Pung Ching in the Markade, and Portugal in Troye Street. Carlton's multi-racial Wimpy Bar, which is unlicensed, is also applying.

What of others? Chez Mariano in Kine Centre is going to "wait and see," its manager tells the *FM*. "You can't put

yourself in front of the South African situation." He handles black customers on an ad hoc basis, phoning the authorities for permission. The Caravelle, in the heart of Hollard Street, is not applying until it "sees how it works out for other restaurants."

Le Baron and Norman's Grill say they intend applying shortly. So does Chez Andre.

There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, but it would be good to see government approving all the applications.

GANDA GOVIND BOUGHT HIS LENASIA LAND, SO DID TWO OTHERS—AND GANDA WANTS IT BACK

THE incredible story of how Mr Ganda Govind bought a site for his new home in Lenasia and then saw it transferred to three other people while he fought vainly to regain it can be revealed by the Sunday Express today.

It is the story of one man's nightmare battle against the Department of Community Development and stubborn bureaucracy. Today, seven years later, he still cannot get any satisfaction.

Someone else has HIS stand — and despite him employing lawyers, appealing to the Secretary for the Department, and even laying a charge of fraud at John Vorster Square, he cannot get it back.

According to documents in the possession of the Sunday Express, the Community Development Board has allowed the last three buyers to break the stringent conditions of its standard deed of sale.

Two of the transactions are recorded as "gifts" but in each case R3 000 changed hands.

The family's struggle to get possession of the block of Lenasia building land, bought from the Community Development Board, began in 1971 with a Departmental eviction notice ordering them out of their Newclare home.

Since then, DCC inspectors have made several dawn raids on Mr Govind's home to order him to obey his eviction notice.

"I would have been delighted to get out years ago, but the board will not give me possession of the site I purchased from them so that I can build our new home," Mr Govind said.

"Since I bought it, the land has been sold in some strange way to three other people and the third of them is now building a house on it," he said.

Mr Govind's purchase of the site was approved and he paid R750 by cheque, receiving a DCC Deed of Sale for Erf 1452, Lenasia, dated May 26, 1971.

He then began negotiating a building society loan with the intention of building as soon as possible, but transfer was delayed because the Community Development Board was in the process of resuming the land from a previous purchaser who had not fulfilled the conditions of sale.

Heartbreak of fight against officialdom

By



DEREK TAYLOR

A year after his purchase, the board informed Mr Govind that transfer could not proceed "at the moment", but meanwhile the board undertook "... to keep your documents in the security files".

The board was apparently awaiting transfer to itself, from the previous purchaser, so that transfer could be made to Mr Govind.

Transfer duty was paid to the Receiver of Revenue by Mr Govind on March 27, 1972, on the board's instructions.

The land is a highly

prized corner plot in a select area of Lenasia, near schools, shops, and sporting facilities.

Nearly three years after his purchase he was called to the board's offices and told that because of "an inadvertent error" his plot had been sold and transferred to a Mr Rashid Sujee and that he could no longer get transfer of his purchase.

Investigation revealed that the land had been sold seven months earlier.

The board offered to sell him less attractive plots or make some monetary com-

pensation.

Mr Govind told the board he had bought his plot for special reasons, he was the legal owner according to the board's deed of sale and official receipt for his money — and he wanted his plot back.

"How can a plot that has been legally sold to me then be legally sold to somebody else?" asked Mr Govind.

It is a condition of the board's land sales that building be completed upon purchased plots within a year of transfer.

If the purchaser fails to erect a satisfactory dwelling within a year, the deed of sale requires him to sell the plot back to the board.

A Sunday Express investigation has disclosed that Mr Sujee not only failed to erect an approved dwelling but also managed to circumvent the CDB's deed of sale requirements by transferring the land to Mr D Dadoo through a Deed of Gift.

But Mr Dadoo told the Sunday Express he paid R3 000 to Mr Sujee for the land last October.

Mr Dadoo did not build on the land. Instead he passed it on to Mr M A Kara by Deed of Gift and received R3 000 for it.

Mr Sujee therefore made a profit of R2 750 by dealing



● Ganda Govind waiting by his Lenasia stand — but somebody else is already building a house on the property

Mr Govind was then told that the whole matter would be cleared up by the Pretoria office.

A month later he received a letter from the Department's Johannesburg Regional Representative informing him: "The only assistance the department can offer you is a recommendation to the Community Development Board to transfer an alternative, more or less similar, available erf to you."

As the seventh anniversary of his purchase approached, Mr Govind attempted to initiate an independent investigation of the board's handling of the affair — and how the land came to be sold to three other buyers — by laying a charge of fraud against the department at John Vorster Square.

Mr Govind's previous attempt to get his land back was a written plea, with the documents of purchase, to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn.

He has not received an answer.

The Sunday Express approached the department's Johannesburg office to ask what was being done. A spokesman said no comment was possible because the matter had been handed to the Deputy State Attorney's office and was sub judice.

A spokesman for the Deputy State Attorney's office said that, so far as he was aware, no court proceedings had been instituted.

Sandton welcome to Indian homes

(84) 25/4/78 Star
A prestige Indian township of nearly 1 000 houses is to be developed on a large tract of land at Sandton.

The township will be surrounded on three sides by white areas and by the black Alexandra township on the other. It is to be called Marlboro.

About 20 white families will be affected when Marlboro is proclaimed as a full group area for Wynberg's Indian community on Friday.

The plan, which has already been extensively lobbied among Sandton residents, has not raised a single objection from resident communities according to Mr Dave Dalling, MP for Sandton.

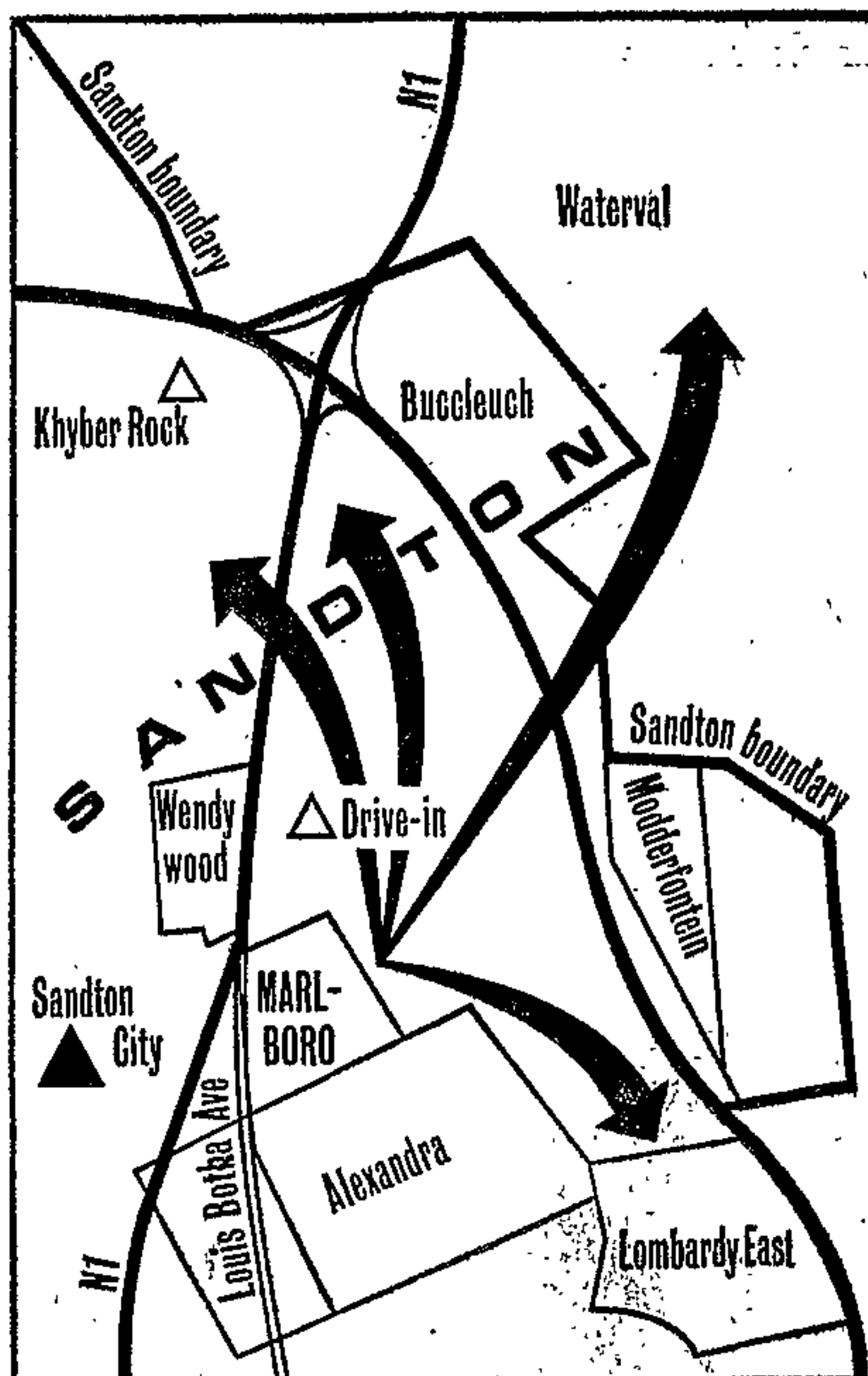
In making the decision the Government reversed a previous Cabinet ruling — the turnabout being hailed by Mr Dalling as "a triumph for patience, tolerance and good relations."

STRONG CASE

Marlboro and adjacent areas will be expropriated from whites by the Government, but it has still to be decided whether the Sandton Town Council or the Government will develop the new Indian area.

The township will have about 900 houses spreading across the existing "white" proclaimed area of Marlboro and overflowing into part of Lombardy. A block of flats is included in the scheme.

It is designed primarily to house the Indian community presently living in "shoddy" conditions in Wynberg but it is expected to attract Indian fami-



lies from other areas as well. Wynberg's Indian community has received the go-ahead to start planning for the future in a new "prestige township" to be located in the Sandton suburb of Marlboro. The area, formerly reserved for whites, is to be rezoned. The arrows on the map indicate the eventual sprawl of the growing Indian community to the north of Johannesburg.

The decision came after a strong case had been made by the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn.

The Deputy Minister of Planning, Mr Punt Janson,

said the decision will appear in the Government Gazette on Friday.

The final borders of the township, he said yesterday, had not yet been defined and that areas still

To Page 3, Col 8

HowARD 12 26 April 1978.
Question 2 Col. 695

~~84~~
84

X Request by S.A. Indian Council in X
connection with removal of Indian traders
from Transvaal platteland towns

*2 Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the
Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether the South African Indian Council made a request to him during 1977 in connection with the removal of Indian traders from Transvaal platteland towns; if so, what was the nature of the request;
- (2) whether the request was acceded to; if not, what reasons were given for the refusal.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) Yes, that the proposed resettlement of Indian traders be halted.
- (2) No The hon. member is referred to the explanation given by me in reply to questions on the same subject put to me last year during the debate on Vote 34, Indian Affairs, at the Committee Stage of the Appropriation Bill.

INDIANS (84) FM 28/4/78
Better than Lenasia?

As we predicted (*Property* January 27) the Indians of Sandton, north of Johannesburg, have been allocated Marlboro township.

Deputy planning minister Punt Janson indicated as much to the Senate early in the week.

Pretoria has thus accepted the basic proposals contained in a report by RAU's Professor Dries Oosthuizen, namely that there is a need for an Indian township in Johannesburg's northern area and that this township should start with 900 houses.

Will this make the 1 500 or so Indians now living temporarily in Sandton's Wynberg industrial township (next to Alexandra) happy?

Not likely, even though it's better than being shunted away to Lenasia, about 35 km to the south. Trouble is, the Indians themselves favoured not Marlboro but Waterval, nearer Halfway House, because the Islamic Institute is there. And because it's further from dangerous old Alex.

Race in bars go Hillbrow

29/4/78 Star (84) (513)

"The whys and wherefores are not our business and we follow whatever policy the department adopts as regards these illegal residents," said the policeman.

No Complaints

Mr Alf Widman, PFP MP for Hillbrow, said from Parliament in Cape Town: "I know of a few blocks where coloured people are living, but I've had no complaints from other races living there."

"And I don't think there will be any complaints as long as everyone behaved himself."

Mr Ralph Peffer, a member of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee, said: "There is a chronic shortage of homes for coloured people."

"The coloured people in Hillbrow and other areas are not acting in defiance of Government policy, they just desperately want a roof over their heads."

Moving out

Mr Peffer said he and other officials had spoken to police at John Vorster Square, who had been very sympathetic.

Several flat-letting agencies in Johannesburg, said that whites had been moving out to the suburbs for several months, and one estimated that there were five times as many empty flats in the area now compared with a year ago.

Mr J Swart, regional representative of the Department of Community Development, was not available when The Star tried to contact him for comment.

Kevin Murray

Hundreds of black, coloured and Indian people are illegally renting flats in and around Hillbrow following a mass exodus of whites from the area.

These contraventions of the Group Areas Act are not confined to the Hillbrow area of Johannesburg, and an investigation by The Star this week revealed several other "white" areas where coloured people are living without permits.

Other points which came to light were:

- Police are aware of the situation and are investigating several cases.

- Coloured people have moved into Hillbrow because of an acute housing shortage in their own areas.

- Whites moved out of the area because of the high crime rate and the bad reputation of Hillbrow.

- White families living in the same blocks as coloured people have no complaints about their neighbours.

High costs

A senior Johannesburg policeman said: "Coloured people are streaming into Hillbrow and Joubert Park.

"You can virtually pick any oldish block and be sure of finding at least one coloured tenant. Flat owners are allowing non-whites in in order to meet their high costs — imagine what you'll pay for an empty block in Hillbrow," he said.

"We have certain cases under investigation, but this is, strictly speaking, the responsibility of the Department of Community Development."

'Black and white live here peaceably'

The caretaker of a block of flats in Jeppe Street, where most of the tenants are coloured, said: "Black and white live here peaceably. Police visit us sometimes, but there have been no prosecutions yet."

A coloured woman, who rents a flat there, said: "I just can't get a place to stay anywhere else. I was told at the department I shouldn't bother applying — it was hopeless."

A coloured musician, who pays R47 a month for his furnished room in the block, said: "I've stayed all over Johannesburg, in Hillbrow, Doornfontein, Berea.

"This is the first place where we aren't hassled. I was once made to give a statement to Group Areas police."

"A lot of my friends now live in Hillbrow, because they work there. They can't get accommodation where they are supposed to live."

R500 000 recreation centre is planned for Hillbrow



Mr Simon Chilchik... pushing for recreation centres.

LIONS International is co-operating with Mr Simon Chilchik, Progressive Federal Party city councillor for Hillbrow, in raising R500 000 for a recreation centre in Hillbrow.

This was confirmed to the Sunday Express this week by Mr Julian Gelb, zone chairman of five Lions International branches in Hillbrow and adjoining suburbs.

"There should be at least four recreation centres in Hillbrow with its 82 000 population. Council policy is to provide one for every 20 000 people," Mr Chilchik said. "Yet the city council has up to

LIONS INTERNATIONAL TO HELP RAISE CASH

BY JEANLE MAY

now refused to make money available.

"I attribute the high incidence of crime in Hillbrow partly to the lack of a recreation centre," he added.

"Young people tend to congregate around pinball alleys, and there is only one small park for Hillbrow's 10 000 children and 25 000 pensioners."

His campaign for a recreation centre was part of the long term need to make the environment acceptable for family living.

"Hillbrow, which brings the city council almost R18-million in rates every year, will become a blighted area — and people will move away from it unless something is done soon."

It was a step in the right direction that the Johannesburg City

Council had recently started a full town planning survey of Hillbrow which, said Mr Chilchik, would "put it under the microscope."

"The survey will take about a year, and by that time, with the help of Lions International, there should be enough in the kitty to get the recreation centre off the ground at once."

Mr Chilchik has been councillor for Hillbrow since March last year and is a favourite in the constituency for the PFP nomination in the provincial council by-election.

The vacancy was created by the recent death of Mr Dave Epstein.

14/5/78

(84)

(84)

Curbs on Lenasia prefabs

The Johannesburg City Council and Lenasia's management committee are clamping down on prefabricated asbestos buildings being used as dwellings in Lenasia.

Notices aimed at "scaring" other residents into not building such structures and "exploiting" tenants have been sent out, according to Mr Dennis Pillay, chairman of Lenasia's management committee.

"Our people are using these dwellings in desperation because there is a chronic housing shortage. Families occupying these units and who pay rent will not be prosecuted," Mr Pillay said.

"Those who received notices should go to the council's offices in Braamfontein with a plan of the dwelling and reasons for erecting it."

17/5/78 Star 84

Row looms on new boss for coloureds

Johannesburg's Coloured Management Committee is objecting to a proposal that a West Rand Administration Board official, Mr M P Wilsnach, be appointed as director of the city council's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department.

Mr Wilsnach is deputy chief director of Wrab. He was previously Wrab's housing director.

The present Director of Coloured and Asian Affairs director is Dr E J Jammie who retired last year but was kept on by the council for a year on a contract which ends next month.

Mr I Richards, chairman of the Coloured Management Committee, said today the city council's management committee had said it was in favour of Mr Wilsnach.

But after a delegation from the Coloured Management Committee objected, Mr Wilsnach's proposed appointment would be reconsidered. Mr Richards said he and most of his committee had two objections:

● Mr Wilsnach worked for Wrab which had a "stigmatised reputation" — "he comes from something we don't like," he said.

Mr Richards said he objected to the manner in which the board handled the Soweto disturbances.

● The Coloured Management Committee did not know Mr Wilsnach, but knew the two other possible candidates for the position, selected from 17 applicants.

The other two candidates in line for the job are Mr H W K Cunningham-Scott, the present deputy director of the Coloured and Asian Affairs Department, and Mr Ivor Robinson, the former manager of the Oriental Plaza. Mr Richards said both

and had worked well with them in the past.

Mr Dennis Pillay, chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee, said a delegation from his committee would discuss

the appointment with the council's management on Monday next week.

The Coloured Management Committee will debate the matter at its meeting tomorrow.

Fears rise in Group Area clamp

A Government clampdown on coloured and Indian people obliged to live in white areas because they have nowhere else to go has begun in Hillbrow and Braamfontein.

At least five people have been told by police to leave the flats they occupy and one coloured leader says he has heard of many other cases.

This follows a report in The Star which spotlighted the plight of hundreds of people forced to contravene the Group Areas Act because of acute housing shortages in their own areas.

Police have refused to comment, but the Minister of Community Development, Mr Steyn has said Group Areas detectives had

been instructed to take action.

One man, who did not want to be identified, said: "Police came and told me to leave my flat by the end of the month. Now I don't know what to do."

"The most depressing part is that foreigners can come into the country and get a flat, but we, who are born and bred here, can't get one."

"I would have thought that at a time like this, when the eyes of the world are on South Africa, their attitude would have been different," he said.

Mr Ralph Peffer, of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee,

said he had heard of many people "being dragged to court for alleged contraventions of the Group Areas Act."

Coloured leaders in Johannesburg are to hold an urgent meeting to discuss the issue and possible action they can take.

Mr I F H Mayet, executive member of the Indian Council, described the actions as "ridiculous."

"I firmly believe the status quo should be maintained. It seems ridiculous that landlords in white areas who cannot let flats should be forced to allow perfectly good tenants to leave," Mr Mayet said.

Mr Arthur Booyens, a member of the Coloured Representative Council and member of the Free-

dom Party of Southern Africa, said: "There is a by-election in the area and now coloured and Indian people prove to be pawns in white politics."

"If the people are being victimised then other housing must be provided. They have not molested anybody and were afraid to leave their homes. It is a show of force."

Dr E J Jammie, director of the Johannesburg City Council's Coloured and Indian Affairs Department, said he could only hope that coloured and Indian people ejected from flats in white areas could find other accommodation.

"I don't know what the future of these people will be," he added.

The 'ghost' tenants tell of their fears

Kevin Murray

Coloured and Indian people who live illegally in white areas of Johannesburg claim they are subject to a life of fear, victimisation and exploitation.

"We are forced to live in these areas because of an acute housing shortage in our own areas," said one man, who asked to remain anonymous.

"And that is where our problems start."

He said, he and his wife slip in and out of their Doornfontein flat in darkness so as not to attract attention to their presence in the block.

"We can't have friends and are cut off from our own people — it is depressing, terribly so."

Because they are illegal tenants they cannot be fussy about their flats and have to make do with "slum homes," he claims.

"Often we pay a deposit and rent in advance to be told a few days later that police are coming and we have to leave. We are not refunded and can't claim our money back through the police," he said.

"We live in constant fear of a police raid and often I can't sleep at night. If I'm thrown out of these flats I just don't know where I would go."

An unmarried mother, who lives in Doornfontein, said: "It's not as if I have here by choice. It is a slum area and without us coloured people Doornfontein would be a ghost town."

A young married father in Hillbrow said: "If I could leave this flat tomorrow and go into my own area I would. I've once been conned out of my deposit by a caretaker who told me police were on their way. "I just packed up and ran and didn't stay to fight with her for my R70," he said.

A young woman said: "If I stand outside my block men passersby think I'm a prostitute and try to pick me up. This is a rough area and I really hate staying here, but I have no choice."

A qualified yes... provided they are decent

A snap poll among Hillbrow flatdwellers has shown that there is widespread sympathy for coloured and Indian people compelled to live there because of the housing shortage in their own areas.

Most of the 110 people interviewed by a team of reporters from The Star last night had no objection to their coloured and Indian neighbours — provided they maintained a decent standard of living.

Among those opposed to the idea were a number of people who expressed vehement objections. Of the 110 flat-dwellers questioned, only 31 were against.

The majority of those without objection stipulated two qualifications.

● That the term "coloured" embraced

I am always in a nervous state and come home at night to lock myself away from police or whites who want to make trouble.

"I don't know what would happen if I were told to leave now. Where could I possibly go to with my one-month old baby?" she asked.

A young married father in Hillbrow said: "If I could leave this flat tomorrow and go into my own area I would. I've once been conned out of my deposit by a caretaker who told me police were on their way. "I just packed up and ran and didn't stay to fight with her for my R70," he said.

A young woman said: "If I stand outside my block men passersby think I'm a prostitute and try to pick me up. This is a rough area and I really hate staying here, but I have no choice."

In three of the blocks a Star reporter visited last night, the tenants said it was the first time they had seen each other in one flat.

Hillbrow shows sympathy for coloured tenants

Most people said they had no contact with their neighbours. One woman's view was: "They could be purple for all I care."

Mrs E Dent said: "We are a mixed nation and must learn to live together. It has got to come. "I think the idea is

disgusting," was the response of one objector. "I moved out of a building because coloureds moved in. I told my 14 and 15-year-old daughters not to have anything to do with the coloured youths who greeted them in the lifts."

A superintendent of one block of flats had no personal prejudices but said the holding company of the block objected very strongly, claiming that white tenants would move

fighting in the army for South Africa, but aren't allowed decent accommodation," said another.

"I can afford to buy a new house," said one Indian businessman, "but because there just aren't any available I'm forced to live in a hovel like this."

Many suggested that the Johannesburg suburb of Claremont be proclaimed a coloured area to ease the housing shortage.

"It is too close to coloured areas for whites and is nearly a ghost town. There are only 20 families living there that I know of," said one woman.

"It is surrounded by Bosmont, Newclare and

out if coloureds moved in. Miss C Rose said: "I don't mind if they are decent people. Their money is as good as anyone else's."

But a white immigrant had different views: "A white area should stay white. If the landlords want to make a profit they must not do so at the expense of the white community."

Miss Mary Rowland thought it was wrong to evict coloured people if they caused no trouble — "there are some whites living here I'd like to kick out."

Of those interviewed, about 50 percent felt strongly about coloured people being evicted, especially in view of the number of empty flats in Hillbrow and the inadequate accommodation available for them in the townships.

Westbury and if the Government just extended the boundary to include Claremont they would get rid of many applications for housing by one small move."

A coloured salesman said: "I do not intend moving from my flat and I have not been informed to leave either. If I'm moved then the authorities must give me a house, because I can afford one."

The caretaker of one block in Jeppe Street said he often had coloured families sleeping in their cars outside his flats.

"I get up to 25 people a day asking me for accommodation, and my block is now 99 percent coloured," he said. "They are fabulous, trouble-free tenants and I prefer them to white tenants."

But other caretakers and landlords are known to take advantage of their illegal tenants. "They force us to pay rent early or face eviction within the hour, and they make us see to things in the flat that are normally their responsibility," said one coloured mother.

"If my maid doesn't come in to look after my baby I have to stay home and risk my job. I also can't risk having a friend around to babysit in case my caretaker sees her."

Police raids and probes by the Department of Community Development keep many breadwinners away from work in order to keep their families under a roof.

"So we live in fear of losing our homes and our jobs," said one man.

No. 112, 1978

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT KLERKSDORP, DISTRICT OF KLERKSDORP, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL.

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 Coloured group.

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

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

SCHEDULE

COLOURED GROUP

Portion 384 (Diagram SG A5220/77) and Portion 378 (Diagram SG A5458/74), both portions of Portion 1 of the farm Townlands of Klerksdorp 424 IP, in their entirety.

No. 113, 1978

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT BRITS, DISTRICT OF BRITS, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL.

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

No. 112, 1978

(84)

19/5/78

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE KLERKSDORP, DISTRIK KLERKSDORP, PROVINSHIE TRANSVAAL.

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 Gekleurde groep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Ses-en-twintigste dag van April Eenduisend Negehoenderd Agt-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

BYLAE

GEKLEURDE GROEP

Gedeelte 384 (Kaart LG A5220/77) en Gedeelte 378 (Kaart LG A5458/74), albei gedeeltes van Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Townlands of Klerksdorp 424 IP, in hulle geheel.

No. 113, 1978

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE BRITS, DISTRIK BRITS, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL.

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

COMM AREA OF T Und Comm hereby inclusi as in defin Giv of S April N. DI By C S. J. F. gra kol we of we and A. of w 36 W. m

Erf 6460; occupation and ownership by members of the Indian
rens vangroup.

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

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

SCHEDULE
INDIAN GROUP

From the southernmost beacon of Portion 447 (Diagram
SG A2524/40) of the farm Roodekopjes or Zwartkopjes
427 JQ, south-eastwards in a straight line to the western-
most beacon of Portion 85 (Diagram SG A842/29) of
the farm Krokodil drift 446 JQ; thence generally south-
westwards and north-westwards along the south-eastern
and south-western boundaries of Portion 44 (Diagram SG
A3804/25) of the farm Krokodil drift 446 JQ to the south-
eastern beacon of Portion 398 (Diagram SG A7101/76)
of the farm Krokodil drift 446 JQ; thence generally west-
wards along the southern boundaries of the said Portion
398 to Beacon F on Diagram SG A7101/76 thereof; thence
northwards in a straight line to Beacon A on the said
diagram; thence south-westwards, north-westwards and
north-eastwards along the south-eastern, south-western
and north-western boundaries of the following portions
of the farm Krokodil drift 446 JQ: Portion 43 (Diagram
SG A3803/25) and Portion 42 (Diagram SG A3802/25),
to the first-mentioned beacon.

No. 114, 1978

APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966 IN AN
AREA AT BRITS, DISTRICT OF BRITS, 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 area
defined in the Schedule hereto.

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

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

From the southernmost beacon of Portion 447 (Dia-
gram SG A2524/40) of the farm Roodekopjes or Zwart-
kopjes 427 JQ, south-eastwards in a straight line to the
westernmost beacon of Portion 85 (Diagram SG A842/29)
of the farm Krokodil drift 446 JQ; thence generally south-
westwards and north-westwards along the south-eastern
and south-western boundaries of Portion 44 (Diagram SG
A3804/25) of the farm Krokodil drift 446 JQ to the south-
eastern beacon of Portion 398 (Diagram SG A7101/76)
of the farm Krokodil drift 446 JQ; thence generally west-
wards along the southern boundaries of the said Portion
398 to Beacon F on Diagram SG A7101/76; thence north-
wards in a straight line to Beacon A on the said diagram;
thence south-westwards, north-westwards and north-east-
wards along the south-eastern, south-western and north-
western boundaries of the following portions of the farm
Krokodil drift 446 JQ: Portion 43 (Diagram SG A3803/25)
and Portion 42 (Diagram SG A3802/25), to the first-
mentioned beacon.

is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Indiër-
groep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek
van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Ses-en-twintigste
dag van April, Eenduisend Negehoenderd Agt-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

BYLAE
INDIËRGROEP

Vanaf die suidelikste baken van Gedeelte 447 (Kaart
LG A2524/40) van die plaas Roodekopjes of Zwart-
kopjes 427 JQ, suidoos reguit tot by die westelikste baken
van Gedeelte 85 (Kaart LG A842/29) van die plaas
Krokodil drift 446 JQ; dan algemeen suidwes en noordwes
met die suidoostelike en suidwestelike grense van Gedeelte
44 (Kaart LG A3804/25) van die plaas Krokodil drift
446 JQ langs tot by die suidoostelike baken van Gedeelte
398 (Kaart LG A7101/76) van die plaas Krokodil drift
446 JQ; dan algemeen wes met die suidelike grense van
die genoemde Gedeelte 398 langs tot by Baken F op
kaart LG A7101/76 daarvan; dan noord reguit tot by
Baken A op genoemde kaart; dan suidwes, noordwes en
noordoos met die suidoostelike, suidwestelike en noord-
westelike grense van die volgende gedeeltes van die plaas
Krokodil drift 446 JQ langs: Gedeelte 43 (Kaart LG
A3803/25) en Gedeelte 42 (Kaart LG A3802/25) tot by
die eersgenoemde baken.

No. 114, 1978

TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE
WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966 IN
'N GEBIED TE BRITS, DISTRIK BRITS, 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 arti-
kels 16 tot en met 23 en 29 tot en met 37 van genoemde
Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, van toe-
passing 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 Ses-en-twintigste
dag van April Eenduisend Negehoenderd Agt-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

Vanaf die suidelikste baken van Gedeelte 447 (Kaart
LG A2524/40) van die plaas Roodekopjes of Zwartkopjes
427 JQ, suidoos reguit tot by die westelikste baken van
Gedeelte 85 (Kaart LG A842/29) van die plaas Krokodil-
drift 446 JQ; dan algemeen suidwes en noordwes met die
suidoostelike en suidwestelike grense van Gedeelte 44
(Kaart LG A3804/25) van die plaas Krokodil drift 446
JQ langs tot by die suidoostelike baken van Gedeelte 398
(Kaart LG A7101/76) van die plaas Krokodil drift 446 JQ;
dan algemeen wes met die suidelike grense van die
genoemde Gedeelte 398 langs tot by Baken F op Kaart
LG A7101/76 daarvan; dan noord reguit tot by Baken
A op genoemde kaart; dan suidwes, noordwes en noordoos
met die suidoostelike, suidwestelike en noordwestelike
grense van die volgende gedeeltes van die plaas Krokodil-
drift 446 JQ langs: Gedeelte 43 (Kaart LG A3803/25)
en Gedeelte 42 (Kaart LG A3802/25) tot by die eersge-
noemde baken.

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~~251~~

Hansard 13 2 May 1978.
Question 567 Cols. 721a-722.

Persons arrested in police operations in Hillbrow and adjacent areas

567. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

(a) How many persons were arrested during the recent police operations in Hillbrow and adjacent areas, (b) on what charges and (c) how many on each charge.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(a)	3 080.	
(b)		(c)
	Armed robbery	1
	Illegal possession of habit-forming medicine	2
	Public indecency	3
	Possession of dangerous weapon	1
	Theft	7
	Trespassing	1 969
	Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act	543
	Curfew regulations	421
	Drunkenness	26
	Drinking in public	15
	Foreign Bantu in Urban Area	21
	Disturbing the peace	16
	Prostitution	2
	Forgery—Reference book	1

2 MAY 1978

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Hawking without licence	1
Housebreaking	1
Possession of dagga	3
Dealing in dagga	3
Malicious injury to property	1
Attempted rape	1
Robbery	3
Possession of stolen property	4
Driving under the influence of liquor	6
Serious assault	2
Possession of concoction	1
Theft of motor vehicle	6
Theft from motor vehicle	2
Possession of unlicensed fire-arms	2
Impersonation of a policeman	1
Gambling	12

ABANDONED WHITE AREA WILL LIVE AGAIN - FOR COLOUREDS

Behind those

prison statistics

Tribune Reporter

MORE VIOLENT DEATHS THAN IN THE WEST

South African prisoners appear comparatively safer than those in several other Western countries — until the causes of death are analysed.

Mr Jimmy Kruger, the Minister of Police, who has announced new measures for safeguarding political detainees, also told Parliament recently that 128 ordinary prisoners had died in South African jails last year.

Calculated on the basis of the daily average prison population, this gives South Africa a death rate of about 1.35 per thousand.

Favourable

This 6.0 m p a r e s favourably with Great Britain where 41 prisoners died out of a prison population of 41 778, a death rate of slightly less than one per thousand.

In France, which has a "permanent population" of about 35 000 prisoners, there are

about 80 deaths annually. This gives a death rate of about 2.3.

This still compares favourably with the US rate of about 3.3 deaths per thousand on a prison population of about 200 000.

But, Mr Kruger also disclosed the causes of death in prison in a written reply to a question from Mrs Helen Suzman, PEP MP for Houghton.

In his reply it was shown that deaths from natural causes in South African prisons comprise about 25 percent of the total deaths.

In France, about 50 percent of the deaths are from natural causes, and in Britain about 60 percent. There is also a high percentage of suicides — about 50 percent of deaths in France.

ce, while in Britain the rate is about 25 percent.

But in South Africa, a high percentage of prisoners die through violence — either self-inflicted or by other people.

Thirty-two of the total died from suicide or from "self-inflicted injuries," including one woman who died from a self-inflicted cerebral haemorrhage.

A further 28 prisoners died from assault by other prisoners or from causes which still have to be determined.

Of the rest, 21 died from injuries sustained during arrest or attempting to escape, while a further 16 died of injuries sustained before arrest.

South Africa's figures for prisons look far less

healthy when prison population as a factor of total population is compared with other Western countries.

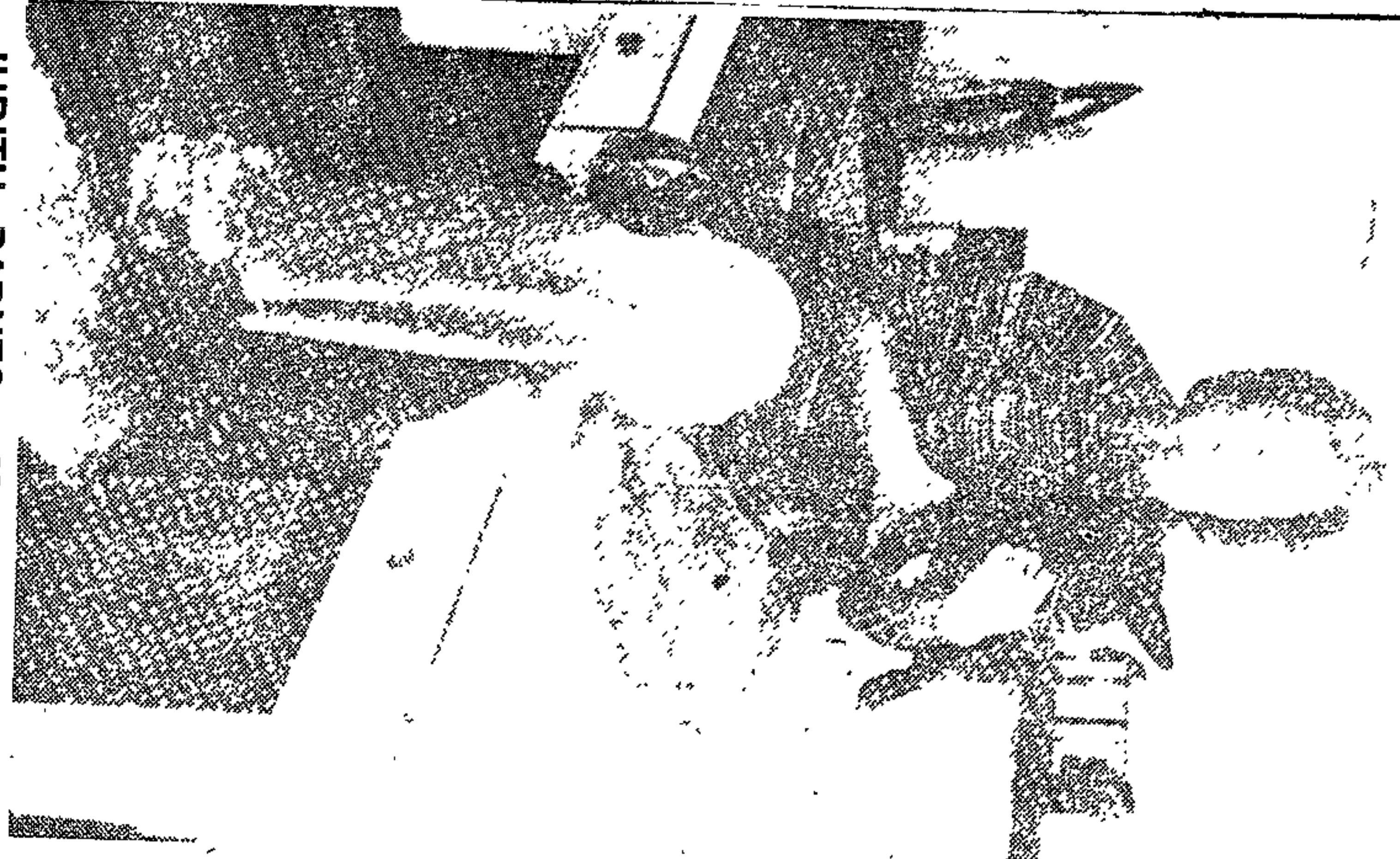
South Africa, has a rate of about 450 prisoners per 100 000 population, compared with 66 for France, 77 for Great Britain and 96 for the United States.

Waiting

At the same time, the annual report of the Commissioner of Prisons shows that over 500 000 people were admitted to prisons during the 1976/77 financial year.

Apart from the 247 000 people admitted awaiting trial, the largest category of prisoners were the 101 000 people in prison for terms up to one month.

Taken with prisoners sentenced to between one and four months in jail, these very short term prisoners total nearly 190 000 — nearly 40 percent of the people who passed through South African prisons in the year.



JUDITH BARNES: "More blacks in Illovo than here"

THE SUBURB THAT DIED OF FEAR

RIOTS MADE FLEURHOF A GHOST TOWN EXCEPT FOR THE HANDFUL OF FAMILIES WHO LIVE IN THE SHADOW OF SOWETO

By VIV PRINCE

JUST a kilometre from brooding Soweto is Fleurhof, the white suburb that died of fear.

This was a prestige area, abandoned as the horror of the 1976 riots bit home.

Now, officials say, Fleurhof will live again. Coloureds can make it their own.

Some already have — but don't ask the council to acknowledge it. Acknowledgement is in the Government Gazette.

In the meanwhile a tiny community — white, Chinese and coloured — lives on in Fleurhof, in limbo.

Most are preparing to quit. Group Areas officials will insist on it. It's sad, some say. They enjoyed being the "daring dozer". And Fleurhof does have advantages — no people and plenty of facilities.

Nearly 90 percent of the two-bedroom, three-bedroom homes stand empty, their gardens dominated by weeds, windows bare.

Born into the housing boom, the suburb prospered. Roodoort City Council now admits it was wrong to place but then it was too late to rescue it. "It was too close to Soweto and there was mining under one zone."

But the homes sold well. Soweto was close by but the giant was slumbering then. On June 16, 1976, the riots began.

Residents began to leave one by one. Some stayed but then there were rumours of further riots and finally of a coloured takeover.

Now there are seven white families in the suburb of fear, plus a handful of coloureds and Chinese.

One of the whites, Mrs Ronald Kooman, mother of two, said: "Two of the white families have bought their homes, the rest are just renting."

Nobody stays here for more than a few months. It's too near to Soweto. We're moving and we're very happy to. You don't see the black people but you know they're there."

Hoey

Mrs Judith Barnes mourns moving. For her Fleurhof is the perfect suburb. It has a lake, woodlands and low rents. Mrs Barnes pays R175 a month. "Before I married I lived in Illovo," she said, "and there were more blacks walking around there than here. It's a lot of hoey, all this fear. We've got dogs. "And anyway if the blacks are going to do something they're not going to pick on a silly township. They'll go to Rosebank — do a good job."

Mrs Barnes cannot understand the fear. "It's just too gorgeous here," Mrs Lillian Lew agrees. "See how big the yard is," she said, beaming. Mrs Lew, 62, is Chinese and ex-delights of Fleurhof. She came and looked and stayed. That was last November. Angels, she reasons, watch over her R200-a-month home and if they miss something there's always a security guard a city away. "Can't think why the people deserted this place. It's very lovely," said Mrs Lew. "I suppose they're scared of dying but if they want to kill you they'll kill you even in the centre of town. Me, I'm a Christian. God will look after me. Live with him and you'll not fear anything. Nice home this, very lovely. You won't get a big yard like this in town."

Not that Mrs Lew always uses it. There was a braai in the lounge and nappies in the hallway in case it rains. During the day Mrs Lew cares for her eight-month-old grandson. Have to move soon," she says. "Wrong colour."

Meanwhile she rents for R200 a month. "They said I could buy — R30 000 — Don't know about that."

Guards

As I picked my way through the overgrown gardens, a prospective buyer approached. She was coloured. She did not think she would buy. "There are no servants quarters and a double garage," she said. "I can't do without my servant. What about Soweto?" I asked. The woman thought, "Buy this side, away from the dam," she said. "They'll start on that side first. We'll still have time."

Security guards now watch



Lillian Lew: "Mayfair was never like this"

Housing backlog 'will persist until the year 2000 unless Govt acts'

Yussuf Nazeer
It is highly unlikely that the coloured and Indian housing backlog which began building up 58 years ago will be solved before the year 2000.
More than one million homes should have been built for coloured and Indian people between 1920 and 1960, but according to the Department of Community Development, only 150 000 were constructed.
In contrast to this, the department built 50 000 homes for coloured people in one year (1975-76) throughout the country.

In the Johannesburg coloured areas it built 2 841 in 1976 and 1 572 last year. This year the coloured people should "hopefully" get 1 528 homes.
However, there was still a backlog of 3 000 homes to meet present demands, the department said, but coloured leaders say the unofficial waiting list is near 4 000.
And if provisions for

population growth are taken into consideration, the department says 300 more homes must be built every year to cope.
The Indian home shortage situation is just as bad. Leaders say between 2 500 to 3 000 people living in backyards, garages and under other congested conditions, need homes immediately.
Most of these are married and grown up children living with their parents, but the figure could be higher, they maintain.
Benoni's Indian township of Actonville has reached saturation point with overcrowding, according to Indian leaders and city councillors here.
More than 1 000 homes are needed immediately to house about 5 000 people in Actonville. Where home-building

was not speeded up in the past, the department said, it was because suitable land could not readily be obtained and not due to a lack of desire to build.
However, massive tracts of land had now been bought at a cost of millions of rands for houses for 30 000 coloured and Indian people "in the near future" in two areas — Ennerdale (for coloured

people) and Inxowen (for Indians).
In Egmont, last year, the department said, the first 100 "impressive" homes for coloured people in Ennerdale would be ready last May and a further 300 the following month, with 1 000 houses being built every year.
But, to date, no homes have been completed in Ennerdale. It was learnt

that only 10 would be ready in the next four to five months. After that period 20-30 homes would be completed a month.
A spokesman said the delay was due to a setback in the laying of waterpipes. It is 30 km between Johannesburg and Vereeniging and is being planned for all future coloured resettlement

with 100 000 people living there by the year 2000 and 500 000, a generation later. White property had been expropriated in law for incorporation into Ennerdale.
Bordering Ennerdale will be the Indian area of Fintelown, stretching northward to Lenasia which is planned to take 25 000 people also by the turn of the century.
A further extension in

An immediate remedy for the hundreds of Indian and coloured families living in Hillbrow and other white areas remain insoluble, according to their leaders.
Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said it was better for these people occupying "illegally" to remain in overcrowded conditions than break the group areas law, Lenasia, called Gatsrand, has been set aside for more than 25 000 people in the "near future."

Hold-ups in coloured homes drive

(84)

The building programme designed to end Johannesburg's coloured housing shortage is running behind schedule.

The first 100 houses were due to have been completed by now in Ennerdale, a new coloured area 30 km south of Johannesburg.

But the first 10 homes, according to a Department of Community Development spokesman, will only be ready in four to five months' time.

The housing shortage has forced both coloured and Indian people to live in white areas. The Government is now taking steps to remove these people.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr. Marais Steyn, has said there is a shortage of 4 700 homes for coloured people and 2 000 for Indians in Johannesburg.

Contracts for 760 houses had been signed for erection in the Ennerdale group area. Between 10 and 20 homes would be completed a month.

However, coloured and Indian leaders said today that the waiting list far outnumbered the number of homes being completed.

A member of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee, Mr Sam Solomon, said he was "bitterly frustrated" with the Minister of Community Development, who last year told him that he would not prosecute people living illegally in white areas.

"We had a joint meeting with the Minister in Pretoria and later with the Group Areas police.

"The police chiefs were very co-operative and sympathetic towards the problem," Mr Solomon said.

Clash looming over Wilsnach

84

RDM. 24/6/78

By
AMEEN AKHALWAYA
COLOURED community leaders are heading for a major clash with the Johannesburg City Council over the proposed appointment of the deputy chief director of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr M P Wilsnach, as director of the city's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department.

"We are not going to take it lying down," the chairman of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee, Mr Ismail Richards, warned yesterday.

"As soon as the appointment is confirmed, we will decide what action to take."

The position becomes vacant at the end of next month when the present director of the Coloured and Asian Affairs Department, Dr E J Jammie, retires.

The chairman of the Johannesburg Management Committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer, confirmed Mr Wilsnach had been recommended by the committee to fill the post.

"The full city council will make the final decision next week," Mr Oberholzer said.

The coloured committee has recommended two current employees of the department, Mr H W K Cunningham-Scott, and Mr Ivor Robinson, as candidates

for the post.

It objected to Mr Wilsnach because "we don't know him and the Wrab stigma would attach to him," Mr Richards said.

The Lenasia Management Committee also recommended that the post be filled by one of the two present council employees.

But Mr Oberholzer said the Johannesburg Management Committee found Mr Wilsnach "best equipped to fill the position in every respect."

"With respect to the coloured and Indian management committees, they don't know Mr Wilsnach. We do," he said.

● **Editorial comment**
— Page 10

Fundamental flaw

IT MAY WELL be, as Johannesburg's management committee says, that Mr M P Wilsnach is the person best qualified to take over the city's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department. But the point is that the people whose lives he will administer if his appointment is approved by the City Council don't want him. Coloured and Indian leaders recommended two council employees for the post, adding that Mr Wilsnach was an official of the Government's West Rand Administration Board which, they said, was "stigmatised".

The management committee, ac-

ording to its deputy chairman, Mr Carel Venter, gave serious consideration to the objections but decided Mr Wilsnach was still the best person for the job.

It all smacks of the same old paternalism. Go through the gesture of "consulting" the people of colour, but in the end the white man knows best what is good for them whether they like it or not. It is the fundamental flaw in the South African system. And the tragedy is that Johannesburg should have sufficient sensitivity to do it differently.

—Earth has turned—'but none too soon'

Yussuf Nazeer
Work on foundations for homes in the new coloured peoples area, Ennerdale, 30 km south of Johannesburg in Grasmere, has started. Workmen were busy this week clearing land while lorry loads of building material arrived.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said last week that Enner-

dale would eliminate the housing shortage.

The shortage was highlighted by recent disclosures that coloured and Indian people are living in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, flats.

Coloured leaders called on the Minister to give priority attention to their people living in Hillbrow and other white areas, and not to have these

people evicted until homes were ready for them.

Mr Steyn said the Government was taking "unprecedented steps in the history of South Africa to house these people."

Yet, Ennerdale's first 10 homes will be ready only in about September-October to house about 50 people.

There are according to coloured leaders,

hundreds of families living in white areas.

A coloured civic leader and Commissioner of Oaths, in the area, Mr C H van Wyk, said the Department of Community Development should have "got cracking on this home-building work a year ago."

"By now we would have had 1 000 homes housing about 5 000 people. The delay has

disappointed many people here.

"But better late than never, I suppose," Mr van Wyk said. Mr van Wyk visited the area to see how work was progressing.

He was impressed with the tarred roads and street lighting already provided. Workmen were also busy laying out a sports stadium.

"This is the first

coloured township I know of where the same pattern is being followed as that in white townships in which roads and lights are first completed," he said.

A Department of Community Development spokesman said the year's delay was due to a setback in laying a large network of water piping in the new area.



Coloured civic leader Mr Cornelius van Wyk, from Grasmere, stands on the moonscape-like site in Ennerdale where work has begun on foundations for homes for coloured people

Hansard 17 June 1978.
Question 631 Col. 839-840.

Sale of property in Lenasia

931 Dr F VAN Z SLABBERT asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether any conditions apply in respect of the (a) resale and (b) erection of dwellings on land sold by his Department in Lenasia; if so, what are the conditions;
- (2) whether these conditions were observed in respect of the property sold to Mr. Ganda Govind in May 1971 and subsequently sold and transferred to a third party in November 1973;
- (3) whether the property was sold to the third party in error; if so,
- (4) for what reasons did his Department not resume ownership of the land and effect sale and transfer to Mr. Govind.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) that the land may not be sold or otherwise alienated within five years, except under specified circumstances,

(b) that an approved dwelling be erected on the land within one year with effect from the date on which transfer is registered.

(2) No.

(3) Yes.

(4) Because it would have been morally wrong to use non-compliance with the conditions as motive for repossessing the land, in order to satisfy Mr Govind's claim. Moreover there are many other purchasers of building sites who have also not yet complied with the building clause, but my Department treats them very leniently because it is realised that financing is often difficult to raise and that there may be other equally valid reasons hindering strict compliance with this condition.

84

Hansard 18 June 1978.
Question 659 Cols. 891-893.

8 JUNE 1978

892

893

THURSDAY

84

Shopping complex/flats built for Indian occupation at Bronkhorstspuit, Transvaal

659. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Community Development:

- (1) Whether a shopping complex and flats have been built for Indian occupation at Bronkhorstspuit, Transvaal; if so,
- (2) (a) when were tenders called for for the buildings and (b) what were the contract prices;
- (3) what is the (a) area of the shopping complex and (b) average size of the flats;
- (4) (a) what is the area of the land, (b) what is its cost and (c) when was it bought;
- (5) how many (a) shops and (b) flats have been built;
- (6) what were the rentals for the (a) shops and (b) flats at the time of completion;
- (7) whether there have been any increases in these rentals since then; if so, (a) how many and (b) what were the increases on each occasion;
- (8) whether the tenants of the shops have made representations about the rentals; if so, what was the nature of (a)

the representations and (b) the reply thereto;

(9) whether the land on which the shops and flats were built is a proclaimed Indian group area, if so, when was it proclaimed, if not.

(10) whether it is to be so proclaimed

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) (a) 1968.
(b) Construction work: R167 274, electrical work: R10 900.
- (3) (a) 17 576 sq. ft.
(b) 729 sq. ft.
- (4) (a) 12 336 m².
(b) R75 367.
(c) 1968.
- (5) (a) 10 (including a doctor's consulting room).
(b) 20.
- (6) (a) 7 cents/sq. ft.
(b) 4,2 cents/sq. ft.
- (7) (a) Three in 1970, 1971 and 1972 respectively.
(b) Shops: 1 cent/sq. ft. on each occasion.
Flats: 1970—0,4 cents/sq. ft.,
1971—0,4 cents/sq. ft.,
1972—1 cent/sq. ft.
- (8) Yes.
(a) Objections were raised in a 2 cent so-called increase of rents.
(b) That rents had not been raised since 1972, but because of...

neglected their duty to pay rates and taxes, arrear rates and taxes were paid by the Department on their behalf and that the amount thus paid would be recovered from them monthly together with rents and a pro-rata portion of rates and taxes for future years.

(9) No.

(10) The proclamation of group areas falls under the Department of Planning and the Environment and I am therefore not in a position to comment in this connection.

Indian Slummers Under Fire

Stu 1/6/28

Removals will go ahead in 18

Transvaal towns

Indian business removals have been halted elsewhere but Johannesburg Indian traders still face possible evictions from white group areas under the Slums Act, a Department of Community Development spokesman said today.

And removals will still go ahead under the Group Areas Act in another 18 Transvaal towns and cities, the spokesman confirmed.

This means that yesterday's statement in the Senate by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, holds little joy for Transvaal Indian traders.

Mr Steyn said: "I have undertaken that resettlement under the Group Areas Act will end everywhere in South Africa, except on the Transvaal platteland and in Ladysmith."

He said resettlement under the Slums Act would continue wherever necessary.

FRICITION

Ladysmith was excluded from the reprieve because Mr Steyn had already committed himself there. There were special circumstances which made it necessary for Indian traders to have their own areas on the Transvaal platteland, to avoid racial friction.

But in reply to a question in Parliament on May 29, Mr Steyn named 18 Transvaal towns and cities where Indian traders would be removed under the Group Areas Act.

These were Boksburg, Germiston, Potchefstroom, Sebokeng, Vereeniging, Roodepoort, Bloemhof, Middelburg, Bethal, Louis Trichardt, Pietersburg, Piet Retief, Schweizer-Reneke, Zeerust, Witbank, Nelspruit, Lichtenburg and Potgietersrus.

The Department spokesman said that about 20 Indian traders remaining in Pageview, Johannesburg, would have to move under the Slums Act.

"Attention will be given to the question of removals if slum conditions are found elsewhere," he said.

Today Mr Steyn said while Indian traders would be allowed to retain business premises in the central business districts of cities, their residential accommodation would have to be in Indian group areas and they would be resettled on that basis.

No. 129, 1978

84
APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AN AREA AT FORDSBURG, JOHANNESBURG, 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, with effect from 1 April 1978, 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 May, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

From the north-western beacon of Lot 4213 in the Township of Johannesburg (General Plan SG A2940/11) eastwards along the northern boundaries of the following lots in the said Township of Johannesburg: the said Lot 4213 and Lots 4212, 4206 and 4205 to the north-eastern beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence eastwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Lot 4199 in the Township of Johannesburg (General Plan SG A2940/11); thence eastwards along the northern boundaries of the following lots in the said Township of Johannesburg: the said Lot 4199 and Lots 4198, 4192 and 4191 to the north-eastern beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence eastwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Lot 4481 in the Township of Johannesburg (General Plan SG A2940/11); thence eastwards along the northern boundaries of the following lots in the said Township of Johannesburg: the said Lot 4481 and Lot 4178 to the north-eastern beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the north-eastern beacon of Consolidated Lot 4169 in the Township of Johannesburg (General Plan SG A2940/11); thence south-eastwards along the north-eastern boundary of the said

No. 129, 1978

TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN 'N GEBIED TE FORDSBURG, JOHANNESBURG, 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, met ingang van 1 April 1978, 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 Mei Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Standplaas 4213 in die dorp Johannesburg (Algemene Plan LG A2940/11) oos met die noordelike grense van die volgende standplase in genoemde dorp Johannesburg langs: genoemde Standplaas 4213 en Standplase 4212, 4206 en 4205 tot by die noordoostelike baken van laasgenoemde standplaas; dan oos reguit tot by die noordwestelike baken van Standplaas 4199 in die dorp Johannesburg (Algemene Plan LG A2940/11); dan oos met die noordelike grense van die volgende standplase in genoemde dorp Johannesburg langs: genoemde Standplaas 4199 en Standplase 4198, 4192 en 4191 tot by die noordoostelike baken van laasgenoemde standplaas; dan oos reguit tot by die noordwestelike baken van Standplaas 4481 in die dorp Johannesburg (Algemene Plan LG A2940/11); dan oos met die noordelike grense van die volgende standplase in genoemde Dorp Johannesburg langs: genoemde Standplaas 4481 en Standplaas 4178 tot by die noordoostelike baken van laasgenoemde standplaas, dan suidoos reguit tot by die noordoostelike baken van Gekonsolideerde Standplaas 4169 in die dorp Johannesburg (Algemene Plan LG A2940/11); dan suidoos met die noordoostelike grens van genoemde Gekonsolideerde

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Consolidated Lot 4169 to the south-eastern beacon thereof; thence southwards in a straight line to the north-eastern beacon of Lot 771 in the Township of Fordsburg (General Plan SG A50/02); thence southwards along the eastern boundaries of the following lots in the said Township of Fordsburg: the said Lot 771 and Lots 768 and 765 to the south-eastern beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence southwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Lot 762 in the Township of Fordsburg (General Plan SG A50/02); thence eastwards with the northern boundaries of the following lots in the said Township of Fordsburg: the said Lot 762 and Lot 763 to the north-eastern beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence eastwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Lot 816 in the Township of Fordsburg (General Plan SG A50/02); thence eastwards and southwards along the northern and eastern boundaries of the following lots in the said Township of Fordsburg: the said Lot 816 and Lots 817, 818, 819, 815, 813 and 811 to the south-eastern beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence southwards in a straight line to the north-eastern beacon of Lot 807 in the Township of Fordsburg (General Plan SG A50/02); thence southwards and westwards along the eastern and southern boundaries of the following lots in the said Township of Fordsburg: the said Lot 807 and Lots 803, 801, 797, 796, 795 and 794 to the south-western beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence westwards in a straight line to the south-eastern beacon of Lot 741 in the Township of Fordsburg (General Plan SG A50/02); thence westwards along the southern boundaries of the following lots in the said Township of Fordsburg: the said Lot 741 and Lots 740, 739 and 738 to the south-western beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence westwards in a straight line to the south-eastern beacon of Lot 715 in the Township of Fordsburg (General Plan SG A50/02); thence westwards along the southern boundaries of the following lots in the said Township of Fordsburg: the said Lot 715 and Lots 714 and 713 to the south-western beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence westwards in a straight line to the south-eastern beacon of Lot 454 in the Township of Fordsburg (General Plan SG A50/02); thence westwards and northwards along the southern and western boundaries of the following lots in the said Township of Fordsburg: the said Lot 454 and Lots 453, 452, 451, 455 and 457, to the north-western beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence northwards in a straight line to the south-western beacon of Lot 461 in the Township of Fordsburg (General Plan SG A50/02); thence northwards along the western boundaries of the following lots in the said Township of Fordsburg: the said Lot 461 and Lots 465, 467, 469, 471 and 473, to the north-western beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence northwards in a straight line to the south-western beacon of Lot 477 in the Township of Fordsburg (General Plan SG A50/02); thence westwards in a straight line to the south-eastern beacon of Lot 400 in the Township of Fordsburg (General Plan SG A50/02); thence westwards and northwards along the southern and western boundaries of the following lots in the said Township of Fordsburg: the said Lot 400 and Lots 399, 398, 397, 1003 and 405 to the north-western beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence northwards in a straight line to the south-western beacon of the last-mentioned lot; thence northwards in a straight line to the south-western beacon of Consolidated Lot 699 in the Township of Fordsburg (General Plan SG A50/02); thence northwards along the western boundary of the said Consolidated Lot 699 to the north-western beacon thereof; thence northwards along the western boundaries of the following lots in the Township of Johannesburg (General Plan SG A2940/11): Lot 4207 and Lots 4208, 4209, 4210, 4211 and 4213 to the beacon first named.

Standplaas 4169 langs tot by die suidoostelike baken daarvan; dan suid reguit tot by die noordoostelike baken van Lot 771 in die dorp Fordsburg (Algemene Plan LG A50/02); dan suid met die oostelike grense van die volgende lotte in genoemde dorp Fordsburg langs: genoemde Lot 771 en Lotte 768 en 765 tot by die suidoostelike baken van laasgenoemde lot; dan suid reguit tot by die noordwestelike baken van Lot 762 in die dorp Fordsburg (Algemene Plan LG A50/02); dan oos met die noordelike grense van die volgende lotte in genoemde dorp Fordsburg langs: genoemde Lot 762 en Lot 763 tot by die noordoostelike baken van laasgenoemde lot; dan oos reguit tot by die noordwestelike baken van Lot 816 in die dorp Fordsburg (Algemene Plan LG A50/02); dan oos en suid met die noordelike en oostelike grense van die volgende lotte in genoemde Dorp Fordsburg langs: genoemde Lot 816 en Lotte 817, 818, 819, 815, 813 en 811 tot by die suidoostelike baken van laasgenoemde lot; dan suid reguit tot by die noordoostelike baken van Lot 807 in die dorp Fordsburg (Algemene Plan LG A50/02); dan suid en wes met die oostelike en suidelike grense van die volgende lotte in genoemde dorp Fordsburg langs: genoemde Lot 807 en Lotte 803, 801, 797, 796, 795 en 794 tot by die suidwestelike baken van laasgenoemde lot; dan wes reguit tot by die suidoostelike baken van Lot 741 in die dorp Fordsburg (Algemene Plan LG A50/02); dan wes met die suidelike grense van die volgende lotte in genoemde dorp Fordsburg langs: genoemde Lot 741 en Lotte 740, 739 en 738 tot by die suidwestelike baken van laasgenoemde lot; dan wes reguit tot by die suidoostelike baken van Lot 715 in die dorp Fordsburg (Algemene Plan LG A50/02); dan wes met die suidelike grense van die volgende lotte in genoemde dorp Fordsburg langs: genoemde Lot 715, Lot 714 en Lot 713 tot by die suidwestelike baken van laasgenoemde lot; dan wes reguit tot by die suidoostelike baken van Lot 454 in die dorp Fordsburg (Algemene Plan LG A50/02); dan wes en noord met die suidelike en westelike grense van die volgende lotte in genoemde dorp Fordsburg langs: genoemde Lot 454 en Lotte 453, 452, 451, 455 en 457 tot by die noordwestelike baken van laasgenoemde lot; dan noord reguit tot by die suidwestelike baken van Lot 461 in die dorp Fordsburg (Algemene Plan LG A50/02); dan noord met die westelike grense van die volgende lotte in genoemde dorp Fordsburg langs: genoemde Lot 461 en Lotte 465, 467, 469, 471 en 473 tot by die noordwestelike baken van laasgenoemde lot; dan noord reguit tot by die suidwestelike baken van Lot 477 in die dorp Fordsburg (Algemene Plan LG A50/02); dan wes reguit tot by die suidoostelike baken van Lot 400 in die dorp Fordsburg (Algemene Plan LG A50/02); dan wes en noord met die suidelike en westelike grense van die volgende lotte in genoemde dorp Fordsburg langs: genoemde Lot 400 en Lotte 399, 398, 397, 1003 en 405 tot by die noordwestelike baken van laasgenoemde lot; dan noord reguit tot by die suidwestelike baken van laasgenoemde lot; dan noord reguit tot by die suidwestelike baken van Gekonsolideerde Lot 699 in die dorp Fordsburg (Algemene Plan LG A50/02); dan noord met die westelike grens van genoemde Gekonsolideerde Lot 699 langs tot by die noordwestelike baken daarvan; dan noord met die westelike grense van die volgende standplase in die dorp Johannesburg (Algemene Plan LG A2940/11) langs: Standplaas 4207 en Standplase 4208, 4209, 4210, 4211 en 4213 tot by eersgenoemde baken.

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of
South Africa

No. 157, 1978

AMENDMENT OF THE SCHEDULE TO PROCLAMATION 53 OF 1977 IN REGARD TO THE DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA AT WITBANK DISTRICT OF WITBANK, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966) I hereby amend Proclamation 53 of 1977 by the substitution of the Schedule hereto for paragraph (2) of the Schedule thereto.

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

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

From the north-western beacon of Portion 31 (Diagram SG A1887/18) of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS north-eastwards and south-eastwards along the north-western and north-eastern boundaries of the following portions of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS: The said Portion 31, Portion 45 (Diagram SG A3154/20), the said Portion 34, Portion 36 (Diagram SG A664/19), Portion 38 (Diagram SG A2334/19) and Portion 50 (Diagram SG A2012/21), to the easternmost beacon of the last-mentioned portion; thence generally south-westwards along the boundaries of the following portions of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS so as to include them in this area: The said Portion 50, Portion 89 (Diagram SG A1987/30), the said Portion 50, Portion 160 (Diagram SG A7221/48), Portion 135 (Diagram SG A1677/39) and Portion 65 (Diagram SG A113/24), to the south-eastern beacon of the last-mentioned portion; thence south-westwards along the straight line linking the south-eastern beacon of the said Portion 65 with the north-western beacon of Portion 95 (Diagram SG A515/

31) of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, to the point where it intersects the northern boundary of Portion 103 (Diagram SG A317/34) of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS; thence south-eastwards along the northern boundary of the said Portion 103 to the north-eastern beacon thereof; thence south-westwards along the south-eastern boundary of the said Portion 103 to its south-eastern beacon, thence generally south-eastwards along the south-western boundaries of the following properties of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS: Portion 62 (Diagram SG A418/23) and Portion 68 (Diagram SG A1139/24), to the south-eastern beacon of the last-mentioned portion; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Portion 144 (Diagram SG A4850/40) of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS; thence generally south-westwards along the boundaries of the following portions of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, so as to exclude them from this area: The said Portion 144, Portion 193 (Diagram SG A2905/70) and Portion 77 (Diagram SG A156/26), to the southernmost beacon of the last-mentioned portion; thence south-westwards along the south-eastern boundary of Portion 55 (Diagram SG A321/22) of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, to the north-eastern beacon of Portion 173 (Diagram SG A321/61) of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern boundary of the said Portion 173 to Beacon D on Diagram SG A321/61 thereof; thence generally south-westwards in a series of straight lines through Beacons T, S, P, O, L, K, B1 and C1, to Beacon H, all on Diagram SG A321/61 of Portion 173 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS; thence generally north-westwards along the boundaries of Portion 61 (Diagram SG A2587/22) of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, so as to exclude it from this area, to its north-western beacon; thence generally north-eastwards along the north-western boundaries of the following portions of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS: Portion 54 (Diagram SG A3243/21), Portion 46 (Diagram SG A3316/20), Portion 12 (Diagram SG A35/14), Portion 9 (Diagram SG A31/14), Portion 33 (Diagram SG A1584/18) and Portion 34 (Diagram SG A1887/18), to the beacon first mentioned.

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika

No. 157, 1978

WYSIGING VAN DIE BYLAE VAN PROKLAMASIE 53 VAN 1977 INSAKKE DIE VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED TE WITBANK, DISTRIK WITBANK, PROVINSIE FRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 53 van 1977 deur paragraaf (2) van 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 Negentiende dag van Mei Eenduisend Negehoonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Gedeelte 34 (Kaart LG A1887/18) van die plaas Blesboklaagte 296 JS noordoos en suidoos met die noordwestelike en noordoostelike grense van die volgende gedeeltes van die plaas Blesboklaagte 296 JS langs: Genoemde Gedeelte 34, Gedeelte 45 (Kaart LG A3154/20), genoemde Gedeelte 34, Gedeelte 36 (Kaart LG A664/19), Gedeelte 38 (Kaart LG A2334/19) en Gedeelte 50 (Kaart LG A2012/21), tot by die oostelike baken van laasgenoemde gedeelte; dan algemeen suidwes met die grense van die volgende gedeeltes van die plaas Blesboklaagte 296 JS langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Gedeelte 50, Gedeelte 89 (Kaart LG A1987/30), genoemde Gedeelte 50, Gedeelte 160 (Kaart LG A7221/48), Gedeelte 135 (Kaart LG A1677/39) en Gedeelte 65 (Kaart LG A113/24), tot by die suidoostelike baken van laasgenoemde gedeelte; dan suidwes met die reguit lyn wat die suidoostelike baken van genoemde Gedeelte 65 verbind met die noordwestelike baken van Gedeelte 95 (Kaart LG

A515/31) van die plaas Blesboklaagte 296 JS langs, tot by die punt waar dit die noordelike grens van Gedeelte 103 (Kaart LG A317/34) van die plaas Blesboklaagte 296 JS kruis; dan suidoos met die noordelike grens van genoemde Gedeelte 103 langs, tot by die noordoostelike baken daarvan; dan suidwes met die suidoostelike grens van genoemde Gedeelte 103 langs, tot by die suidoostelike baken daarvan; dan algemeen suidoos met die suidwestelike grense van die volgende gedeeltes van die plaas Blesboklaagte 296 JS langs: Gedeelte 62 (Kaart LG A418/23) en Gedeelte 68 (Kaart LG A1139/24), tot by die suidoostelike baken van laasgenoemde gedeelte; dan suidoos reguit tot by die noordwestelike baken van Gedeelte 144 (Kaart LG A4850/40) van die plaas Blesboklaagte 296 JS; dan algemeen suidwes met die grense van die volgende gedeeltes van die plaas Blesboklaagte 296 JS langs, sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Genoemde Gedeelte 144, Gedeelte 193 (Kaart LG A2905/70) en Gedeelte 77 (Kaart LG A156/26), tot by die suidelike baken van laasgenoemde gedeelte; dan suidwes met die suidoostelike grens van Gedeelte 55 (Kaart LG A321/22) van die plaas Blesboklaagte 296 JS langs, tot by die noordoostelike baken van Gedeelte 173 (Kaart LG A321/61) van die plaas Blesboklaagte 296 JS; dan noordwes met die noordoostelike grens van genoemde Gedeelte 173 langs, tot by Baken D op Kaart LG A321/61 daarvan; dan algemeen suidwes in 'n reeks reguit lyne deur Bakens T, S, P, O, L, K, B1 en C1 tot by Baken H, almal op Kaart LG A321/61 van Gedeelte 173 van die plaas Blesboklaagte 296 JS; dan algemeen noordwes met die grense van Gedeelte 61 (Kaart LG A2587/22) van die plaas Blesboklaagte 296 JS langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die noordwestelike baken daarvan; dan algemeen noordoos met die noordwestelike grense van die volgende gedeeltes van die plaas Blesboklaagte 296 JS langs: Gedeelte 54 (Kaart LG A3243/21), Gedeelte 46 (Kaart LG A3316/20), Gedeelte 12 (Kaart LG A35/14), Gedeelte 9 (Kaart LG A31/14), Gedeelte 33 (Kaart LG A1584/18) en Gedeelte 34 (Kaart LG A1887/18), tot by eersgenoemde baken.

FREER IN 'CONSIDERABLE DANGER' WHEN PART OF A TRAP — DETECTIVE

Tennis star helped bust a drug ring

By INGRID NORTON

PROMISING young tennis star Michael Freer, facing jail for dealing in drugs, risked grave danger to help police bust the drug ring that supplied him.

This may prove an important factor when he is sentenced this week — for it persuaded the investigating officer, Sergeant M P H Carlitz, to give evidence in court on his behalf.

Michael, 20, is in Cinderella Prison, Boksburg. He was arrested at his flat in Springs and found guilty of dealing in dagga and LSD. A magistrate will decide whether to send him to a rehabilitation centre for drug addicts — or to jail.

The remarkable story of the risks he took to help police arrest the drug gang

leaders was told by Sergeant Carlitz, of the Narcotics Bureau, stationed in Springs. He said in evidence Michael had been used as a trap.

"He placed himself in considerable danger and furnished me with certain information which resulted in other cases being instituted against other parties. I accompanied the accused and police officials to Durban where other people were arrested for dealing."

"Michael approached a cellar alone. The place is of such a nature that the accused could easily have been attacked had the occupants of the cellar been slightly suspicious."

Michael's lawyer, Mr Cliff Wills, told the Sunday Express a policeman hid in the boot of a car outside ready to rush to Michael's aid should he need it. In fact, Michael was forced to flee for his life. He ran out of the cellar, hotly pursued.

The policeman emerged from the boot in the nick of time to help him, Mr Wills said.

The history of Michael's addiction to drugs began when he was just 14.

In April, 1976 he was caught with dagga and given a suspended sentence. He visited a psychologist, but it didn't help.

He represented Eastern Transvaal and was a junior

provincial champion. His brother Billy, also a well known player, obtained a tennis bursary for him at an American College but Michael, hooked on dagga, refused to go.

On March 23 he was arrested again.

His mother, frail and attractive Mrs Rosalind Freer, wept as she recalled the night she started a hopeless fight to get her son to give up drugs — the night her son, then 14, went to a dagga party.

"I did not like the company he was with, and followed him to the party. He came out of the house and held my arms. I knew something was wrong. He was shaking all over."

"Then he broke down and confessed what he had done."



● Michael Freer in army uniform. A possible career on the world tennis circuits ruined by drugs, but the assistance he gave police officers led the investigating officer to speak on his behalf at his trial.

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Indians move the Whites



● Mr Ahmed Laher, leader of the Bronkhorstspuit Indian Council, points to leaking water mains at the Indian flats complex.

A GROUP of prominent Nationalists, including a brother-in-law of the Minister of Agriculture, are coining big profits from the forced removal of Indian traders in Bronkhorstspuit — but their gain has cost taxpayers nearly R20 000.

This is just one of the remarkable facts uncovered by the Sunday Express this week when it investigated what a prominent political spokesman described as "the scandal of Bronkhorstspuit".

The Sunday Express probe revealed:

● Indian traders in the town were forced to move at considerable cost from a humming main-road shopping centre that was suddenly zoned "White" to a much less lucrative one nearby that is nonetheless not a proclaimed Indian group area.

● One of the traders had to move 30 m from his busy shop to the inadequate "Asiatic" complex; another moved 100 m.

● The Department of Community Development bought one of the premises from



● Mr M S Rahim, in front of his old shop, points to his shop in the new complex (left of bus). The move was forced on him.

which a trader was ejected for R48 000 — and soon afterwards sold it for little more than half that price (R29 000) to a consortium of White businessmen.

● The businessmen, including the current town clerk and a brother of Minister Hendrik Schoeman, subsequently resold half the stand for R50 000 — nearly double their full purchase price. There is talk that they have been offered R50 000 for the other half too, which would give them a huge profit of about R71 000 on the single deal.

● Shop and flat rents for Indian traders have doubled since they were forced to move — one trader pays almost seven times as much rent as he did for his old shop — and are now higher than in any other Indian complex in the Transvaal country areas.

● This means Bronkhorstspuit's small Indian community has paid nearly R250 000 in rent for the inadequate complex which initially cost the Department of Community Development only R177 000 to build — despite assurances that the cost of the complex would be amortized over 30 years.

□ □ □

Moreover, the former municipal land on which the complex was built cost the Department R75 000 in 1968 — and the municipal valuation today is only R40 000.

Senator Eric Winchester, Progressive Federal Party chief spokesman on the Department of Community Development, has called for a full inquiry by an independent body into the "scandal of Bronkhorstspuit".

Mr S A Mayet, of Benoni, chief whip of the opposition Reform Party in the South African Indian Council, told the Sunday Express this week his party would call for a full debate at next month's session of the council on the way in which Bronkhorstspuit Indians have been "betrayed and exploited".

Mr Ahmed Laher, leader of the Indian community in Bronkhorstspuit, told the Sunday Express when we visited the town this week:

Report:
JEAN LE MAY
Pictures:
DOUG LEE

"We are the victims of the system that is displacing us — we are being exploited."

Frequent requests by Bronkhorstspuit Indians for their own group area, where they could own property, have been ignored by the Government — but that is not all.

Since 1958, their requests for a school have been fobbed off.

In their flat complex, 30 families are crammed into the 20 flats and requests for more accommodation have been ignored.

Rents for both flats and shops have doubled since they were forced to move in 1969 — despite assurances that they had "nothing to fear". One trader is being asked to pay more than R700 a month — as against the R96 he paid for his old shop in the town.

Without warning, the department informed traders recently that they must insure their own flats and shops. One man had to pay R1 000 in premiums.

There is only one water meter for the entire complex.

There are no fire escapes in the double-storey flat complex. Tenants say there have been no renovations since the block was built in 1968, and point to leaking water and sewage pipes and damp ceilings.

Mr Laher told the Sunday Express this week that when he and colleagues were informed arbitrarily in 1967 that the department had decided to build an "Asiatic complex" in Bronkhorstspuit they were assured they would not suffer socially or financially.

"We were assured that the department works on a non-profit basis. An agreement was signed and it was an accepted principle that the department would not make a profit from letting

the premises. We were to have been given alternative accommodation at a rate calculated at 4% on the actual costs of establishment over a period of 30 years."

Before their ejection from the main street of Bronkhorstspuit, Indian traders owned seven shops and three cafes, all at key points for the heavy traffic on the main Pretoria-Witbank road. Some had been there since the early 1900s. Their properties had a municipal valuation of R50 000, and it was said they carried book debts — mostly for the district's farmers — of R100 000.

Mr Laher's premises, at 29 Kerk Street, were owned by a wealthy Johannesburg Indian family. The department is said to have paid R48 000 for it.

□ □ □

Soon afterwards it became known that the property had been bought by a consortium of prominent Bronkhorstspuit businessmen for R29 000.

In 1976 they sold half of it to Volkskas for R50 000. A new bank now stands there. The remaining portion has been refurbished and is let to several tenants, including a national chainstore. There is talk in Bronkhorstspuit that the company has been offered R50 000 for this portion as well.

Records consulted by the Sunday Express at the Deeds Office and the Registrar of Companies in Pretoria show that the company is Erakor Pty Ltd (64/9002) and that the directors are:

Mr F J Venter, a former mayor of Bronkhorstspuit, and a brother-in-law of Mr Hendrik Schoeman, Minister of Agriculture; Mr B J du Toit, present town clerk of Bronkhorstspuit; Mr J L Bouwer, Mr G C Kleinhans, Mr Joseph Rosenthal and Dr L S D Roets, all of Bronkhorstspuit.

Mr Venter joined the company some time after it was formed.

Mr Du Toit told the Sunday Express that the consortium, which has 20 shareholders, tendered for the property when the Community Development Board told the town council that nobody had responded to earlier advertisements calling for tenders.

Mr Laher dug through his files for the various memoranda which his association had sent to the Department of Community Development. These showed that in 1957 and 1959 the depart-

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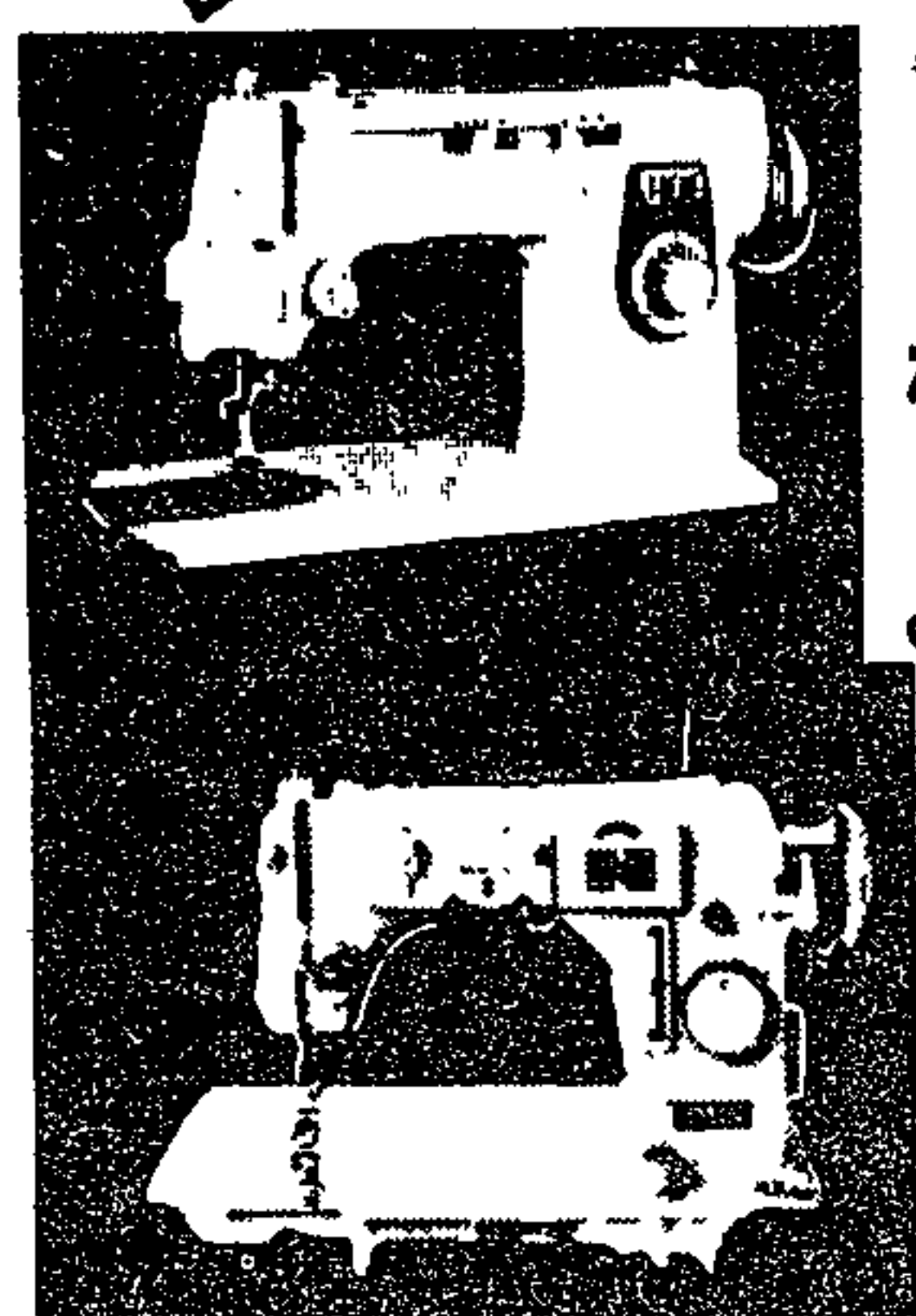
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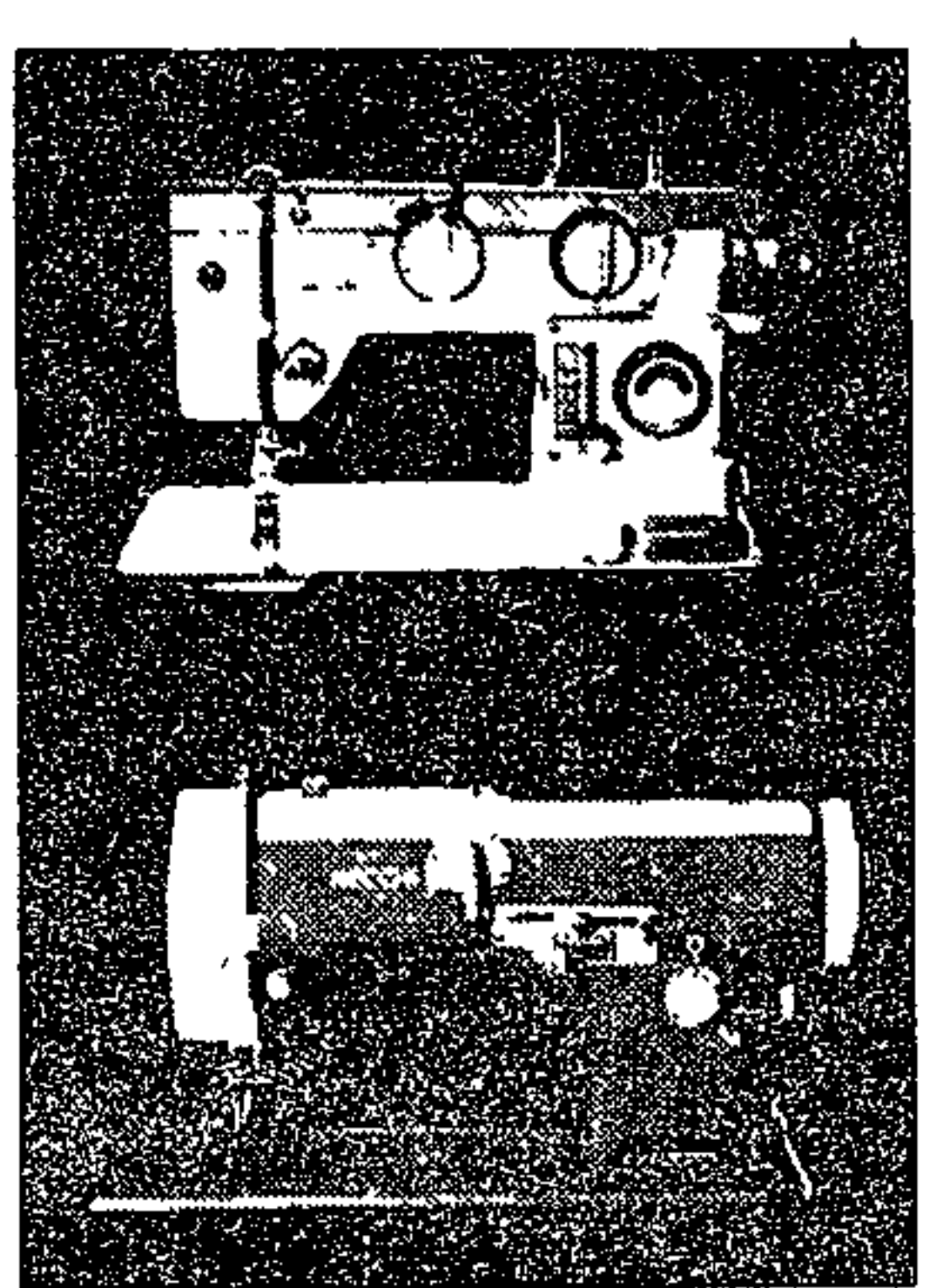
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Traders feel 'betrayed and exploited'

LAND 'SCANDAL'

out — and move in

ment investigated whether an Indian group area should be proclaimed in Bronkhorstspuit.

"We were given to understand that the Group Areas Board would return to us with definite proposals regarding an area for Indians," says a memorandum addressed to the minister, Mr Marais Steyn, in 1976.

But, in 1961, the whole Bronkhorstspuit district, with the exception of Erf 31, was declared a White group area.

Erf 31 is where Bronkhorstspuit peters out into a sloping piece of waste ground bordered by a small stream known as Hondespruit.

An Indian trader Mr Mehmood S Rahim, had a shop adjoining it. Mr Rahim now trading in the new complex, moved no more than 100 m to his new shop in the complex and the traders now use the shop he was forced to vacate as a store.

There were hopes that Erf 31 would be declared an Indian group area, together with an adjoining 8 ha area on the northern bank of Hondespruit still vacant, and separated from the complex by a turgid little stream and a row of willow trees.

But it was not to be. In August 1967 Mr Laher and his associates were called to a meeting chaired by Mr Development.

They were told the department intended to build a trading and residential area for Indians and that the rental would be "most reasonable as the costs of erection would be amortized over a period of 30 years."

The centre was built in 1968/69 and by the end of 1969 the Indians of Bronkhorstspuit had all moved into it. Mr I E Mayet, who did not vacate his shop in Lanham Street soon enough, was prosecuted for trading illegally in a White area. He moved 30 m or so to his new shop in the adjoining complex.

□ □ □

Since 1969 rents have been increased three times, Mr Marais Steyn said in reply to a question in Parliament from Mr Dave Dalling, P.F.P., recently.

When the complex was new, Mr Steyn said, rent was 7c a sq ft for shops and 4.2c a sq ft for flats. There were increases in 1970, 1971, and 1972. On the first two occasions rent for flats rose 0.4c, on the third 1c. Shop rents rose 1c each time, he said.



● Bronkhorstspuit traders (from left) Hamid Mallam, Imdiaz Hoosen and Ahmed Laher in front of Mr Mallam's shop in the new complex.

'We're victims of the system'

In practice, a schedule prepared by Mr Laher and his associates shows that some flat rents have more than doubled — from R17,14 in 1969 to R36,55 in 1977 for the smaller flats. Shop rents have risen almost as much — in one case from R58 in 1969 to R100 in 1977.

One shop rent is at present 12,2c a sq ft. A recently announced increase (said by the department to include arrears of rates and services) will raise it to 15,6c a sq ft — compared with 5c in most other platteland Indian areas and 15 to 20c in Johannesburg's R14-million Oriental Plaza.

The present crisis in Bronkhorstspuit has arisen because of a dispute between the department and the Indians over rates, taxes, and charges for services paid by the board to the municipality for the complex. The whole issue was complicated by the fact that there was only one water

meter: Mr Du Toit said the Indians themselves had problems when some of their number did not pay their calculated shares.

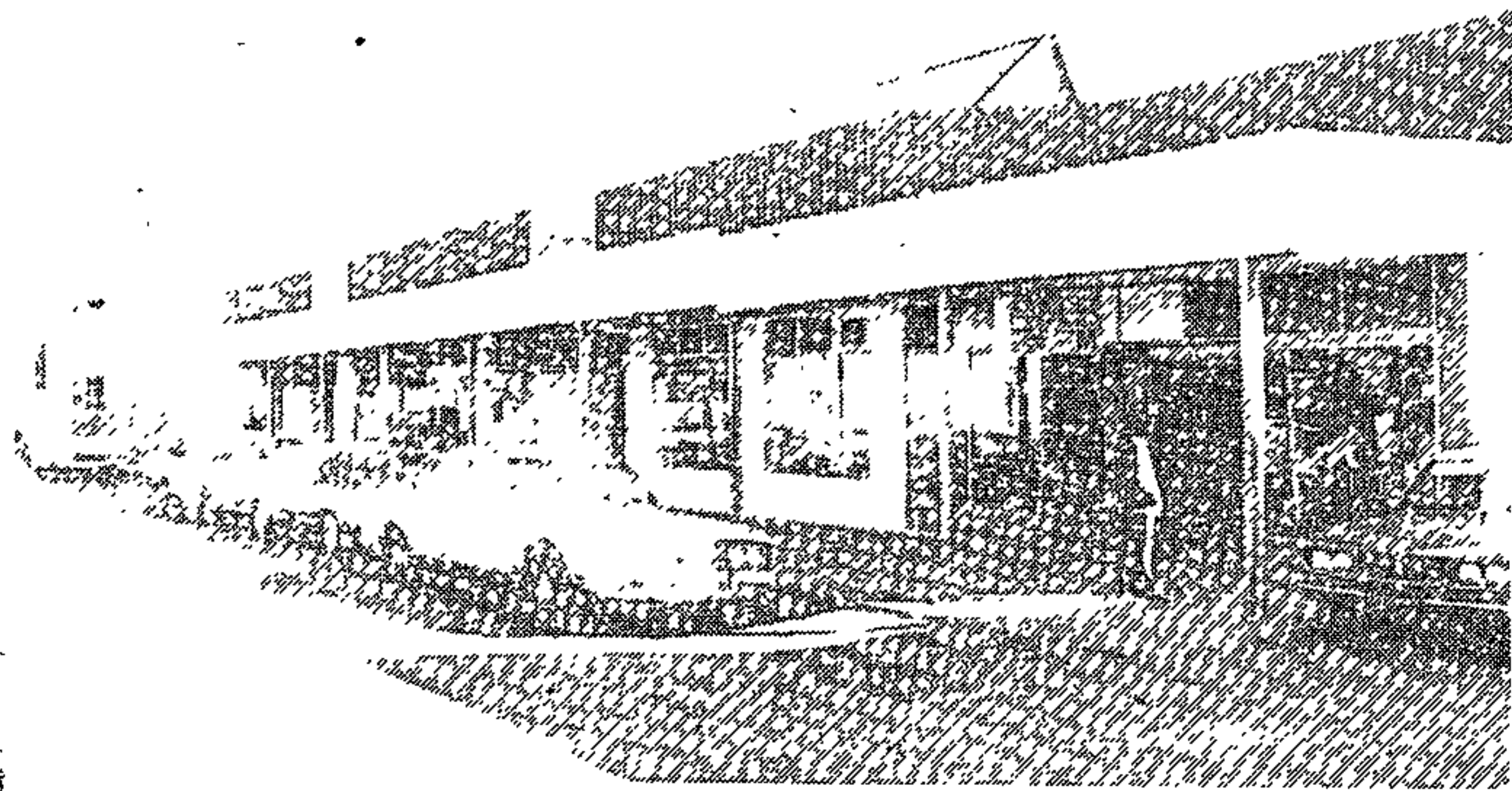
The community approached the minister. They recently received a letter from him in which he said their representations presumably referred to "the decision by the Community Development Board to recover arrear rates and taxes and service charges, paid on behalf of tenants, by way of monthly instalments."

□ □ □

"In order to recover this amount and to make allowance for the payment of future amounts ... it was necessary to charge tenants an additional amount over and above their normal monthly rentals," the letter went on.

"The additional amount will be reduced by 50% once the amount paid by the Board ... has been recovered. This is expected to take 20 months ..."

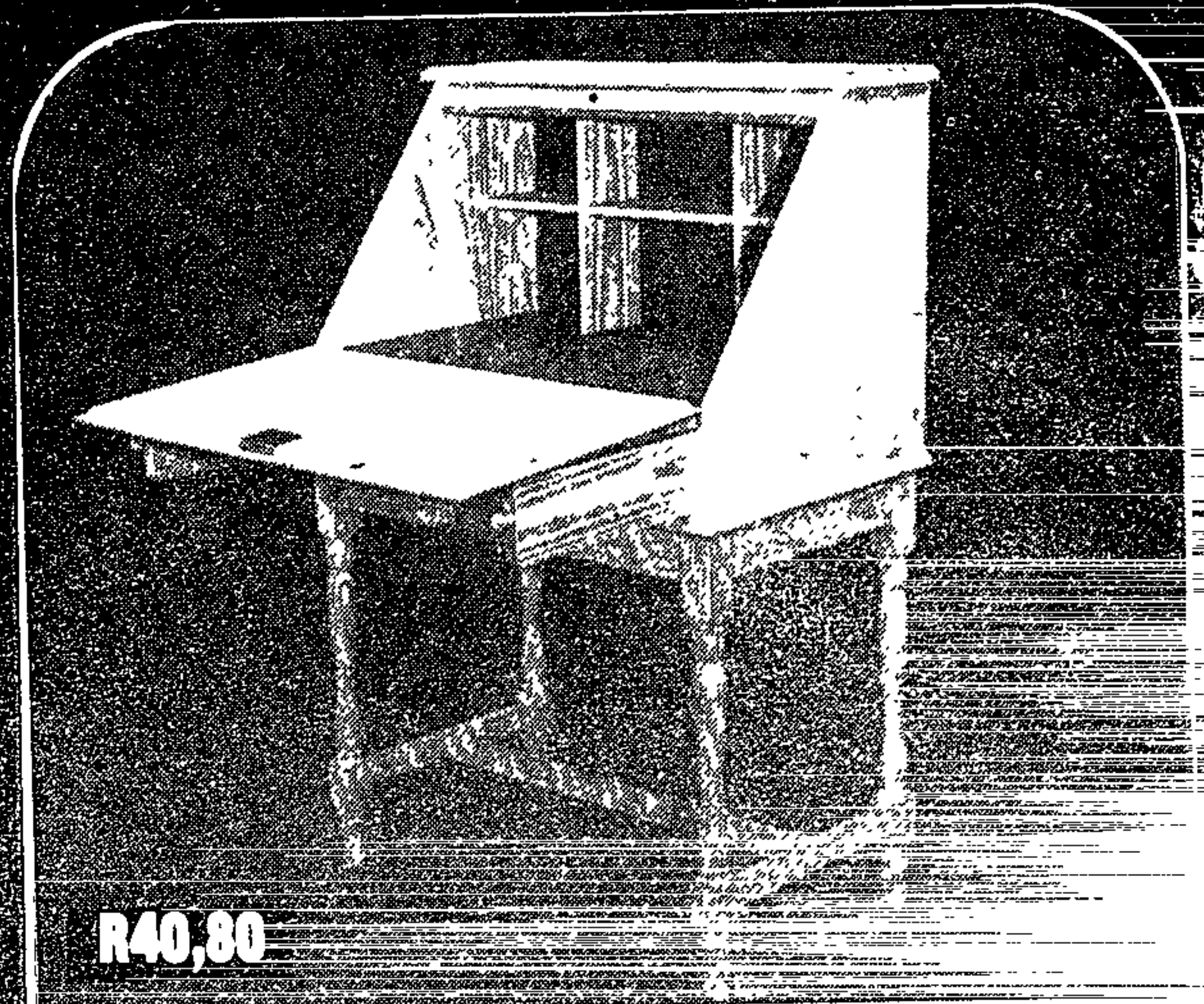
A spokesman for the Community Development Board said the additional amounts claimed as rent were necessary to recover more than R5 000 in arrear rates and taxes paid by the board to the municipality because tenants in the complex had not met their obligations.



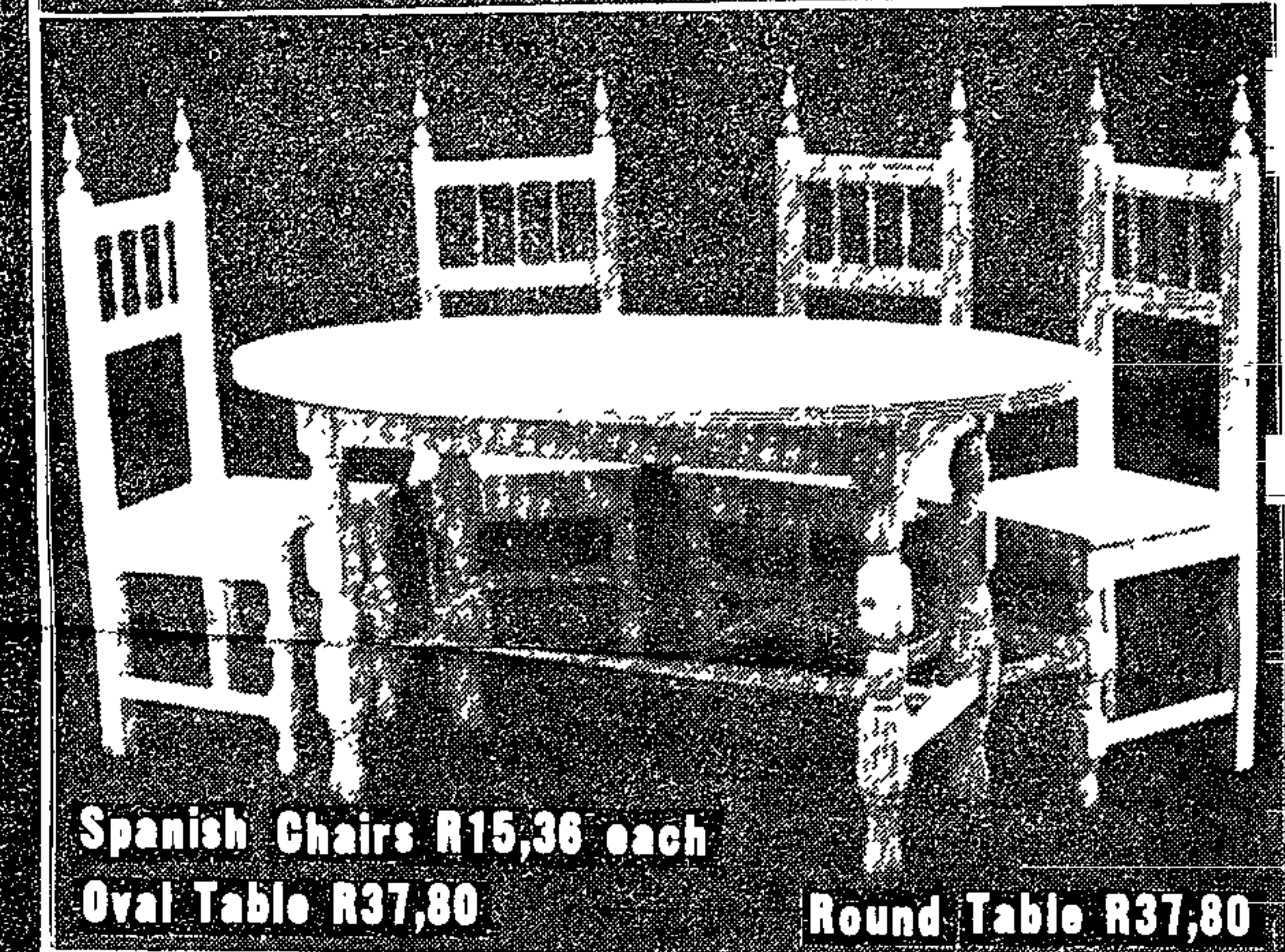
● 29 Kerk Street, Bronkhorstspuit, premises which were bought by the Department of Community Development for R48 000 and later sold to a White consortium for R29 000.

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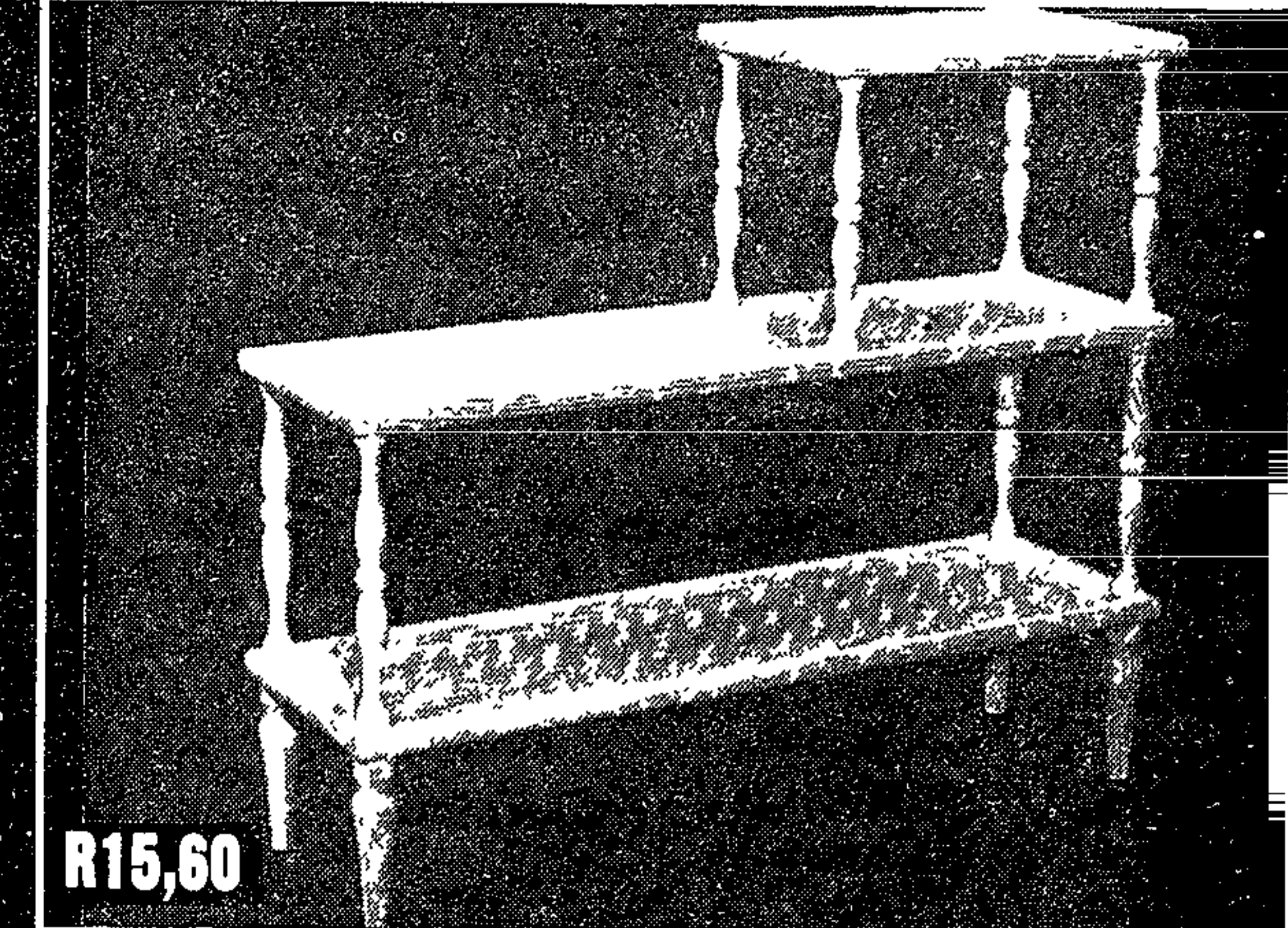


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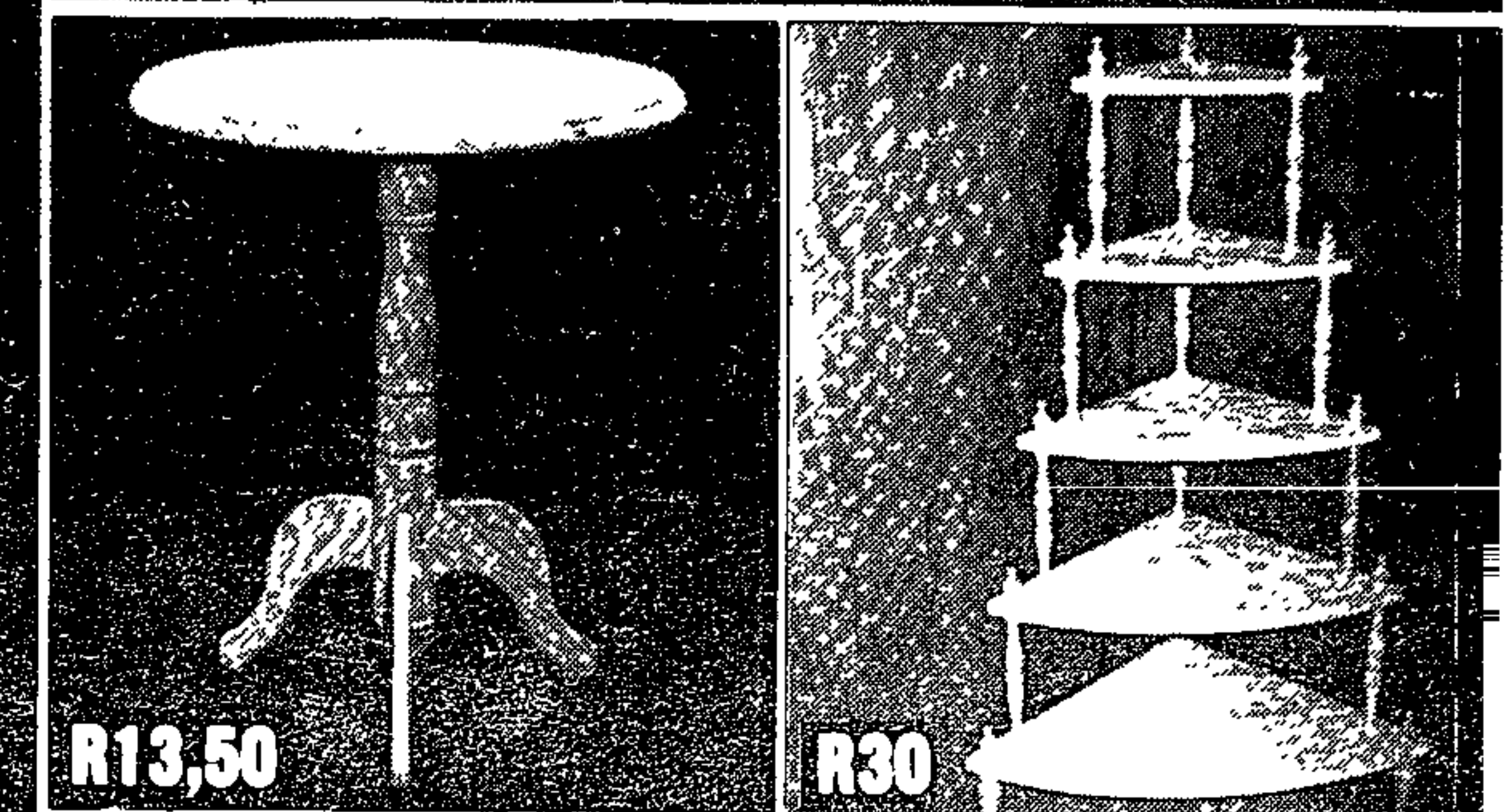
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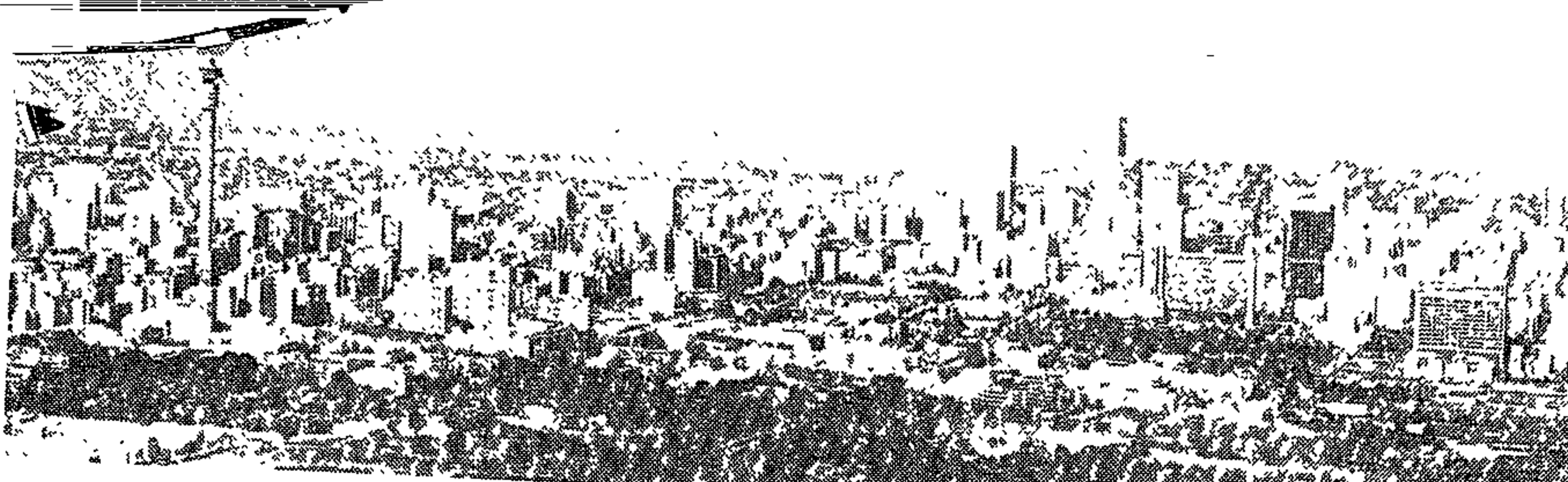
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City of Gold... It should become the capital of SA, says an angry Nat writer.

Jo'burg a capital city, says Nat

A STORM of criticism from the Afrikaans Press has broken round the heads of the Pretoria City Council over their refusal to lift the colour bar at the Breytenbach Theatre.

"That Pretoria, seat of the government, should act like this cannot fail to cast a reflection on the Government's sincerity," declared Rapport's political commentator,

Pollux.

How long, he asked, could South Africa afford such an attitude in Pretoria?

But the most vehement reaction came from Voorslag, Pollux's opposite number on Die Vaderland.

Never an admirer of Pretoria's municipal hierarchy, Voorslag now found himself goaded into suggesting that the city be stripped of its

status as a capital and that honour be bestowed on Johannesburg.

"Let Pretoria remain closed if it wants to," exploded Voorslag, "but then make Johannesburg the capital. It is in all respects fitter for it than Pretoria."

And just a little fitter, perhaps, now that the Nationalists have a powerful share in the control of the city?

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JOHANNESBURG
2000

I GOT lost in Sandton City yesterday. While I was standing by the escalator wondering if the store I wanted was on my level or the upper one, a well-meaning Boy Scout of a lady took my arm and said: "Scared to go up? Come, I'll help you."

The she pushed me on the escalator before I could protest or explain my dilemma.

People should find out if little old ladies want to be helped across streets - or middle-aged ones pushed up escalators. - GOING UP, Congella.

Lay off old ladies please

DO MY old eyes deceive me? Or am I right, after two months away from South Africa, in detecting a certain dichotomy in the attitude of the Afrikaans Press to the Great Information Scandal?

Dr Willem de Klerk, Editor of Die Transvaler, adheres firmly, it appears, to his original view that the whole affair was unduly "blown up".

"The P F P and its Press," he declared in his column in Rapport, "seized upon the irregularities like banana from heaven."

"They treated it like a cops-and-robbers story of corruption, scandalous intrigue and self-enrichment of dishonest officials."

In sharp contrast was a comment by Beeld columnist Lood, clearly speaking

Blame Rhoodie for damage, says Beeld man

for a newspaper that had been attacked for its role in the affair.

The history of the case, he said, would have been less unpleasant for the Government if "some people" had not persisted in a rear-guard action to try to convince us that nothing wrong had really taken place.

"Now", continued Lood, "we hear of a 'campaign' that exposed the Information Department's secret activities and did our coun-

try incalculable damage. That is not true. It was Dr Rhoodie who issued that statement about secret matters."

Beeld's role, he concluded, was, together with its sister newspapers, to report calmly, as "the best-informed Press organs", on a matter of the closest possible concern to voters.

□ □ □

NO-ONE WHO remembers the bitter emotions aroused

in the 20s by the dispute over South Africa's present flag could look forward to seeing the country riven again by such a divisive issue.

But such a possibility cannot be ignored as the Government ploughs ahead with its plans for a new constitution.

Dr Willem Bergins, the Coloured leader best disposed towards the projected new dispensation, says that neither the national flag nor the national anthem reflects the feelings of the "other" population groups.

Die Transvaler, in a leading article, says that Dr Bergins has undoubtedly touched on a particularly sensitive matter.

It recommends that the subject be "reflected on" during the coming season of party congresses.

There was, however, little need for reflection so far as leading Afrikaners interviewed by Die Transvaler were concerned.

Change the flag? Well, perhaps - not everyone is happy with it anyway.

But Die Stem - no, no, a thousand times no!

□ □ □

THERE IS clearly no lack of diligence on the lower levels of the Johannesburg General Hospital.

According to Rapport, a patient last week was at first refused admission because he didn't look White.

But after resourceful ambulancemen had put the man - a hobo - into a bath and scrubbed him, he was pronounced pigmentally acceptable.

Instant race classification?

□ □ □

A NOTE of unexpected irreverence marked a Beeld editorial on Mr Jimmy Kruger's handling of Sowe-to's controversial Dr Nthato Motlana.

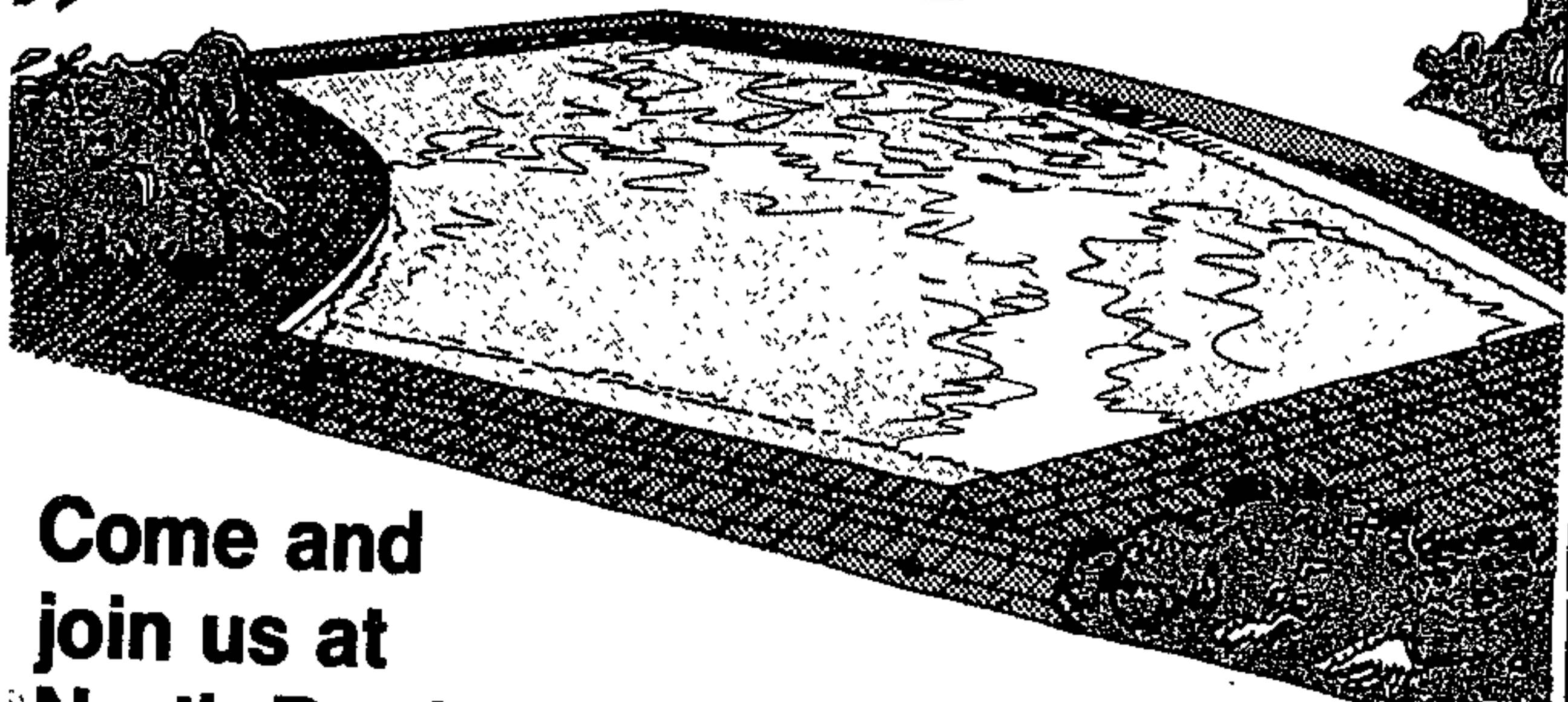
It was ironical, said the newspaper, that recent official actions had markedly raised Dr Motlana's standing among urban Blacks.

The denial of a passport had given him the opportunity for a public (and well-supported) protest against the homelands policy.

Now he had been formally warned that he could be arrested again if he made any more speeches like his recent one.

"The fact that Dr Motlana has not been brought before the courts but has been warned in this way raises his standing further in Soweto," said Beeld.

potential pool buyers are cordially invited to join us over a beer at the little wonder show pools today



Come and join us at North Reef Road, Boksburg (next to Dion's Hyperstore) between 11 am and 4 pm today!

Still the best value-for-money pool around. Compare our quality from start to finish - then compare our prices - you'll be pleasantly surprised!



little wonder

Little Wonder Pools
P.O. Box 6155, Dunswart, 1540, Tvl. Tel. 52-7545/6/7
Permanent Showpool Tel. 826-5613. After Hours, Tel. 975-3295.

I SHALL never understand why such emphasis is laid on school setbooks. Apparently "Hamlet" is one of the matric setbooks this year and I hear some mothers are even investing in tapes to help their offspring understand this long Shakespearean work.

In this decadent age of cheap comics and picture magazines would it not be more worthwhile to cover a much wider field in classical literature by requiring scholars to simply read through the classics in class rather than force them to commit to memory three or four uninteresting volumes? - MILLIE BESTER, Edendale.



"To be honest, Grimble things don't look too good"

EXPOSES by the Sunday Express and other newspapers about the Department of Information show why a country should have a truly free Press. It was with horror and disgust that we read about the misuse of our money, but thanks, Sunday Express, for bringing us the facts. - T R H WHITE, Baileys Muckleneuk.

IN "Express It!" (June 25 1978) a correspondent asks why pedestrians don't keep left on pavements.

The answer is simple: the Johannesburg Traffic Department doesn't educate people, nor does it enforce traffic by-law 24 which, in effect, says "keep left on pavements". - JUSTIN BACHMANN, Yeoville.

IN reply to Paving Danger (Express it! June 4) I have



"Why pay 50 000 dollars for a painting of a blonde when for half that you could probably have the blonde herself?"

THE advent of sales tax will result in a lot of belt-pulling and hardship for many people. Would it not be possible to exempt pensioners, people on welfare, and the unemployed where food is concerned?

I am sure the big supermarkets would be only too pleased to carry half the cost if the Government showed kindness to the many underprivileged. - MRS M J, Johannesburg.

LAST week R Cutler wrote in and stated that any thinking person should realise art is not necessary in South Africa. Well, as far as I'm concerned, any thinking person would realise that it is our artists who design the chairs we sit on, the dinner services we eat from, the curtains, carpets, and wallpaper we use to decorate our houses.

They are also, very often, the same artists that Mr Oberholzer is rejecting. - C'OUTHWAITE, Eikenhof.

had the experience of falling flat on my face, having to get new specs costing over R60, plus doctors fees for my injuries. - OUT OF POCKET, Johannesburg.

AFTER seeing the tragic TV programme about the SPCA on June 22 my husband decided we'd go and get two dogs to avoid another two being "put down". When we arrived at the Edendale SPCA on Saturday afternoon they were closed.

Surely these people realise the weekend is the best time for families to choose an animal? - HOPEFUL HELPER, Johannesburg.

Antique baby

JUST before my nephew was born my brother-in-law fixed up an old wicker pram that had been in the family for 75 years. One day, as my sister was wheeling the pram, she passed an antique shop.

The owner came rushed out shouting: "How old?" My sister beamed her best proud-mother smile and said: "Six weeks."

"Not the baby," he said, "the pram!" - ROSEMARY PATRICKS, Durban.

NEW clash on Jo-Jour's rezoning

Star 6/7/78

The Transvaal Provincial Administration has upset recent Johannesburg City Council planning recommendations in three crucial areas.

The moves have aroused fears of a return to the era of planning confrontations between province and council a few years ago.

They add weight to a memorandum being sent to the province by Mr

Eddy Magid, chairman of the city council's town planning committee, for planning autonomy for the city.

The Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr van Niekerk, took the decision on the advice of the Townships Board.

The city council opposed an application to rezone a stand in 10th Avenue, Kew, from special residential to industrial.

The council believes this area should act as a buffer zone between Kew's residential and industrial zones, and should therefore be zoned for offices or warehouses.

The province granted the industrial rights.

A city council development plan for Westdene is pending, and the council opposed an application to rezone a special residential stand at the

corner of Perth and Lewes roads for a public garage and shops.

The province has approved the garage but not the shops.

The province reversed a council decision to oppose subdivision on a stand in 9th Avenue, Parktown North.

In five other cases, the province did not change council recommendations. The latest reversals fol-

low a period in which the province and the city council agreed on planning decisions.

The reversals could indicate a return to the era of several years ago in which the province frequently overturned council planning recommendations.

Mr Magid, who is at present overseas, has said that the city council should have the right to plan for itself.

The province plans to revise the Local Government Ordinance and may give larger municipalities more planning powers when the Ordinance is rewritten.

A recent circular from the provincial Director of Local Government, Mr Eric Uys, gives slightly more planning powers to municipalities, through a new interpretation of the Town Planning Ordinance.

No. 187, 1978

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, IN DIE DISTRIK HEIDELBERG, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

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 Gekleurde groep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Twaalfde dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehoonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

BYLAE

GEKLEURDE GROEP

Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Gedeelte 19 (Kaart LG A3827/42) van die plaas Rietfontein 153 IR suidwes reguit tot by die noordwestelike baken van Gedeelte 68 (Kaart LG A6641/46) van die plaas Rietfontein 153 IR; dan suidwes met die grense van die volgende gedeeltes van die plaas Rietfontein 153 IR langs sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Genoemde Gedeelte 68, Gedeelte 69 (Kaart LG A6642/46), Gedeelte 70 (Kaart LG A6643/46), Gedeelte 71 (Kaart LG A6644/46), Gedeelte 25 (Kaart LG A6043/45) en Gedeelte 26 (Kaart LG A6044/45), tot by die suidwestelike baken van laasgenoemde gedeelte; dan noordwes met die noordoostelike grens van Gedeelte 16 (Kaart LG A1467/32) van die plaas Rietfontein 153 IR langs tot by die noordwestelike baken daarvan; dan noordwes met die suidwestelike grense van Gedeelte 22 (Kaart LG 6040/45) en Gedeelte 20 (Kaart LG A6038/45), albei gedeeltes van die plaas Rietfontein 153 IR, langs tot by die westelikste baken van laasgenoemde gedeelte; dan noordoos met die noordwestelike grens van die plaas Rietfontein 153 IR langs tot by eersgenoemde baken.

No. 188, 1978

TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN 'N GEBIED IN DIE DISTRIK HEIDELBERG, 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 gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Twaalfde dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehoonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Gedeelte 19 (Kaart LG A3827/42) van die plaas Rietfontein 153 IR suidwes reguit tot by die noordwestelike baken van Gedeelte 68 (Kaart LG A6641/46) van die plaas Rietfontein 153 IR; dan suidwes met die grense van die volgende gedeeltes van die plaas Rietfontein 153 IR langs sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Genoemde Gedeelte 68,

No. 187, 1978

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, IN THE DISTRICT OF HEIDELBERG, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

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 Coloured group.

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

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

SCHEDULE

COLOURED GROUP

From the north-western beacon of Portion 19 (Diagram SG A3827/42) of the farm Rietfontein 153 IR, south-westwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Portion 68 (Diagram SG A6641/46) of the farm Rietfontein 153 IR; thence south-westwards along the boundaries of the following portions of the farm Rietfontein 153 IR so as to exclude them from this area: The said Portion 68, Portion 69 (Diagram SG A6642/46), Portion 70 (Diagram SG A6643/46), Portion 71 (Diagram SG A6644/46), Portion 25 (Diagram SG A6043/45) and Portion 26 (Diagram SG A6044/45), to the south-western beacon of the last-named portion; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern boundary of Portion 16 (Diagram SG A1467/32) of the farm Rietfontein 153 IR, to the north-western beacon thereof; thence north-westwards along the south-western boundaries of Portion 22 (Diagram SG A6040/45) and Portion 20 (Diagram SG A6038/45), both portions of the farm Rietfontein 153 IR, to the westernmost beacon of the last-mentioned portion; thence north-eastwards along the north-western boundary of the farm Rietfontein 153 IR, to the beacon first named.

No. 188, 1978

APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AN AREA IN THE DISTRICT OF HEIDELBERG, 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 area defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twelfth day of June, One Thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

From the north-western beacon of Portion 19 (Diagram SG A3827/42) of the farm Rietfontein 153 IR, south-westwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Portion 68 (Diagram SG A6641/46) of the farm Rietfontein 153 IR; thence south-westwards along the boundaries of the following portions of the farm Rietfontein 153 IR so as to exclude them from this area: The said

Gedeelte 69 (Kaart LG A6642/46), Gedeelte 70 (Kaart LG A6643/46), Gedeelte 71 (Kaart LG A6644/46), Gedeelte 25 (Kaart LG A6043/45) en Gedeelte 26 (Kaart LG A6044/45), tot by die suidwestelike baken van laasgenoemde gedeelte; dan noordwes met die noordoostelike grens van Gedeelte 16 (Kaart LG A1467/32) van die plaas Rietfontein 153 IR langs tot by die noordwestelike baken daarvan, dan noordwes met die suidwestelike grense van Gedeelte 22 (Kaart LG A6040/45) en Gedeelte 20 (Kaart LG A6038/45), albei gedeeltes van die plaas Rietfontein 153 IR, langs tot by die westelikste baken van laasgenoemde gedeelte; dan noordoos met die noordwestelike grens van die plaas Rietfontein 153 IR langs tot by eersgenoemde baken.

No. 189, 1978

**VERVAL VAN BEPERKENDE VOORWAARDES
WAT DIE GEBRUIK VAN GROND RAAK**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 26 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), gelas ek hierby dat die beperkende voorwaardes vervat in die Transportakte van die grond wat aan die Gemeenskapsontwikkelingsraad behoort, en beskryf in die Bylae hiervan, verval vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan

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

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

F. W. DE KLERK.

BYLAE/SCHEDULE

Beskrywing van eiendom/Description of property

Gedeelte 73 (Indiër Woongebied) (n Ged van Ged. 2) van die plaas WOLMARANSSTAD DORP EN DORPS-GRONDE No. 184, geleë in die Registrasie-Afdeling H O, distrik WOLMARANSSTAD.

GROOT: 2.5200 (TWEË desimaal VYF TWEE NUL NUL) Hektaar.

Titelakte/Title Deed

Transportakte No. 21868/1970/Deed of Transfer No. 21868/1970

Voorwaardes wat verval/Conditions to be lapsed

1. "Subject to all rights and servitudes which now affect or at any time hereafter may be found to affect the title

Portion 68, Portion 69 (Diagram SG A6642/46), Portion 70 (Diagram SG A6643/46), Portion 71 (Diagram SG A6644/46), Portion 25 (Diagram SG A6043/45) and Portion 26 (Diagram SG A6044/45), to the south-western beacon of the last-named portion; thence north-westwards along the north-eastern boundary of Portion 16 (Diagram SG A1467/32) of the farm Rietfontein 153 IR, to the north-western beacon thereof; thence north-westwards along the south-western boundaries of Portion 22 (Diagram SG A6040/45) and Portion 20 (Diagram SG A6038/45), both portions of the farm Rietfontein 153 IR, to the westernmost beacon of the last-mentioned portion; thence north-eastwards along the north-western boundary of the farm Rietfontein 153 IR, to the beacon first named.

No. 189, 1978

**LAPSING OF RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS
AFFECTING THE USE OF LAND**

Under the powers vested in me by section 26 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), I hereby direct that the restrictive conditions contained in the Title Deed of the land belonging to the Community Development Board and described in the Schedule hereto, shall lapse as from the date of publication hereof.

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

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

F. W. DE KLERK.

to the land hereby transferred or to be binding on the Republic in respect of the said land."

2 "The Republic of South Africa shall have the right in perpetuity to lay pipe lines from Portion T to Portion S and from Portion S to the boundary of the South African Railways ground and traversing portion of the said farm as held under Grant No. 46/1910.

The Said Republic of South Africa shall also enjoy:

a) a right of access to any portion of the pipe line which traverses the Townlands for the purpose of inspecting, cleaning, repairing and or replacing the said pipelines or any portion thereof; and

b) the Council will not interfere with the pipeline in any way nor dispose of any portion of the land traversed by the said pipe lines without safeguarding the rights of the Republic of South Africa under the servitude."

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No. 180, 1978

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIED, 1966, IN NIGEL, DISTRIK NIGEL, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

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 paragrafe (a) en (b) van die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, gebiede is vir okkupasie en eienerskap deur lede van die Gekleurde groep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Eerste dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehoonderd Agt-en-sewentig

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. W. VANDER MERWE.

BYLAE

Gekleurde groep

(a) Vanaf die suidwestelike baken van Gedeelte 61 (Kaart LG A178/49) van die plaas Bultfontein 192 IR noordwes, algemeen noordoos en suidoos met die grense van genoemde Gedeelte 61 langs tot by Bakens N op Kaart LG A178/49 daarvan; dan suidoos reguit tot by Bakens A op Kaart LG A178/49 van Gedeelte 61 van die plaas Bultfontein 192 IR; dan algemeen suidoos en suidwes met die grense van genoemde Gedeelte 61 van die plaas Bultfontein 192 IR langs, sodat dit in hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by eersgenoemde bakens.

(b) Vanaf Bakens F op Algemene Plan LG A6650/49 van Cerutiville-dorp, noord, noordoos en oos met die grense van genoemde Cerutiville-dorp langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die suidoostelike bakens daarvan; dan suidoos met die noordoostelike grense van die volgende gedeeltes van die plaas Bultfontein 192 IR langs: Gedeelte 28 (Kaart LG A5014/36) en Gedeelte 57 (Kaart LG A5659/46) tot by Bakens E op kaart vir Proklamasiedoeleindes LG A4444/72 oor die resterende gedeelte van Gedeelte 28 van die plaas Bultfontein 192 IR; dan wes, noord en wes in 'n reeks reguit lyne deur Bakens D, C, B tot by Bakens A op die genoemde kaart vir Proklamasiedoeleindes LG A4444/72; dan noord met die oostelike grens van Gedeelte 53 (Kaart LG A5655/46) van die plaas Bultfontein 192 IR langs tot by die noordoostelike bakens daarvan; dan oos met die suidelike grens van genoemde Cerutiville-dorp langs tot by die eersgenoemde bakens.

No. 181, 1978

TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN 'N GEBIED IN NIGEL, DISTRIK NIGEL, 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 gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Eerste dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehoonderd Agt-en-sewentig

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

No. 180, 1978

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT NIGEL, DISTRICT OF NIGEL, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the power vested in me by section 23 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby declare that the area defined in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the Schedule hereto shall, from the date of publication hereof, be areas 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 on this First day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight

N. DIEDERICHS, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

S. W. VANDER MERWE

SCHEDULE

Coloured group

(a) From the south-western beacon of Portion 61 (Diagram SG A178/49) of the farm Bultfontein 192 IR, north-westwards, generally north-eastwards and south-eastwards along the boundaries of the said Portion 61 to Beacon N on Diagram SG A178/49 thereof, thence south-eastwards in a straight line to Beacon A on Diagram SG A178/49 of Portion 61 of the farm Bultfontein 192 IR; thence generally south-eastwards and south-westwards along the boundaries of the said Portion 61 of the farm Bultfontein 192 IR, so as to include it in this area, to the beacon first named.

(b) From Beacon F on General Plan SG A6650/49 of Cerutiville Township, northwards, north-eastwards and eastwards along the boundaries of the said Cerutiville Township, so as to exclude it from this area, to the south-eastern beacon thereof, thence south-eastwards along the north-eastern boundaries of the following portions of the farm Bultfontein 192 IR: Portion 28 (Diagram SG A5014/36) and Portion 57 (Diagram SG A5659/46), to Beacon E on Diagram for Proclamation Purposes SG A4444/72, over the remaining extent of Portion 28 of the farm Bultfontein 192 IR; thence westwards, northwards and westwards in a series of straight lines through Beacons D, C, B to Beacon A on the said Diagram for Proclamation Purposes SG A4444/72; thence northwards along the eastern boundary of Portion 53 (Diagram SG A5655/46) of the farm Bultfontein 192 IR, to the north-eastern beacon thereof; thence eastwards along the southern boundary of the said Cerutiville Township, to the beacon first named.

No. 181, 1978

APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AN AREA AT NIGEL, DISTRICT OF NIGEL, 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 area defined in the Schedule hereto.

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

N. DIEDERICHS, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

Vanaf Baken F op Algemene Plan I G A6650/49 van Cerutiville-dorp, noord, noordoos en oos met die grense van genoemde Cerutiville-dorp langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die suidoostelike baken daarvan; dan suidoos met die noordoostelike grense van die volgende gedeeltes van die plaas Bultfontein 192 IR langs Gedeelte 28 (Kaart I G A5014/36) en Gedeelte 57 (Kaart I G A5659/46) tot by Baken E op Kaart vir Proklamasiedoeleinde I G A4444/72 oor die resterende gedeelte van Gedeelte 28 van die plaas Bultfontein 192 IR, dan wes, noord en wes in 'n reeks reguit lyne deur Bakens D, C, B tot by Baken A op die genoemde Kaart vir Proklamasiedoeleinde I G A4444/72; dan noord met die oostelike grens van Gedeelte 53 (Kaart I G A5655/46) van die plaas Bultfontein 192 IR langs tot by die noordoostelike baken daarvan; dan oos met die suidelike grens van genoemde Cerutiville-dorp langs tot by die eer genoemde baken.

SCHEDULE

From Beacon F on General Plan SG A6650/49 of Cerutiville Township, northwards, north-eastwards and eastwards along the boundaries of the said Cerutiville Township so as to exclude it from this area, to the south-eastern beacon thereof; thence south-eastwards along the north-eastern boundaries of the following portions of the farm Bultfontein 192 IR: Portion 28 (Diagram SG A5014/36) and Portion 57 (Diagram SG A5659/46), to Beacon E on Diagram for Proclamation Purposes SG A4444/72, over the remaining extent of Portion 28 of the farm Bultfontein 192 IR; thence westwards, northwards and westwards in a series of straight lines through Beacons D, C, B to Beacon A on the said Diagram for Proclamation Purposes SG A4444/72, thence northwards along the eastern boundary of Portion 53 (Diagram SG A5655/46) of the farm Bultfontein 192 IR, to the north-eastern beacon thereof; thence eastwards along the southern boundary of the said Cerutiville Township, to the beacon first named.

devout young men intent on praying and studying the Bible. "That such a programme should have provoked ridicule," it has rightly been observed, "is a revealing commentary on the condition of the Hanoverian church."²⁹ It was not until 1738, a year after his return from Georgia, that John Wesley found the certainty he had prayed for. "In the evening" of May 24, 1738, I great journal, "I went very unwillingly to a society in Aldersgate one was reading Luther's preface to the Epistle to the Romans. A to nine, while he was describing the change which God work through faith in Christ, I felt my heart strangely warmed. I felt in Christ, Christ alone, for salvation; and an assurance was given in taken away my sins, even mine, and saved me from the law of sin. It is a famous moment in religious history, and an important moment social history. For Wesley, filled with new knowledge and enormous energy, discovered that while he trusted in Christ, church did not trust in Wesley. Undismayed, and encouraged by evangelist George Whitefield, Wesley took to the streets and the first public meetings at any time and in any place that seemed possible traveled, carrying the gospel of his earnest faith across the country. nothing that his journal has been called a "guidebook to the British estimate of two hundred fifty thousand miles traveled, mainly on and of forty thousand sermons delivered, seems accurate. It was crowds were often unfriendly, hurling insults and more damaging well. Wesley was unafraid and triumphant.

Wesley did not only preach; he organized his followers into a network internally by religious seriousness and small dues, and a network culminating in the Conference. But Wesley had no forming his own church. Like the Anglicanism in which he had Wesley's Methodism was Arminian in theology; it rejected the doctrine of predestination. Wesley, indeed, was a conservative, but cally and politically; he wanted to keep his followers in communion and away from revolutionary sentiments. He failed in 1784, he reluctantly constituted the Methodist societies as legal entities when he died in 1791, he was still a member of the Church of England only after his death that the English Methodists followed the step in the United States and became an independent church. But Wesley in the second part of his conservative program. By reaching the uncontented with his simple and eloquent Christian message, he helped to channel potentially revolutionary sentiments into constructive paths. Methodism, writes the great French historian Elie Halévy, brought "under its influence, first the Dissenting sects, then the Establishment, finally secular opinion." And this helps to explain "the extraordinary stability which English society was destined to enjoy throughout a period of revolutions and crises."³⁰ Halévy's

²⁹ G. R. Cragg, *The Church in the Age of Reason (1648-1789)* (1960), 142.

³⁰ *England in 1815* (1913, 2nd English ed., 1949), 387.

famous thesis has recently been disputed, and the essential impact of Methodism remains a matter of debate. But what is clear is that Methodism reached the masses, wholly untouched by the eighteenth-century Church of England.

RAND
Daily Mail

The nomads of flatland

DRIVEN by their desperate need for accommodation, some coloured families in Johannesburg have taken to living in white areas, moving from one flat to another as their applications for approval from the Department of Community Development are turned down.

"I am aware my application could be refused within three or four weeks," one of the coloured people living in the central city said this week. "If it is, I will reapply and keep moving to different flats. What else can I do?" He said he knew of hundreds of others who were prepared to do the same.

The lack of adequate housing for South Africa's black, coloured and Asian groups is an enormous problem which becomes more serious each year, despite the efforts of authorities at various levels to improve matters. But in "white" Johannesburg, especially in the central areas, hundreds of unwanted flats stay empty. The Group Areas Act makes it illegal for estate

agents to let them out to anyone who is not white, whether or not the person is happy to pay the rent.

So homeless coloured families take their chances in a risky, nomadic existence knowing they could be told to move on at any time. They are in this precarious situation, with all the unsettling effects it must have on their lives, for only one reason — because of Nationalist racial policies.

And this is not a "petty apartheid" measure. The Group Areas Act is, after all, a cornerstone of separate development. Even those Nationalists who regard themselves as enlightened and perhaps feel bad about Indian businessmen being pushed off their traditional trading sites shy away from any talk of ending residential apartheid.

Surely the time is long overdue for Government supporters to stop and think about the consequences of these discriminatory policies, which even make it illegal for a man to rent a home in a cosmopolitan city?

... and shall be continued, to keep them free from the least danger of being infected with the small-pox"; indeed, a postscript added, "full one half of the above Negroes have had the small-pox in their own country."³¹ Nevertheless, in some areas of Europe, notably in England and Flanders, the birthrate actually rose to contribute to the general increase. Even periods of high mortality, caused by bitter winters, bad harvests,

³¹ For the controversy, and the population explosion, see Chapter 14.

³² Reproduced in the picture section of Daniel P. Mannix and Malcolm Cowley, *Black Cargoes: A History of the Atlantic Slave Trade, 1518-1865* (ed. 1965).

(84)

Star 5/8/78

Indians: 'no complaints'

Political Reporter

Both candidates in the Hillbrow provincial by-election say they have had no complaints about coloured and Indian people living in flats in the area.

"In all my canvassing, I have not had a single complaint about this," said Mr Simon Chilchik, the Progressive Federal Party candidate and Johannesburg City Council member for Hillbrow.

He said that if Hillbrow residents had no objection to coloured and Indian people living in their area, he had no objections either.

Mr Edmund Elias, the New Republic Party candi-

date, said this did not appear to be an issue. He was against its becoming an issue.

He disagreed with the concept of eviction.

Only about six out of 370 buildings in Hillbrow had Indians or coloureds living in them.

Mr Chilchik said it appeared that there were

very few coloureds living in Hillbrow. There were some living in the Joubert Park area and Doornfontein.

(Report by Tom Duff, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

The Star

Tuesday August 8 1978

Twilight tenants: a plea for tolerance

IN Johannesburg's coloured and Indian townships there is a massive, sometimes desperate, housing shortage. In the white flatlands of Hillbrow and adjacent areas hundreds of flats are standing empty. Natural human and economic logic has dictated, over the past several years, a steady process of "infiltration." Hundreds and perhaps thousands of wrong-colour tenants have moved illegally into Hillbrow blocks. Landlords and the great majority of the neighbours are content to turn a blind eye to this contravention of the Group Areas Act.

Residential race mixing is a subject which most politicians shy away from like a case of the plague. How refreshing, therefore, to see a National Party city councillor — Mr Jan van Blerk, who represents one of the flatland areas particularly affected — calling openly for some tolerance in the matter. "Until we provide enough housing in (coloured and Indian) areas," he

says, "we must turn a blind eye."

Hear, hear. It would be still more refreshing to see some of the same tolerance reflected by Mr van Blerk's political bosses and allies. If they consider it too risky politically to declare Hillbrow an "open" suburb, at least they could pass a semi-official word down the line about turning that blind eye.

Both before and after recent publicity in The Star, there has been much harassment of "illegal" flat-dwellers. Community Development inspectors have gone round asking questions. Police warn of prosecutions. Many tenants live a life of fear and insecurity as a result.

The Star has been keeping a regular check on the position: as far as we can ascertain, nobody has been either evicted or prosecuted in recent months. This may signal some shift in official thinking. We hope it does—and that the next move will be an end to all official harassment of the flatlands' twilight tenants.

By B.H. Rasmussen

104.30
104.00
94.00
144.00
114.00
94.00
114.00
134.00
114.00
104.30
84.30

Départ via la Vallée des Mille Collines.

Journée à Pietermaritzburg

MERCREDI 19 JUILLET

174.30 Cocktail offert par l'Université du Natal.
154.30 Mme Josée van de Ghinste (Université du Cap): "Le jet de pierre ou la trajectoire de l'homme-poète."
154.00 Thé.
144.00 M. Leopold Peeters (Université de Pretoria): "Biographie et poème lyrique."
114.00 M. Gilbert Pestureau (Université du Natal à Durban): "Voltaire et la poésie."
104.30 Thé.
94.00 M. Jean Mesnard (Université de Paris-Sorbonne): "Voltaire et Pascal."

Journée de travail présidée par le Pr. Marie-Louise Tricaud

MARDI 18 JUILLET

star 9/8/78

Coloured leaders (84)

'want more rights'

The Group Areas Act had played a useful part in training coloured and Indian civic leaders, but the authorities must not be surprised if these leaders insisted on more rights, said Dr Emile Jammine.

Dr Jammine, former director of the Johannesburg City Council's Coloured and Asian Affairs Department, was speaking at a council function to mark his retirement.

He said the coloured people had been a "forgotten people" and the Indians had no status before Dr Verwoerd began the system of local government committees for them.

HILLBROW HOMES

This system had had the favourable effects of encouraging the Westernisation of these communities by improved education and employment.

The authorities should not be surprised that these communities were now trying to improve their rights. He mentioned coloured and Indian people, who suffered a housing shortage, living in Hillbrow.

Dr Jammine said Mr J F Oberhölzer, MPC, chairman of the council's management committee, had played a "remarkable role" in promoting the new coloured and Indian management committees.

"If he has not succeeded, it is not his fault," Dr Jammine said.

star 01/8/78

'One family, one house' is policy

84

"One family, one house" is now the policy of both Indian civic leaders and Johannesburg town planners for Lenasia, despite requests to allow families related by blood to live in one house.

The city council fears slum conditions could develop in homes sheltering more than one family.

This week the council's town planning committee rejected a suggestion that related families be allowed to share the same houses.

The committee chairman, Mr Eddy Magid, called on the Department of Community Development, which is responsible for housing in Lenasia, to build more houses to overcome the housing shortage.

He said that the council would sympathetically con-

sider applications for related families to build very large houses to accommodate more than one family in an extended family system.

But Mr Dennis Pillay, chairman of the Lenasia Management Committee, said that even these large houses for more than one family should not be allowed, as they could develop into slums.

In modern times each family should have its own home. Previously it was traditional for a newly married child to live with his parents who would guide them in the first years of marriage.

He criticised speculators who encouraged more than one family in a home to make more money from rent.

The V of the Vaal Triangle

84

The peace of Vereeniging is all well and good. But not if you want to make money

Baboo Saley locks up his family business and scurries unnoticed to a Vereeniging mosque for midday prayers. He could do with a little outside help. No fewer than 56 family and dependants either work in, or otherwise rely on, the hardware cum jewellery outlet Saley's grandfather

opened on Voortrekker Street in 1925. Sadly, government has decreed the shop must go.

Next year, Saley and 70 other Indian traders will be shunted off to an Asian precinct 1 km south of their traditional commercial area. This will unques-

tionably leave trading gaps, potentially dangerous to a CBD already threatened by a fast expanding drift to the suburbs and to ambitious neighbouring towns.

"We don't want the Indians to go," says Vereeniging Chamber of Commerce president Myer S Weitzmann. "They

bring in a lot of trade to the town." To prove his point Weitzmann walks briskly down Kruger Street calling out the number plates of parked and passing cars. He's right: most are out-of-town registrations.

"Not many people realise that Vereeniging's commercial pull goes 200 km into the Free State. While a farmer looks at machinery his wife goes off for curtains. The Indians are an old-established asset," says Weitzmann.

Adds Saley: "We don't want to go."

Vereeniging's future as a major centre hinges, however, on far more than the ripple effects of moving the reluctant Asians to the R4m market going up at the bottom of Union Street.

Not that there's pessimism (officially) among civic leaders. Town Clerk John Roodt is adamant that those buildings outside his office are "still the Vaal Triangle's commercial centre." He's backed up by Mayor Hendrik Engelbrecht and the local MP, F W de Klerk, Minister of Post and Telecommunications.

But what then of this, from Afrikaanse Sakekamer chairman Jacques Barnard? "We've come to a standstill. We should be moving like Alrode or Alberton, but everybody's frightened to build."

His belief is corroborated by estate agent Tony Chase: "The CBD is losing out. A lot of shops are already empty. No property is changing hands and no buildings are going up."

Winter 1978 is not, admittedly, the best time to take the pulse of a community trying to struggle out of recession and labour rundowns. But there are ominous symptoms of a town that will eventually be bypassed.

Within its boundaries, strong retail forces are already starting to pull against the CBD. To the east the extensive Three Rivers suburb is still growing and is virtually self-sufficient in shopping facilities.

Suburban shopping

Another big neighbourhood retail complex will centre on Checkers' proposed project at Arcon Park; and, on the western boundary with Vanderbijlpark, Pick n Pay will open a big store at Bedworth Park. These established or imminent consumer emporiums will cater for families living up to 4 km from the CBD in a town that has no bus service for whites. Weitzmann counters: "African trade is running conservatively at R40m to R50m a year and rising. They step right out of the railway station and bus terminus into Voortrekker Street."

The blacks come from Bophilong (10 000); Sharpeville (28 000), 5 km west; and Sebokeng (80 000) 15 km west. (Total black population of the Vaal Triangle is 264 000.) So the black contribution to Vereeniging should not be underestimated. Black people are essential to

heavy industry, in an area generating around 10% of SA's GNP, and their growing purchasing power is well worth nurturing.

Minister De Klerk is pleased, even proud, of their involvement in the community. "Vereeniging and the Vaal Triangle have succeeded in having good race relations. During the recent unrest we had almost no trouble. Percentage-wise, employer investment for blacks is the highest in SA. An enormous amount, something like R60m, is being spent on



Weitzmann in Voortrekker Street . . . relying on African trade

housing at Sebokeng and Sasolburg. Labour is on a sound footing."

A far cry, then, from the bad old days of Sharpeville. The official history of the town gives a bland, almost clinical, account of how 69 blacks were killed and 180 wounded in the incident that made world headlines.

Vereeniging began exactly 100 years ago when George William Stow, a Warwickshire itinerant geologist and erstwhile ethnologist, discovered — or rather noticed — a seam of coal washed clean of clay by the Vaal.

With brewery king Sammy Marks, Stow formed the Zuid Afrikaansche en Oranje Vrijstaatsche Kolen en Mineralen Vereeniging to exploit the deposits, to be hauled by oxen as far as Kimberley and Pretoria.

Then in 1882 the Transvaal government took the last word of the company title and proclaimed the township of Vereeniging. President Kruger and the Free State's President Steyn turned up 10 years later to open jointly the first Vaal bridge, a rail link, with the rails from the north, alas, one metre higher than the rails from the south. Marks was on hand with plenty of bunting and an official salute from 21 bottles stuffed with dynamite in lieu of cannon.

The town's next international event was the peace negotiations with Steyn, Botha, Smuts, De la Rey, De Wet, Milner and Kitchener all in one tent. Its signing two weeks later in Pretoria ended the Anglo-Boer War.

The colourful past has faded somewhat and since then the town (which has aspirations to being a city) has grown to a population of 109 000 and has a rateable value of R302m.

Most of the expansion has come from the business sector. Over the past 20

years Vereeniging has changed from a mining-farming centre to an industrial heavyweight — albeit one a little groggy on its feet at the moment. The recession continues to drag down the first-hit, last-to-recover manufacturing sectors.

Building is moribund. The 14,2% white population jump from 48 000 in 1974 to 56 000 last year has hit a sudden halt. Growth this year is estimated by town council at a mere 0,8%.

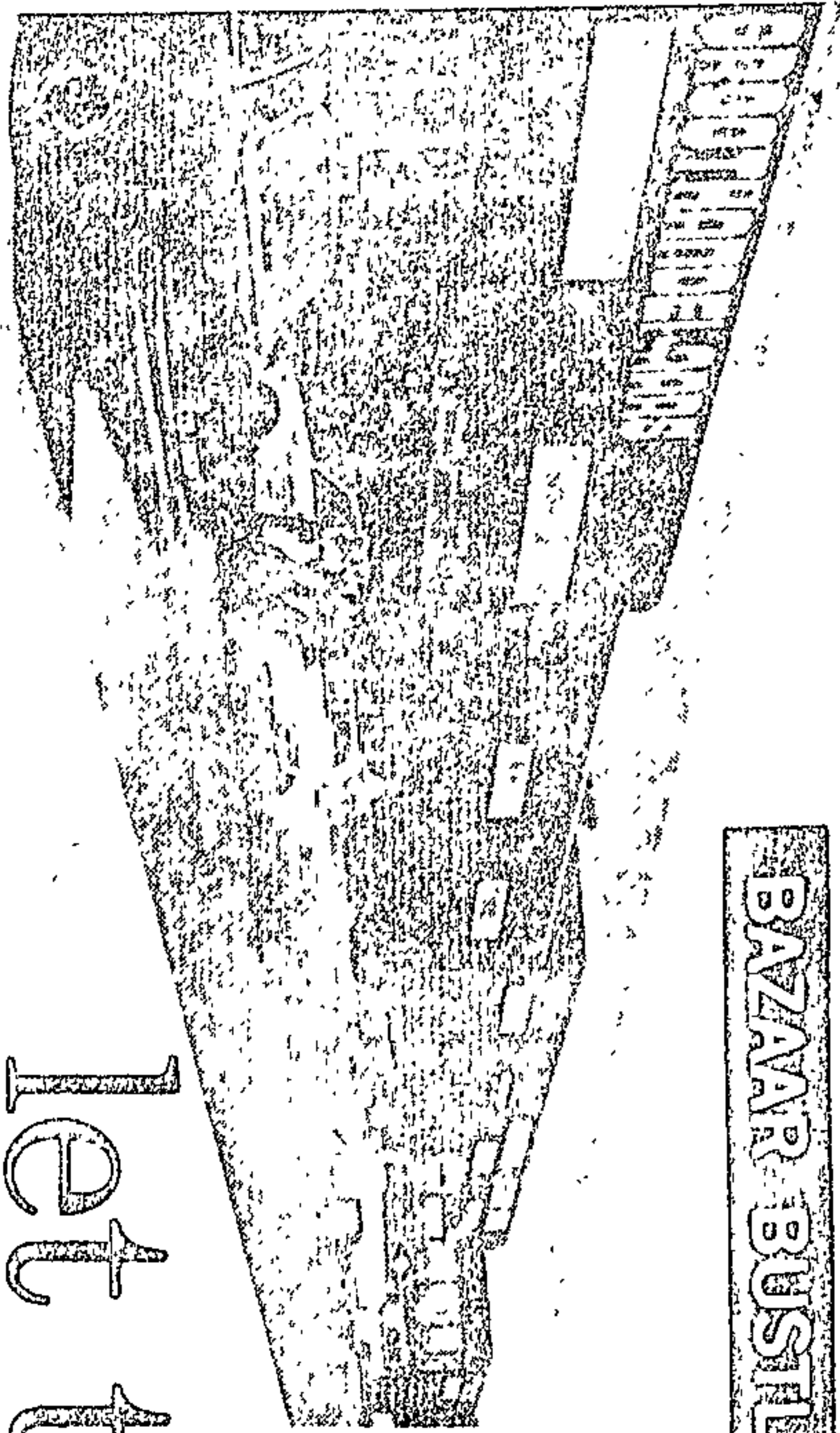
Jacques Barnard says: "I reckon we've lost about 1 000 whites in 18 months. People who can use their hands are off to Secunda, Richards Bay and Sishen."

Established industries — Stewarts & Lloyds, Massey Fergusson, GKN, Tubemakers and Plasal — have expanded over the past five years, but only one new major employer, Nordberg Manufacturing, has come in.

"We're becoming a dormitory town for Vanderbijlpark and Sasol," says Vereeniging Trust's Bob Crawford. "Too many proclaimed stands and no industrial township on the drawing board. It's a gradual run-down."

Weitzmann, Chase, Crawford and Barnard share a noticeable local feeling that, unless redevelopment plans are made public soon by the council, Vereeniging will become a backwater.

BAZAAR BUSINESSES AS WHITE HEART STAGNATES



A 'ghost town' serves warning: let the Indians stay

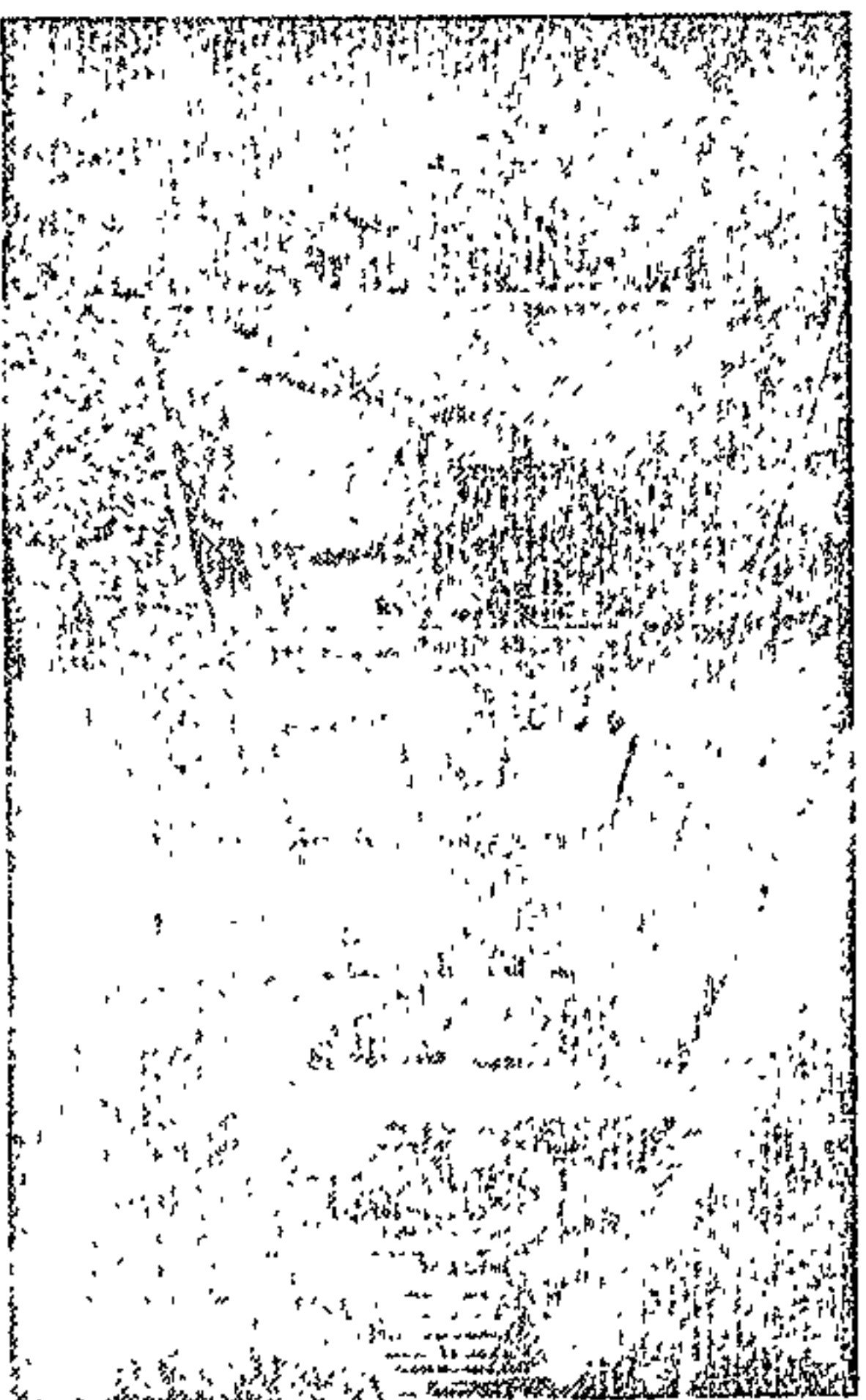
WHEN Standerion moved its Indian traders out of the heart of the town it broke its own economic heart too. Now the R6-million blunder has left a "ghost" White shopping area in the centre and a bustling Indian shopping area outside.

What has happened in this once-bustling town on the Eastern Transvaal highway could be an object lesson to Pieterburg, Potchefstroom and other Plateland towns planning to remove Indian traders.

Over the three years since the Standerion Indians moved, the centre of commercial activity — apart from two chain stores — has shifted too.

This is the only impression one could gain after talking to Indian traders who were forced to move to the "Asiatic Bazaar", established by apartheid decree 0.5km outside the town.

The bazaar now has an annual turnover approaching R6-million while White traders in the town (once more expanding the chain stores) are struggling to reach combined turnover of R1-million a year — one-



⊙ The "ghost town" look of Standerion's formerly busy central business district.

BY JEANNE ELMAY

sixth that of the displaced Indian traders.

How did this come about? One reason is that "Indian traders were Standerion", according to Mr M I Tilly, Indian owner of a thriving business company.

A drive round the town showed the truth of this despite the claim by some Whites in the town that they haven't noticed any slackening in trade.

Piet Relief Street, on the main road between Durban and Johannesburg and once the thriving business centre

Black and White shoppers thronged the pavements and it was obvious that although Whites go to the chain stores for food, they still go to the Indians for clothing, furniture, carpets and household appliances.

Mr Dave Mazar, owner of a furniture and building materials store and a member (and former chairman) of the town's Indian consultative committee, said:

"Our turnover is ten times what it was in the town centre.

"In Standerion, some shopkeepers were paying more than R200 a month on rent. Here they pay R160 or so and their turnover is much greater.

"The combined turnover of Indian traders is in the neighbourhood of R6-million a year.

"But White traders, apart from the two chain stores, are struggling to reach a turnover of R1-million."

There was not much activity around the two chain stores either, although we were told that on Saturday mornings they are crowded with shoppers from Secunda, home of the new Safi project.

The Indian "bazaar", on the other hand, bustled with activity.



⊙ Dave Mazar (left), M I Tilly (centre) and Eric Mistry . . . better off since the move.



Mr Eric Mistry, chairman of the consultative committee, confirmed that Indian traders were "much better off" since the move from town centre.

One of the Whites, who doesn't think White trading has suffered from the Indians' move is Mr Bert Bakker, chairman of the town's Sakekammer (the Chamber of Commerce has ceased operating).

"I'm not saying our business area is booming . . . no one is saying that. But I've

had no complaints from our traders either," he said.

The town clerk, Mr G B Heunis, said: "I think you should compare Indian and White trading before the move with present figures to see what effect there has been on the White trading area." He referred the Sunday Express to Mr Bakker. Mr Heunis added: "But if you knew how many new businesses we have and businessmen wanting to set the here . . . I would not say the White area has suffered."

16/6/78

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION 117 OF 1962 AND DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT PIET RETIEF, DISTRICT OF PIET RETIEF, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Under the powers vested in me—

A by section 33 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), I hereby amend Proclamation 117 of 1962 by the exclusion from the area defined in paragraph (a) of the Schedule thereto of the area defined in the Schedule hereto; and

B 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 Vaalwater this Twenty-third day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council.

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

Portion 69 of the farm Piet Retief Town and Townlands 149 HT, vide Diagram SG A803/77, in extent 14,003 5 ha.

84

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE 117 VAN 1962 EN VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE PIET RETIEF, DISTRIK PIET RETIEF, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen—

A by artikel 33 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), wysig ek hierby Proklamasie 117 van 1962 deur die uitsluiting uit die gebied omskryf in paragraaf (a) van die Bylae daarvan van die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan; en

B 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 Indiergroep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Vaalwater, op hede die Drie-en-twintigste dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehoenderd Agt-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

Gedeelte 69 van die plaas Piet Retief Town and Townlands 149 HT, volgens kaart LG A803/77, groot 14,003 5 ha.

6057—1

3.4 Doop: Eerste Sondag in die maand 10.30 vm;

3.5 Doop- en Tugkommissie vierde Woensdag in die maand. Voornemende doopouers stel hul wyksouderling in kennis en ontmoet die kommissie saam met die ouderling onmiddellik na biduur;

3.6 Spreekuur met leraar in kerkkantoor: Elke Woensdag van 6.00 - 7.30 nm (voor biduur);

3.7 Dankoffers:

3.7.1 Elke Sondag in die maand;

3.7.2 By besondere geleenthede soos Nagmaal, Kersfees, Lentefees;

3.7.3 Elke diaken (en waar geen diaken in die wyk is nie: ouderling) hou 'n boekie met volledige naam en adreslys van lidmate wat 'n verdienste het;

3.7.4 Elke diaken sal verkieslik die laaste week in die maand die dankofferkoevertjies vir die volgende maand aan sy wykslede besorg, waarop die wyk, datum and die naam van die Lid ingevul is;

3.7.5 Wanneer die koevertjie ingelewer is, sal die diaken sy wykslede se dankofferbedrag invul in sy boekie en die Lid se „bydragskaart" tuis ook invul wanneer die nuwe koevert afgegee word;



84

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 158]

PRETORIA, 18 AUGUSTUS
AUGUST 1978

[No. 6132

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 210, 1978

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE BALFOUR, DISTRIK BALFOUR, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

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 Vierde dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Aft-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

BYLAE

INDIËRGROEP

Gedeelte 31 (n gedeelte van Gedeelte 1) van die plaas Vlakfontein 558 IR, groot 12,843,9 ha, volgens kaart LG A1663/58.

No. 211, 1978

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE KRUGERSDORP, DISTRIK KRUGERSDORP, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

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 Vierde dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Aft-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

74258-1

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 210, 1978

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT BALFOUR, DISTRICT OF BALFOUR, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

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 Fourth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

SCHEDULE

INDIAN GROUP

Portion 31 (a portion of Portion 1) of the farm Vlakfontein 558 IR, in extent 12,843,9 ha, vide Diagram SG A1663/58.

No. 211, 1978

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966 AT KRUGERSDORP, DISTRICT OF KRUGERSDORP, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

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 Fourth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

6132-

BYLAE
INDIERGROEP

Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Kaart vir Proklamasiedoeleindes LG A3978/77, geleë op die restant van die plaas Rietvalei 241 IQ, oos met die noordelike grens van genoemde Kaart vir Proklamasiedoeleindes langs tot by die noordoostelike baken daarvan; dan oos reguit tot by die noordwestelike baken van die dorp Azaadville (Algemene Plan LG A3071/70); dan suid met die westelike grens van genoemde dorp Azaadville langs tot by die suidwestelike baken daarvan; dan noordwes reguit tot by die suidelikste baken van Kaart vir Proklamasiedoeleindes LG A3978/77, geleë op die restant van die plaas Rietvalei 241 IQ; dan noordwes en algemeen oos met die suidwestelike en noordwestelike grense van genoemde Kaart vir Proklamasiedoeleindes langs, tot by eersgenoemde baken.

No. 212, 1978

TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE
WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966,
IN 'N GEBIED TE KRUGERSDORP, DISTRIK
KRUGERSDORP, 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 gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vierde dag van Augustus Eenduisend Neghonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Kaart vir Proklamasiedoeleindes LG A3978/77, geleë op die restant van die plaas Rietvalei 241 IQ, oos met die noordelike grens van genoemde Kaart vir Proklamasiedoeleindes langs, tot by die noordoostelike baken daarvan; dan oos reguit tot by die noordwestelike baken van die dorp Azaadville (Algemene Plan LG A3071/70); dan suid met die westelike grens van genoemde dorp Azaadville langs tot by die suidwestelike baken daarvan; dan noordwes reguit tot by die suidelikste baken van Kaart vir Proklamasiedoeleindes LG A3978/77, geleë op die restant van die plaas Rietvalei 241 IQ; dan noordwes en algemeen oos met die suidwestelike en noordwestelike grense van genoemde Kaart vir Proklamasiedoeleindes langs, tot by eersgenoemde baken.

SCHEDULE
INDIAN GROUP.

From the north-western beacon of Diagram for Proclamation Purposes, LG A3978/77 situated on the remainder of the farm Rietvalei 241 IQ eastwards along the northern boundary of the said Diagram for Proclamation Purposes to the north-eastern beacon thereof; thence eastwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Azaadville Township (General Plan SG A3071/70); thence southwards along the western boundary of the said Azaadville Township to the south-western beacon thereof; thence north-westwards in a straight line to the southernmost beacon of Diagram for Proclamation Purposes SG A3978/77 situated on the Remainder of the farm Rietvalei 241 IQ; thence north-westwards and generally north-eastwards along the south-western and north-western boundaries of the said Diagram for Proclamation Purposes to the beacon first named.

No. 212, 1978

APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN
AN AREA AT KRUGERSDORP, DISTRICT OF
KRUGERSDORP, PROVINCE OF THE TRANS-
VAAL

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 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 August One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. J. M. STEYN.

SCHEDULE

From the north-western beacon of Diagram for Proclamation Purposes SG A3978/77 situated on the remainder of the farm Rietvalei 241 IQ eastwards along the northern boundary of the said Diagram for Proclamation Purposes to the north-eastern beacon thereof; thence eastwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Azaadville Township (General Plan SG A3071/70); thence southwards along the western boundary of the said Azaadville Township to the south-western beacon thereof; thence north-westwards in a straight line to the southernmost beacon of Diagram for Proclamation Purposes SG A3978/77 situated on the remainder of the farm Rietvalei 241 IQ; thence north-westwards and generally north-eastwards along the south-western and north-western boundaries of the said Diagram for Proclamation Purposes to the beacon first named.

Hillbrow

Star 24/8/78 (84)

reversed

STRU

in coloured flatland

Hundreds of families from Soweto are living in coloured areas because of the housing shortage in black areas.

A representative of The Star was yesterday shown a situation where coloured and African families were living next to each other in blocks of Eldorado Park flats.

The situation was described as "Hillbrow in reverse."

This situation came to light after coloured families complained that they could not acquire flats or houses themselves after being on the waiting list for years.

The complainants pointed out Eldorado Park flats and houses to a reporter and said black families had obtained them through a key-money racket run by coloured "agents" touting for a "small-time official" working for the Department of Community Development.

The names of the men, claimed to be charging black families R150 to R200 to get into a flat or house, are in The Star's possession.

A department spokesman said he had received complaints of African families living in coloured flats, but he denied that officials working in the Department's offices in the coloured townships were involved.

"We go through the applications here and officials working in our township offices cannot recommend anyone for homes," the spokesman added.

INHUMAN
He said he would nevertheless investigate the claims. However, he knew coloured men married to African women did live in coloured townships.

One such man, he added, had died and it would be inhuman now to throw the man's African wife and her children out.

While coloured and African children played happily around an Eldorado flatland aptly nicknamed "The Hillbrow," black families who answered their doors carrying Anglicised names, were reluctant to converse freely with a reporter.

Coloured families blamed the State's housing backlog for this situation but added that they would not recommend that the African families be evicted.

OFFICE SYSTEMS

- (a) (i) Broad outlines of accounting materials, purchasing, stores organisation work.
- (ii) Filing and recording system of availability of records for references to current and previous information.

FINANCE

- (a) A and stock control
- (b) C and "take-over" and from the point of view of consumer interests

"TWIN PILLARS"
Mr Albie Pop, deputy chairman of the Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee and civic leader in the Eldorado Park-Kliptown area, said he was opposed to the "twin pillars" of apartheid — race classification and the group areas.
He was aware of African families living in coloured areas but they wanted to upgrade themselves, live better lives and provide better homes for their children.
"However, the exploitation of black families through a key-money racket must be investigated at the highest level and the culprits brought to book," Mr Pop added.

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GROUP AREAS



Rynsoord goes Indian

FM 25/8/78

The uncertainty over Benoni's hitherto white residential suburb, Rynsoord, has been resolved. It is to go Indian — officially.

For some time now individual Indians have been buying in Rynsoord on a permit basis. Now government will either expropriate and resell to Indians, or continue to allow Indians to buy with per-

mits. One way or the other Rynsoord is going Indian.

This will to some extent relieve congestion in nearby Actonville, the existing Indian area for Benoni. But, Benoni residents feel, Rynsoord is not going to provide enough space to absorb Actonville's overspill entirely. Residents of MacKenzie Park, a white suburb close to Rynsoord, are now worried. There is now the only white suburb east of Benoni and already, they claim, doubts over the area's future are making it difficult for them to sell their properties. Many would rather have MacKenzie Park also declared Indian right now — and sell out to Indians or be expropriated at reasonable prices.

It's the domino theory with a twist.

GENERAL NEWS

From iron shacks to Palm Ridge

By MARTIN CHALLENOR

AT LAST the end is in sight for the Indians moved "temporarily" into Germiston's Asiatic Bazaar 70 years ago.

In two years time they escape from their corrugated iron slum to Palm Ridge, 20km away.

Creeping up on the main Durban-Johannesburg railway line, the unpainted iron houses sprawling in dusty, litter-lined streets are home to 1 300 coloured and Indian families.

The Indians were "temporarily" moved into the Asiatic Bazaar — part of Germiston's "native location" — at the beginning of the century. Today they are still living "temporarily" in the same corrugated iron houses.

But at least the end is in sight — plans for a model township, Palm Ridge, were accepted at a meeting of officials and an Indian delegation last month. It brought to an end long years of negotiations between the Indians and the authorities.

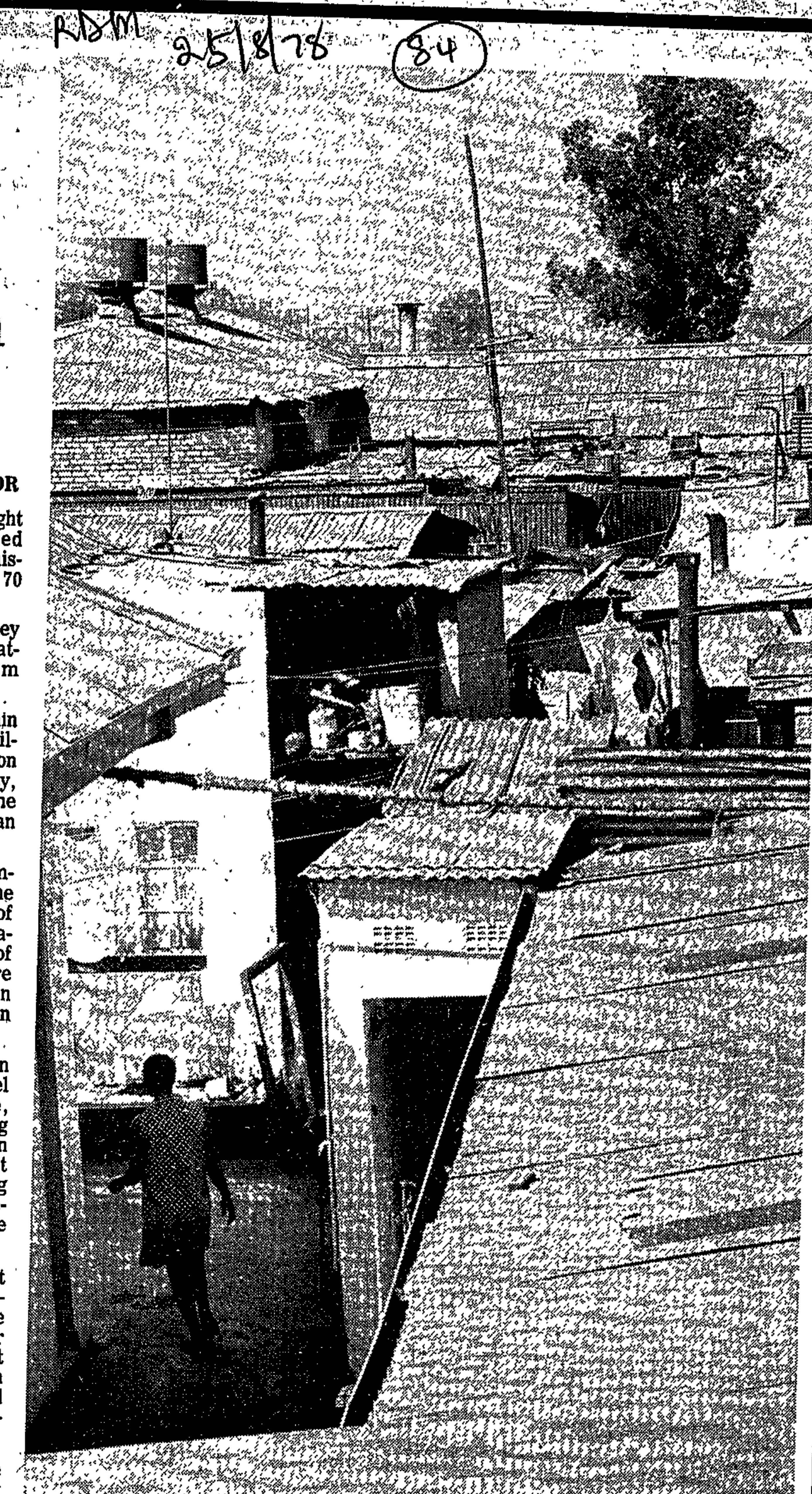
When the Government moved blacks from the location into townships in the 1950s, the Indians asked for the land to be made vacant for them. Their application was refused and the land was zoned for light industries.

Some 14 years ago, the Department of Planning earmarked Palm Ridge for the Indians but until the Germiston City Council started pushing the issue gently five years ago, little was done. In October, 1976, Palm Ridge was proclaimed a Group Area and white farmers in the area were bought out by the Department of Community Development.

This month's council meeting is due to formally pass a resolution instructing the municipality to apply for township status for Palm Ridge, says the Town Clerk of Germiston, Mr J A du Plessis. Palm Ridge has been incorporated into Germiston's municipal jurisdiction.

The next step involves council negotiations with Escom and the Rand Water Board. Then, it is hoped, a start can be made on building a new town on 900ha of land which should, by the year 2 000, house 50 000 people.

"We hope to build the first houses within two



The iron shacks of Germiston's Asiatic Bazaar . . . for hundreds of families the waiting is nearly over.

years," Mr Du Plessis said. "Indians from the Bazaar will be the first people to move in."

At the moment Palm Ridge is bare veld, except for a few Indians living in houses vacated by the white farmers. It lies 20km from the Bazaar, south of Kattlehong.

But it has been designed in accordance with the latest township development ideas and in consultation with the Indians. There will be green belts and convenient bus and rail links. Children will not have to cross major roads when they walk to school, says the council.

The council plans to build 32 sub-economic houses and 506 economic units. At this stage 359 families say they can afford to build their own homes on land they can buy and leave to their children.

But all this is still two years away for the 800 Indian families — towns are not built overnight. And there are still 475 coloured families living in slum conditions in their section of the location. The council has moved 372 coloured families to Eden Park.

I visited the Bazaar recently. Residents told me they had not encouraged newspapers to report on their living conditions in the past because they "were embarrassed about the state of the suburb".

Some of the houses hold six families. Cars are parked in the streets because people live in the garages. Laundry is done under street taps and 90% of the houses are on the bucket system of sewerage.

There are no sportsfields. Recreation is a 200-seat

cinema and a dozen pinball machines.

The headmaster's office in the only school is closer to the railway line than it is to many of the classrooms and lessons are frequently interrupted by passing trains.

But residents said they had no "fire talk" left in them — they just want to move to their new town.

The Indian liaison committee conducted a survey to help with the planning of Palm Ridge. They found that the average family income was R414 a month and that there was, on average, six people to a family.

For Mr P L Ramsamy, chairman of the committee, the July meeting was an historic occasion.

"We have waited 70 years for a place to call our own. Now, in two years time, everybody's dream should be realised — rooves over our heads to call our own."

PROKLAMASIE

van die Waarnemende Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 218, 1978

INSTELLING VAN 'N GEMEENSKAPSRaad VIR DIE EVATONGEBIED

Nademaal die gebied in die Bylae hiervan omskryf by besluit ingevolge artikel 25 van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), deur die Volksraad op 10 Mei 1957 en deur die Senaat op 13 Junie 1957 geneem, as 'n Swart streek vir die doeleindes van genoemde artikel aangewys is;

So is dit dat ek, kragtens die bevoegdheid my by genoemde artikel 25 verleen, hierby—

(a) 'n raad (hierna die gemeenskapsraad genoem) vir die gebied soos omskryf in die bygaande bylae instel;

(b) verklaar—

(i) dat die samestelling, bevoegdhede, werksaamhede, regte, pligte en verpligtinge van die gemeenskapsraad *mutatis mutandis* dieselfde is as dié van 'n gemeenskapsraad wat kragtens artikel 2 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsrade, 1977 (Wet 125 van 1977) (hierna die Wet genoem), ingestel is;

(ii) dat die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling alle funksies, regte en bevoegdhede het ten aansien van die gemeenskapsraad as wat hy het ten aansien van 'n gemeenskapsraad wat kragtens artikel 2 van die Wet, ingestel is;

(iii) dat die Administrasieraad vir die Vaaldriehoekgebied alle funksies, regte, bevoegdhede en verpligtinge het ten aansien van die gemeenskapsraad as wat 'n Administrasieraad omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet het ten aansien van 'n gemeenskapsraad ingestel kragtens artikel 2 van die Wet;

(iv) dat lede van die gemeenskapsraad dieselfde regte en verpligtinge het en onderhewig is aan dieselfde wetsbepallings waaraan lede van 'n gemeenskapsraad ingestel kragtens artikel 2 van die Wet, onderhewig is;

(v) dat vir doeleindes van hierdie Proklamasie die adviserende Swart komitee soos omskryf in artikel 1 van die Wet, 'n komitee ingestel by Proklamasie R. 54 van 1959 beteken;

(vi) dat die regulasies uitgevaardig en gepubliseer in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1999 van 30 September 1977, geag word uit hoofde van hierdie Proklamasie deur my uitgevaardig te gewees het en van toepassing te wees op die gemeenskapsraad in die gebied in die bygaande Bylae omskryf en in werking te getree het op 21 April 1978;

(vii) dat enige handeling, kennisgewing, verklaring of dokument wat ingevolge genoemde regulasies heet, verrig, uitgevaardig, gemaak, hernuwe, gegee, verleen of gedoen te gewees het, en enige ander stappe wat ingevolge genoemde regulasies heet gedoen te gewees het ten opsigte van die gebied in bygaande Bylae omskryf, geag word kragtens hierdie Proklamasie verrig, uitgevaardig, gemaak, hernuwe, gegee, verleen of gedoen te gewees het;

(viii) dat hierdie Proklamasie geag word in werking te getree het op 21 April 1978.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek id Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Een-en-twintigste van Augustus Eenduisend Negehoenderd Agt-en-sewen-

VILJOEN, Waarnemende Staatspresident.

van die Waarnemende Staatspresident-in-raad.

I. T. KRUGER.

PROCLAMATION

by the Acting State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 218, 1978

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMUNITY COUNCIL FOR THE EVATION AREA

Whereas the area described in the Schedule hereto was, by resolution adopted in terms of section 25 of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), by the House of Assembly on 10 May 1957, and by the Senate on 13 June 1957, designated as a Black area for the purposes of the said section;

Now, therefore, under the powers vested in me by the said section 25, I hereby—

(a) establish a council (hereinafter referred to as the community council) for the area as defined in the Schedule hereto;

(b) declare—

(i) that the constitution, powers, functions, rights, duties and obligations of the community council shall *mutatis mutandis* be the same as those of a community council established under section 2 of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977) (hereinafter referred to as the Act);

(ii) that the Minister of Plural Relations and Development shall have all functions, rights and powers in respect of the community council as he has in respect of a community council established by section 2 of the Act;

(iii) that the Administration Board for the Vaal Triangle Area shall have all functions, rights, powers and obligations in respect of the community council which an administration board as defined in section 1 of the Act has in respect of a community council established under section 2 of the Act;

(iv) that members of the community council shall have the same rights and obligations and are subject to the same statutory provisions to which members of a community council established under section 2 of the Act are subject;

(v) that for purposes of this Proclamation the Black advisory board as defined in section 1 of the Act shall mean a committee established by Proclamation R. 54 of 1959;

(vi) that the regulations made and published in Government Notice R. 1999 of 30 September 1977, shall be deemed to have been made by me by virtue of this Proclamation, and be applicable to the community council in the area as defined in the Schedule hereto and to have come into operation on 21 April 1978;

(vii) that any act, notice, declaration or document purported to have been performed, issued, made, renewed, given, granted or done and any other steps purported to have been taken by virtue of the said regulations, in respect of the area as defined in the Schedule hereto, shall be deemed to have been performed, issued, made, renewed, given, granted, done or taken under this Proclamation;

(viii) that this Proclamation shall be deemed to have come into operation on 21 April 1978.

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

M. VILJOEN, Acting State President.

By Order of the Acting State President-in-Council:

I. T. KRUGER.

BYLAE

OMSKRYWING VAN DIE GEBIED WAARIN DIE
BEPALINGS VAN HIERDIE PROKLAMASIE VAN
TOEPASSING IS

Die gebied aangedui op 'n plan wat in die kantoor van die Sekretaris van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling geliasseer word en soos volg omskryf word:

(a) Begin by die noordwestelike baken van Evatondorp (Algemene Plan LG A138/06), landdrostdistrik Vereeniging; daarvandaan in 'n algemene oostelike rigting langs die noordelike en noordoostelike grense van genoemde Evatondorp tot by die suidelike grens van Unieweg-Oos in Evatondorp; daarvandaan weswaart langs die suidelike grens van genoemde Unieweg-Oos tot by die oostelike grens van die dorp Evaton-uitbreiding 1 (Algemene Plan LG A5081/43); daarvandaan suidwaarts langs die oostelike grense van onderskeidelik genoemde dorp Evaton-uitbreiding 1, Gedeelte 15 ('n gedeelte van 'n gedeelte) (Kaart LG A2889/44), restant (100 morg) van Gedeelte A van gedeelte (Kaart LG A5146/05) en Gedeelte 25 ('n gedeelte van Gedeelte A van gedeelte) (Kaart LG A2631/54), almal van die plaas Wildebeestfontein 536 IQ, landdrostdistrik Vereeniging, tot by die suidoostelike baken van laasgenoemde Gedeelte 25; daarvandaan weswaarts langs die suidelike grense van onderskeidelik voornoemde Gedeelte 25, Gedeelte 23 ('n gedeelte van Gedeelte A van gedeelte) (Kaart LG A6979/51) van die plaas Wildebeestfontein 536 IQ, en Evatonkleinplasiedorp (Algemene Plan LG A139/06) tot by die suidwestelike baken van laasgenoemde eiendom; daarvandaan in 'n algemeen noordelike rigting langs die westelike grense van onderskeidelik Evatonkleinplasiedorp en Evatondorp tot by die noordwestelike baken van laasgenoemde dorp, die beginpunt; en

(b) 'n stuk grond, 50 morg groot, wat geleë is ten noorde van en grens aan die gebied aldus omskryf en wat geregi- streer is op naam van die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelings- trust by Transportakte 6395, gedateer 13 April 1950, en as 'n begraafplaas gebruik word.

SCHEDULE

DESCRIPTION OF AREA IN WHICH THE PROVI-
SIONS OF THIS PROCLAMATION SHALL APPLY

The area indicated on a plan filed in the office of the Secretary of Plural Relations and Development and described as follows:

(a) Beginning at the north-western beacon of Evaton Township (General Plan SG A138/06), Vereeniging Magisterial District; proceeding thence generally eastwards along the northern and north-eastern boundaries of the said Evaton Township to the southern boundary of Union Road East in Evaton Township; thence westwards along the southern boundary of the said Union Road East to the eastern boundary of Evaton Extension 1 Township (General Plan SG A5081/43); thence southwards along the eastern boundaries of the said Evaton Extension 1 Town- ship, Portion 15 (a portion of portion) (Diagram SG A2889/44), remaining extent (100 morgen) of Portion A of portion (Diagram SG A5146/05) and Portion 25 (a por- tion of Portion A of portion) (Diagram SG A2631/54), respectively, all of the farm Wildebeestfontein 536 IQ, Vereeniging Magisterial District; to the south-eastern beacon of the last-named Portion 25; thence westwards along the southern boundaries of the aforementioned Por- tion 25, Portion 23 (a portion of Portion A of portion) (Diagram SG A6979/51) of the farm Wildebeestfontein 536 IQ, and Evaton Small Farms Township (General Plan SG A139/06), respectively, to the south-western beacon of the last-mentioned property; thence generally north- wards along the western boundaries of Evaton Small Farms Township and Evaton Township, respectively, to the north- western beacon of the last-named township, the place of beginning; and

(b) a piece of land, 50 morgen in extent, to the north of and adjoining the area so described, which land is registered in the name of the South African Development Trust by Deed of Transfer 6395, dated the 13th April 1950 and is used as a cemetery.



● Although there are many empty houses in the nearby Benoni suburb of Rynsoord, in the Indian area of Actonville children still have to sleep in baths.

BENONI'S NAT MP RILES RESIDENTS WITH SUPPORT FOR ACTONVILLE SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEME

THERE are more than 1 500 empty houses in Benoni and another 3 000 for sale — but in one part of town children sleep in baths and up to 26 people share a house because of lack of accommodation.

Now, at last, things may change. The Indian community of overcrowded Actonville may be allowed to spill over into the nearby sparsely-populated suburb of Rynsoord, displacing about 60 White families.

National Party MP for Benoni Chris Rencken, his MPC Johan Lemmer, and Indian community leaders have fought hard for the move which has been recommended by the Department of Planning and the Benoni Town Council, but which still has to be approved by the Group Areas Board.

This week the Sunday Express visited some of the cramped houses and flats in Actonville where Indian families, sharing toilets and homes through lack of living space, rejoiced at the prospect of moving to Rynsoord.

In one block of flats people said:

"Our children have never seen a flower or tree. We will really welcome the move to Rynsoord."

But not everyone welcomes the thought of the Indians taking over Rynsoord.



● One of the empty houses in Rynsoord, a suburb which accommodates only about 60 White families.

The town where bath is the bed

Many Benoni Whites have petitioned the Government in favour of it, but there are those who are bitter.

Two women, staunch Nationalists who have lived in Rynsoord for three years, are so bitterly opposed to the move that they have vowed never to vote Nat

again.

Mrs Carolina Erasmus, who rents an old mining house in Rynsoord, told the Sunday Express:

"I am shocked that a Nat MP should support a move to push Whites out of their homes. When I see Mr Rencken again I will wring his neck.

Her neighbour, Mrs P Grobler, said: "We Whites don't want the Indians here. They must go back to India."

Residents of Rynsoord will be given the opportunity of making presentations for and against the move.

Already 250 Indian families from Actonville have signed deeds of sale for houses in Rynsoord subject to the necessary Group Areas Board permission to live there.

Mr Rencken said the recommended move was a major breakthrough in an 11-year tug-of-war to relieve the overcrowded conditions in Actonville. He said that because of its isolated position, Rynsoord had not attracted as many Whites as was hoped when it was proclaimed four years ago.

"Actonville is grossly overcrowded with as many as 26 people living in one house. There are 215 vacant stands in Rynsoord."

White families in Rynsoord — about 60 — should have no trouble finding new accommodation, there are

about 1 500 vacant houses in Benoni. The Benoni Town Council's suggestion that Rynsoord be declared Indian is a magnanimous gesture."

Mr Williams, headmaster of Pioneer Primary School, Actonville, said living conditions in the area were so appalling that broken homes were common and school children were often malnourished and psychotic.

Report: CLARE STEIN

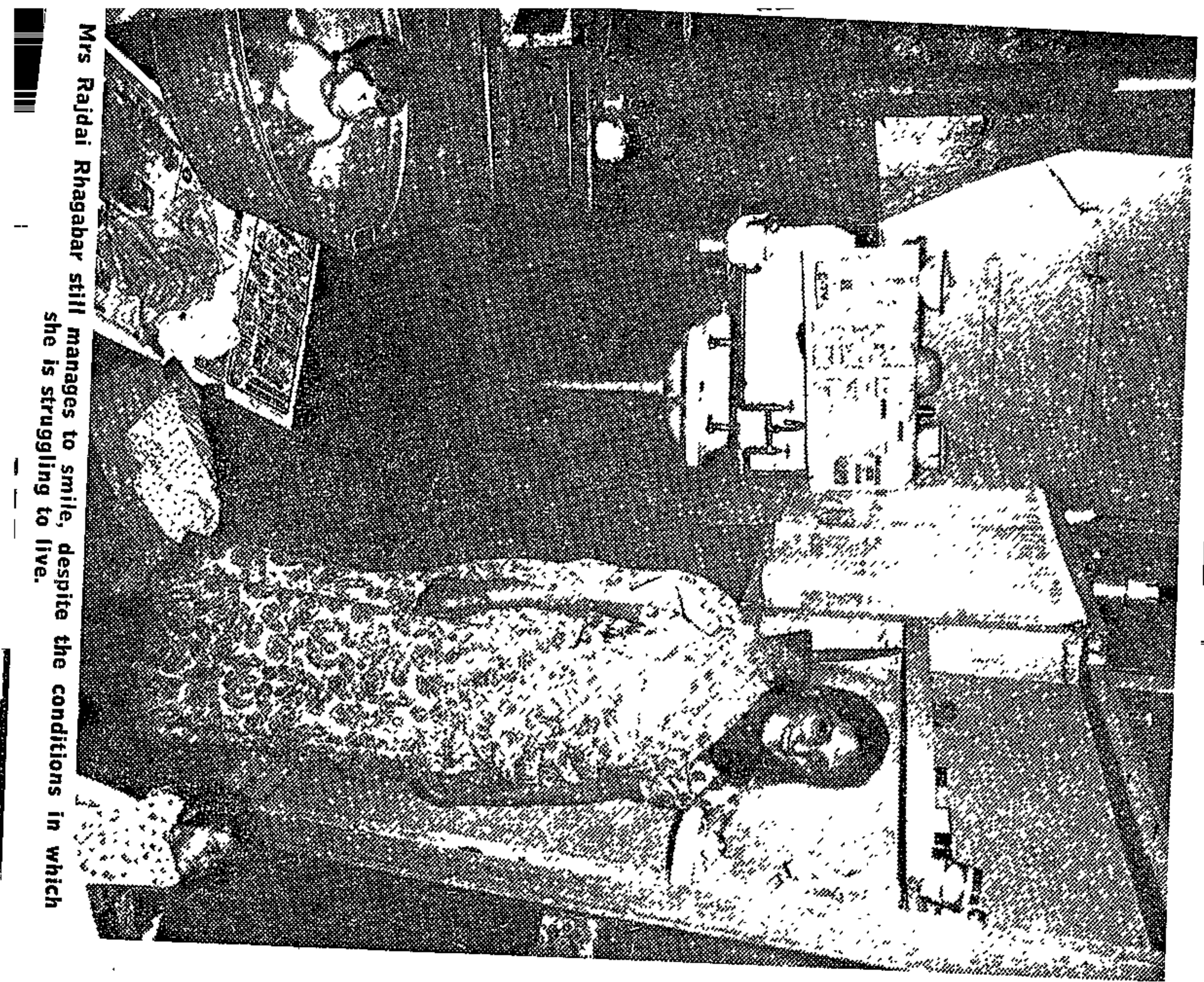
Pictures: DOUG LEY

84

Sunday Express
27 Aug 1978

ODIES 12B

(55)



Mrs Rajdai Rhagabhar still manages to smile, despite the conditions in which she is struggling to live.

Family has to

live in filth



BY SALLY DE VASCONCELIOS

An Indian family, evicted from their Vrededorp home, have had to live for months in a dilapidated Pageview flat without electricity or a toilet that can be used.

The flat has no bath or shower and the family claims it is infested with cockroaches and rodents.

Mr and Mrs Hansraj Rhagabhar with their eight-month-old daughter, Lutchee, and their four-year-old son, Hamraj, were evicted last September from their Vrededorp home where Mr Rhagabhar was born 35 years ago.

The move was part of the Department of Community Development's urban renewal plan which will change the area into a white suburb.

A spokesman for the department told Fair Deal Mr Rhagabhar had chosen his present flat. He said Mr Rhagabhar had been offered an alternative. Mr Rhagabhar denies this.

BETTER

They lived for three months in an old flat in 20th Street and were then moved to their present dilapidated flat in 21st Street.

Mr Rhagabhar told Fair Deal the department gave no reason why he had to move from his 20th Street flat — he says it was in a better condition than his present home.

An official of the department said if it didn't

move they would throw my possessions out," he told Fair Deal.

Their present flat is at the back of a demolished shop which is used by vagrants.

"There were no windows, no electricity and there was a terrible stench coming from the shop," Mr Rhagabhar said.

When Fair Deal visited the Rhagabhar's home the flat was still without electricity, the toilet floor was covered in sewage and a stench permeated the flat.

BLOCKED

Mr Rhagabhar said about three months ago their toilet became blocked and the toilet directly above theirs started to leak through the roof. "I went to the department every week to complain but they did nothing," he said.

An official of the department told The Star that blocked toilets should be reported to the City Council who did repairs at a much "cheaper" rate.

However, shortly afterwards a Community Development worker unblocked the Rhagabhar's toilet but the toilet still could not be used because of the leaking roof above. The Rhagabhar's have to use their neighbour's toilet upstairs.

When Fair Deal approached the Department of Community Development again, a spokesman agreed that the toilet was in need of repair and said it would soon be fixed.

He also said a home in Lenasia would be ready for Mr Rhagabhar in about a month. Mr Rhagabhar said he had not been told of this.

Indians to get new town

84

East Rand Bureau
The Indian community of the East Rand is to get a new township after nearly 66 years of negotiations for improved living conditions. Germiston Town Council and the Department of Community Development yesterday announced plans to build a new township in what is now known as "Germiston Location".

The first houses are expected to be ready in three years.

The township, to be called Palm Ridge, will cater for the Indian communities of Alberton, Edenvale, Elsburg, Germiston and Kempton Park.

Indians have lived and traded in the Germiston area since 1884 and have lived in their present area since 1912. On December 19, 1975 an Indian Group Area was proclaimed.

Initially, the town will

be administered by the Germiston Municipality.

Palm Ridge will cover 152,26 hectares. Early this year the Indian communities undertook a socio-economic survey. As a result 471 plots have been set aside for the self-help group, 535 for the economic group, 60 for the subeconomic group.

Twenty-seven units of group housing are planned.

Altogether 7 100 people will be housed.

Ten percent of the land

has been set aside for open spaces and provision has been made for one secondary school and two primary schools.

The community centre will incorporate a hall, clinic, library, post office and shopping centre. A smaller shopping centre will also be built in the eastern part of the township.

Two sites have been set aside for creches and nine for temples, mosques, churches and vernacular schools.

the 4 000-long backlog would be wiped out by 1980.

JCC can already boast of 843 houses nearing completion in Eldorado Park. And, after six years delay, the council has the green light from the Mining Commissioner to develop Riverlea Extension 2, a 44 ha area on old mining ground 8 km from Johannesburg.

But the proposed 4 000 houses will exhaust all remaining coloured group areas in Johannesburg. Existing coloured townships in Greater Johannesburg can accommodate a maximum of 100 000 people, and there are already 85 000 coloureds in the area. So where to from here?

Coloured leaders want an end to the group area policy which precipitates the crisis. Yet police continue to harrass coloured people who make use of the plentiful accommodation in "white" Johannesburg.

JCC has requested that a further coloured group area be proclaimed in the St Martin's Trust area, making room for another 4 000 houses. But the Department of Community Development's building chief, Willem Marais, insists that, due to the presence of dolomite, there is no more land south of Johannesburg for coloured group areas.

New city

Community Development's solution is a new coloured city, at Ennerdale, 30 km south of Johannesburg. Intended to house 250 000 people, Ennerdale is envisaged as a model city. Tenders for the first phase of 862 houses have already been accepted, and Community Development is laying out R2,8m for tarred roads, electricity and other services. Marais tells the *FM* that his department hopes to construct 1 000 houses a year.

For the 2 000 people already living in the old impoverished village at Ennerdale, the development is welcome. Housing has been frozen in the area since 1971, due to inadequate water supplies.

As a result, 306 Ennerdale families need houses urgently. "The overcrowding is destroying our community," says Fred Norman, chairman of the Coloured Management Committee of the area. His committee has worked closely with Community Development, to ensure that the department does not build a slum.

But those who are being squeezed out of Johannesburg view the new dispensation with suspicion. Ennerdale is unlikely to attract enough industry to provide jobs for its people. So the vast majority will have to commute daily to Johannesburg, earning and spending their money there.

In fact, many coloured leaders fear that Ennerdale will become a coloured homeland, and indeed, Community Development views Ennerdale as the future centre of coloured life in Trans-

vaal. Marais tells the *FM* that the new city will probably be given full local autonomy — which, says Coloured Management Committee member Ralph Peffer, is exactly what coloured people fear.

"With the new constitution," he says, "local autonomy will be forced on the coloured people. But you cannot have an autonomous city without a source of revenue."

COLOURED PEOPLE

Unliked solution

FM 1st Sept 1978
Some relief for Johannesburg's acute coloured housing shortage is on the way after last week's assurances from the Johannesburg City Council (JCC) that

Sun. Tribune 29/9/78

Indians make bid to take over white area

84

A GROUP of Indians is trying to take over a white township in the Transvaal by taking advantage of a clause in the Group Areas Act.

The township is Rynesoort, near the Indian area of Actonville in Benoni. Because it is in a controlled area, the group wants to have the township declared for Indian occupation by taking advantage of the clause.

According to Mr Salaam Abraham Mayet, a Transvaal member of the South African Indian Council, Indians and coloureds can buy or occupy properties in a controlled area provided they obtain a permit

By Ticks Chetty

from the Department of Planning and the Environment.

"Rynesoort is a proclaimed white township but it is not in a proclaimed white area. And because of this, we feel that Indians can buy the 100 white homes and 150 plots in Rynesoort," said Mr Mayet.

He said the whites of Rynesoort were willing to sell their properties to Indians who had already entered into deeds of sale with the whites subject to the Government granting permits.

Two hundred and fifty Indians had already made applications for permits to the department.

"If the Indians succeed in either getting the permits granted or having Rynesoort declared an area for Indian occupation, then, to the best of my knowledge, it will be the first time for such a thing to happen," said Mr Mayet.

Mr Chris Boshoff, the Town Clerk of Benoni, said the council was fully behind the move because there was a severe shortage of Indian areas.

The department will hold a hearing on September 29 in Benoni to decide whether Rynesoort should go to Indians.

84

No. 239, 1978

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE LOUIS TRICHARDT, DISTRIK LOUIS TRICHARDT, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

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 Dertigste dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negchonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Waarnemende Staatspresident.

Op las van die Waarnemende Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

BYLAE
INDIËRGROEP

Gedeelte 53 (n gedeelte van Gedeelte 7) van die plaas Bergvliet 288 LS, volgens Kaart LG A35/78, groot 25.068 5 ha.

No. 239, 1978

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT LOUIS TRICHARDT, DISTRICT OF LOUIS TRICHARDT, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

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 Thirtieth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

M. VILJOEN, Acting State President.

By Order of the Acting State President-in-Council:

S. W. VAN DER MERWE.

SCHEDULE
INDIAN GROUP

Portion 53 (a portion of Portion 7) of the farm Bergvliet 288 LS, vide Diagram SG A35/78, in extent 25,068 5 ha.

5 Non-Economic Factors Concerning the Dairies and the Communal Gardens

While the communal gardens obviously can alleviate some hardships people suffer, it does not seem that either the garden or the dairy projects would ever be able to change the basic conditions of how a family lives.

It seems that neither of these two types of project can function efficiently in the present environment and that very seldom do they benefit the very poorest people in an area.

There are, however, some positive aspects to the projects. I am anticipating the subject matter of Part II in mentioning them here, but I would be giving an unbalanced view of the projects if I did not. While the majority of people in the various villages have rejected the garden and dairy projects, I suggest for very logical reasons, some participants are very committed to them. Nineteen of fifty-two garden members volunteered one of the following three principles as reason why they had initially joined: development of the nation; the principle of self-help; and the principle of group work.

5.1 Participants' Views about the Dairies

John Nkalitshane at Amathole said that his family had put a daughter through nursing training and Freddy Mhlauli had put a son through agricultural college with money from the dairy. He said that the daughter and son are now "working for the people" and that "this is progress". He wants 800 people to join the dairy. (Either the education of these people was financed by other sources or the income from the dairy was much better long ago: other evidence suggests this.)

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BEPLANNING EN DIE OMGEWING

No. 1959

29 September 1978

INSTELLING VAN 'N GIDSPLANKOMITEE VIR POTCHEFSTROOM

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 6A (1) van die Wet op Omgewingsbeplanning, 1967 (Wet 88 van 1967), stel ek, Schalk Willem van der Merwe, Minister van Beplanning en die Omgewing, hiermee 'n gidsplankomitee in vir die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hierby, om 'n ontwerp-gidsplan op te stel waarin die vereistes van toekomstige ontwikkeling en grondgebruik in dié gebied bepaal word.

Enige persoon wat 'n belang by hierdie ontwerp-gidsplan het, kan binne 60 dae vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing, skriftelike voorstelle vir opname in die plan aan die Voorsitter van bogenoemde komitee, Privaatsak X213, Pretoria, rig.

Voorstelle deur 'n plaaslike bestuur moet deur middel van die Transvaalse Provinsiale Administrasie voorgeleë word.

Geteken te Pretoria op hede die 6de dag van September 1978.

S. W. VAN DER MERWE, Minister van Beplanning en die Omgewing.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

84

No. 1959 G.G. 6/68

29 September 1978

ESTABLISHMENT OF A GUIDE PLAN COMMITTEE FOR POTCHEFSTROOM

Under the powers vested in me by section 6A (1) of the Environment Planning Act, 1967 (Act 88 of 1967), I, Schalk Willem van der Merwe, Minister of Planning and the Environment, hereby establish a guide plan committee for the area defined in the Annexure hereto, to compile a draft guide plan in which the requirements for future development and the use of land in the area are determined.

Any person, who has any interest in this draft guide plan may submit, for inclusion in the plan, proposals in writing within 60 days of the date of this notice, to the Chairman of the above-mentioned committee, Private Bag X213, Pretoria.

Proposals by a local authority shall be submitted through the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

Signed at Pretoria this 6th day of September 1978.

S. W. VAN DER MERWE, Minister of Planning and the Environment.

8 No. 6168

STAATSKOERANT, 29 SEPTEMBER 1978

BYLAE

POTCHEFSTROOM-GIDSPLANGEBIED.— GRENSBESKRYWING

Vanaf die suidelikste baken van die plaas Welgevonden 431 IQ algemeen noordooswaarts, suidooswaarts en algemeen suidweswaarts met die grense van die volgende plase langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Town and Townlands of Potchefstroom 435 IQ, Terra Mena 432 IQ en Vyfhoek 428 IQ, tot by die noordwestelike baken van Gedeelte 12 (Kaart LG A4834/57) van die plaas Rietfontein 427 IQ; dan suidooswaarts en algemeen suidweswaarts met die grense van genoemde Gedeelte 12, Gedeelte 13 (Kaart LG A4835/57) en Gedeelte 14 (Kaart LG A1503/60) van die plaas Rietfontein 427 IQ langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die suidoostelike baken van laasgenoemde gedeelte; dan algemeen suidweswaarts en algemeen noordweswaarts met die grense van die plase Vyfhoek 428 IQ, Elandsheuvel 436 IQ en Wilgeboom 458 IQ langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die noordoostelike baken van die plaas Haaskraal 460 IQ; dan algemeen suidweswaarts, algemeen weswaarts en algemeen noordwaarts met die grense van die volgende plase langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Haaskraal 460 IQ, Haaskraal 462 IQ, Haaskraal 463 IQ en genoemde Haaskraal 462 IQ, tot by die noordwestelike hoek van laasgenoemde plaas; dan noordwaarts met die westelike grens van die restant van Gedeelte 5 (Kaart LG 1546/98), groot 37,032 2 ha, van die plaas Haaskraal 490 IQ langs, tot by die noordwestelike hoek daarvan; dan noordweswaarts met die suidwestelike grens van die plaas Haaskraal 460 IQ langs, tot by die suidwestelike baken daarvan; dan algemeen weswaarts, algemeen noordwaarts en algemeen noordooswaarts al met die grense van die plaas Town and Townlands of Potchefstroom 435 IQ langs, sodat dit in hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by die suidelikste baken van die plaas Welgevonden 431 IQ, synde die beginpunt.

ANNEXURE

POTCHEFSTROOM GUIDE PLAN AREA.— BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the southernmost beacon of the farm Welgevonden 431 IQ; thence generally north-eastwards, south-eastwards and generally south-westwards along the boundaries of the following farms, so as to include them in this area: Town and Townlands of Potchefstroom 435 IQ, Terra Mena 432 IQ and Vyfhoek 428 IQ, to the north-western beacon of Portion 12 (Diagram SG A4834/57) of the farm Rietfontein 427 IQ; thence south-eastwards and generally south-westwards along the boundaries of the said Portion 12, Portion 13 (Diagram SG A4835/57) and Portion 14 (Diagram SG A1503/60) of the farm Rietfontein 427 IQ, so as to include them in this area, to the south-eastern beacon of the last-named portion; thence generally south-westwards and generally north-westwards along the boundaries of the farms Vyfhoek 428 IQ, Elandsheuvel 436 IQ and Wilgeboom 458 IQ, so as to include them in this area, to the north-eastern beacon of the farm Haaskraal 460 IQ; thence generally south-westwards, generally westwards and generally northwards along the boundaries of the following farms, so as to include them in this area: The said Haaskraal 460 IQ, Haaskraal 462 IQ, Haaskraal 463 IQ and the said Haaskraal 462 IQ to the north-western corner of the last-named farm; thence northwards along the western boundary of the remainder of Portion 5 (Diagram SG 1546/98), in extent 37,032 2 ha, of the farm Haaskraal 490 IQ, to its north-western corner; thence north-westwards along the south-western boundary of the farm Haaskraal 460 IQ to its south-western beacon; thence generally westwards, generally northwards and generally north-eastwards along the boundaries of the farm Town and Townlands of Potchefstroom 435 IQ, so as to include it in this area, to the southernmost beacon of the farm Welgevonden 431 IQ, the place of beginning.

Star 4/10/78

(84)

Green light for land development

Political Reporter

Building societies and insurance companies are to be allowed to act as property developers in coloured and Indian areas, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said today.

Mr Steyn was speaking at the official opening of a housing project built by his department at Suideroord in Johannesburg.

He said deposit-receiving institutions like building societies and insurance companies would henceforth be allowed to act as property developers in coloured and Indian areas.

"Depending on local conditions, these financial institutions can apply to purchase raw land for township development or,

in certain cases, even fully serviced plots for development either individually or for other forms of housing developments."

Mr Steyn said provision could be made for the protection of the rights of these developers, even though as members of the white group they were disqualified from owning property in an area proclaimed for ownership and occupation by another race group.

"It is not possible at this stage to lay down a general set of rules covering all the different circumstances."

Mr Steyn said that during the past 10 years a total of 272 500 houses had been built from funds supplied by his department.

1. Olu

No. 250, 1978

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT JOHANNESBURG, DISTRICT OF JOHANNESBURG, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

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 White group.

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

M. VILJOEN, Acting State President.

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

SCHEDULE

WHITE GROUP

From the point where the prolongation northwards of the western boundary of Erf 512 Marshall's Town Township (General Plan SG 1241/96) intersects the middle of Fox Street eastwards along the middle of Fox Street to the point where the middle of Fox Street intersects the prolongation northwards of the eastern boundary of Erf 515 in the said Marshall's Town Township; thence southwards in a straight line across Main Street to the south-eastern corner of Erf 538 Marshall's Town Township (General Plan SG 1241/96); thence westwards in a straight line to the south-western corner of Erf 535 in the said Marshall's Town Township; thence northwards in a straight line across Main Street to the point first mentioned.

then divide the crop equally amongst themselves. The garden is covered in shoulder-high khaki-bos and it is obvious that labour goes into it. I was very surprised to learn that the crop sales had not nearly covered the cost of the seed and in spite of this people (some very poor) were prepared in for seed again. For example in 1977 fourteen members prepared towards the cost of potato seed. The total crop from this only R10,00. There was a loss of R22,20. This year members the R10,00 from the sale of the potatoes and R1,00 from each seed again.

3. Marketing has not been an issue because of low production.

4.2.4 ABALIMI

1.. This garden is outstanding in that there are 79 members, all expanding. It has grown steadily since started in 1976 with Double the initial area planted has been opened up for plots is called "Zenzele" but there is no Zezele organisation started by the local extension officer who has worked closely headman. There is a favourable environment for projects Abalimi because the headman is very committed to them and making a special effort for years.

While there are people who are selling a considerable amount per year, the majority of people only use the plots in small mainly for home consumption with some sale of assorted vegetables (Those earning over R10 a year generally concentrate on e.g. tomatoes and potatoes as well as their mixed vegetable consumption).

2. Organisation: The vegetable plots are individually worked hard and produce well are allocated more plots - the number member vary from one to eleven.

3. Marketing: Because Abalimi is so productive and large, some marketing problems existing here and so attempt to predict would arise if the other, smaller gardens expanded to a similar

No. 250, 1978

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE JOHANNESBURG, DISTRIK JOHANNESBURG, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

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 Blanke groep.

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

M. VILJOEN, Waarnemende Staatspresident.

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

BYLAE

BLANKE GROEP

Vanaf die punt waar die verlenging noordwaarts van die westelike grens van Erf 512 die dorp Marshall's Town (Algemene Plan LG 1241/96) die middel van Foxstraat kruis oos met die middel van Foxstraat langs tot by die punt waar die middel van Foxstraat die verlenging noordwaarts van die oostelike grens van Erf 515 in genoemde dorp Marshall's Town kruis; dan suid in 'n reguit lyn oor Mainstraat tot by die suid-oostelike hoek van Erf 538 die dorp Marshall's Town (Algemene Plan LG 1241/96); dan wes in 'n reguit lyn tot by die suidwestelike hoek van Erf 535 in genoemde dorp Marshall's Town; dan noord in 'n reguit lyn oor Mainstraat tot by eersgenoemde punt.

'No delays'

Star 12/10/78

84 on new

homes for coloureds

The Western Coloured township is to be demolished and redeveloped. Work is to begin next June and a top authority has pledged: No more delays.

The Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee has been campaigning for ten years to have the township rebuilt.

Coloured people were moved into Western 16 years ago after Africans were moved out to Soweto.

Mr Sam Solomon, management committee member for the area, thanked Mr Carel Venter and Mr M P Wilsnach "for clearing the channels for this big housing programme."

PRESSURE

Mr Venter, deputy chairman of the Johannesburg Management Committee, and chairman of the housing and technical services, said he was pleased that the western programme was now ready.

"I have pressed both local and central governments to expedite the coloured housing backlog," Mr Venter said.

"I have also asked the Department of Community Development to make larger housing loans available."

Mr Venter said he was concerned about the slow pace in coloured housing and put a resolution to the council to expedite the western redevelopment "which I had already mooted in 1962."

Mr Wilsnach, director of Coloured and Asian Affairs, said: "We have now agreed with the planners and architects that there should be no more delays in this programme."

"I have pulled out all stops where possible and we can expect a beautiful new township when this programme is completed."

CONSULTATION

Mr Solomon said the development will go on in constant consultation with the people there.

When the first phase of homes have been completed people would be moved out of their old ones, into the new ones and the old ones demolished for re-building.

Economic, sub-economic and duplex flats, all with interior toilets and bathrooms will be built.

Illegal tenants cautioned, freed

Two men who were today cautioned and discharged by a Johannesburg magistrate for living in a flat in a white area were given six months to find alternative accommodation.

Set home ablaze: R3 000 fine

East Rand Bureau

A man who locked his two children and former wife into a bathroom and then set fire to the house was fined R3 000 (or three years) by an Alberton Regional magistrate yesterday.

The man, John Roseweir (52), was also sentenced to a further two years' imprisonment, conditionally suspended for five years.

The magistrate, Mr J P Gildenhuis, said he had the impression that by setting fire to the house Roseweir had merely "cut off his nose to spite his face."

Mr Gildenhuis said the house was not fully paid off and there was still R3 000 outstanding on the existing bond. Roseweir would be held personally responsible for this amount.

PROBLEMS

The court heard that Roseweir and his former wife, Mrs L Roseweir, had many domestic problems. Roseweir had flown from Durban on the morning of September 14 this year "with the sole intention of setting the home on fire."

After an argument, he had locked Mrs Roseweir and her two children into the bathroom.

He then filled a watering can with diesel fuel, splashed it around the rooms of the house and set fire to the house.

Before driving off in the family car, he unlocked the bathroom door, allowing the family to escape.

In mitigation, Roseweir said that all his life he had been frustrated and he had a quick temper.

"My former wife was an expert at adding fuel to my temper," he said.

The men, Edward Michael Gratino and Michael Anthony Cecil, appeared with a company, R A Investments (Pty) Ltd, and the sole director of the company, Ralph Aronowitz (25), on charges under the Group Areas Act.

The company and Aronowitz pleaded guilty before Mr E Brandt to allowing disqualified people to reside in an area reserved for whites. The company was fined R200 and Aronowitz was fined R100 (or one month) with a further three months' imprisonment suspended for three years.

Gratino and Cecil both said they were not white and admitted they lived in Trinity Court, Jeppe Street, Johannesburg, which is in an area reserved for whites.

Gratino said there were "thousands" of people on the waiting list for accommodation in coloured areas and although he had put his name on the list he would have to wait years before he could get a house.

AWARE

The magistrate said: "We are all aware of housing circumstances but there is nothing a court of law can do about this situation." He cautioned and discharged the two men and made an order that the men be evicted within six months from today.

Aronowitz told the court he was the sole director of R A Investments which owned Trinity Court and another block of flats in Braamfontein. He said the company would have had to go into liquidation if he had not allowed people other than whites to live in the two buildings.

Mr A Sklar, for the defence, said Aronowitz had made arrangements with the Department of Community Development that within six months both blocks of flats be cleared of illegal residents.

Mr Brandt rejected Mr Sklar's application that sentence on Aronowitz be postponed for six months.

Charges under the act against three other people were withdrawn.

Mr D Smit appeared for the State and Mr E Sklar, instructed by Mr A R Wedcliffe, appeared for the defence.

Indians being driven from white suburb

27/10/78 JWS (84)

By Joe Nazeer

As a result of complaints from whites the group areas axe has slammed down on scores of Fordsburg Indians who have moved into white-zoned Mayfair, Johannesburg, since last year.

This has come as a blow to several Indians who have bought homes there under the names of white nominees.

They stand to lose thousands of rands, according to one white resident who was approached by a white estate agency to sell her home to an Indian family — via a white nominee.

This was confirmed by an on-the-spot investigation by The Star, yesterday.

Mrs S. De Le Ray of Park Drive, Mayfair, said she refused to sell her home to the estate agent. "I'm not telling you who the agent is," said Mrs De Le Ray. "But I was offered a fortune for my house."

It was learnt that Indians were offering up to R40 000 for homes in white areas.

An Indian family, living in Mrs De Le Ray's neigh-

bourhood, was notified by an estate agency to quit the "white" house they are occupying today — or have their goods ejected.

Mr Goolam Rasool said he applied for a permit after the owner agreed to his having the house in Park Drive.

Mr Rasool said he was an innocent party in the issue.

Mr A R Altaf has been given notice to vacate his "white" Mayfair home in three months. He appeared in court recently for living in a white area.

Mr Altaf's case has a surprise twist: his landlord is white but the property is owned by an Indian — who rented the semi-detached cottage to him.

Another well-to-do Indian family, whose children were educated at a white private school, were about to move into 6th Avenue Mayfair. They had to retreat when an aggressive white threatened to "shoot any Indian or coloured" who moved in next to him.

However, a poll carried out last night among whites with Indian neighbours showed that the majority of people did not mind Indian people living next to them.

More than 100 Indian people, it was learnt, were living in white areas in and around Mayfair.

GENERAL

Lenasia Chiefs tip hats to man they spurned

By GRAHAM BROWN
Municipal Reporter

JOHANNESBURG'S new director of Coloured and Asian Affairs, Mr Thys Wilsnach, rejected by Johannesburg Indians six months ago because of his "WRAB stigma", received high praise yesterday from Lenasia's Indian Management Committee.

At the committee's last meeting of the year, its chairman, Mr Dennis Pillay, said: "Mr Wilsnach came in with a storm and with this storm we've had results. We have accepted him as the right man and we're sure that with him we'll go a long way."

The committee's attitude was in sharp contrast to its initial rejection of Mr Wilsnach's controversial appointment in May over his previous job as deputy director of the West Rand Administration Board.

Mr Pillay said the turnabout resulted chiefly from Mr Wilsnach's invitation to the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, to tour Lenasia in September.

From this visit, he said, had come an undertaking to clear up the semi-slum area of Thomsville.

The better-off residents would be moved to new housing developments in Lenasia Extensions 11 and 12, and the two-roomed houses in Thomsville would be converted into four-room dwellings — with electricity, separate bathrooms and toilets — for pensioners and the lower income groups.

But Dr R. A. M. Salojee, chairman of the previous management committee, which resigned en masse last year, took a different view.

He said council improvements in Lenasia were designed to lead the township to local autonomy.

"We reject ethnically autonomous areas. We believe Lenasia should remain part of Johannesburg, with representation on the city council," he said.



This was one of the scenes when the police ejected traders from their premises in Johannesburg's Pageview. In one heated argument a trader and a policeman pointed accusatory fingers at each other.

It also cost the taxpayer millions!

"... whereas you are not a member of the white group and therefore a disqualified person in respect of the above mentioned area, your occupation of the land is illegal."

So reads the Group Areas Act decree, issued to Indian traders by the Department of Community Development.

At the end of 1978 next month, Transvaal Indian traders can look back at 28 bulldozing years of the Group Areas Act.

This dreaded removal machine consumed more than R70-million of taxpayers' money to uproot 1750 Indian businesses.

The uprooting and removals not only disrupted their whole business, plans for the future and tranquil living pattern, but also involved them in uncalled for expenses and heavy personal losses in time and money.

Bankrupt

To many it resulted in a serious loss in goodwill and clientele, disorientating the traders' entire business pattern. Some have gone out of business. In most cases it meant beginning all over again, drawing on savings and other resources to carry them for several months while rebuilding their businesses.

cont ↓

Axe poised

In short, up to last year it used to cost R40 000 to uproot and resettle an Indian trader. And of course, the white taxpayer in the main had to foot the bill.

This cost has since risen with mounting inflation. And the removals are by no means over. The Group Areas axe is poised to bear down on a further 398 traders in the country or platteland towns.

According to latest Government figures, it will cost R30 million to resettle these people in new businesses.

The 398 businesses are among 591 being threatened by the Act in towns like Piet Retief, Potgietersrust, Pietersburg, Lichtenburg, Schweizer Reneke, Bethal, Zeerust, Witbank, also including Boksburg, Germiston, Sebokeng and Roodepoort.

Besides these, there are the 74 traders in Vereeniging, who were issued with notices this month to vacate their shops — some occupied for 50 years — by November next year. Their removal to a new bazaar will cost more than R1.9-million.

Costs

Then there are still some 2744 traders which the Group Areas machine has not got around to — yet. A recent inquiry by the South African Indian Council as to the future of these traders brought no guarantee from the Minister of Community Development that they would remain where they are.

According to the Department of Community Development, the removals operation is expected to end by 1980. Indian councillors estimate that the costs would be around R300-million.

What effects have these removals on the traders? It took many traders long years of hard work, sacrifice and service to build their businesses.

Those without the necessary large capital resources to carry them were forced to sell or go bankrupt. Good examples of this situation came out of the Fordsburg Oriental Plaza, where the small trader removed from Pageview, went under.

It took the present successful ones three years to turn their plaza businesses into payable propositions.

The removal to new shopping complexes carries with it also built-in limitations, according to the businessmen.

Shops are limited to a confined space area which prevents any opportunities for growth and expansion. Thus these businessmen cannot keep in line with the country's economic growth and development.

Bitterness

The Group Areas Act, in its obsession with confining and limiting the trader to his "own areas," has prevented him from competing on an equal footing with white businessmen in all free trading areas, and so help to further boost the country's commerce.

All this has evoked nothing less than frustration, resentment and bitterness towards this draconian Act.

While the Department of Community Development is bent on its group areas removals, the white taxpayer, ironically, has apparently no longer any objection to the Indian trader remaining where he is.

One of the serious backlashes is that by removing the Indian trader from the centre of a town, there is an acute drop in business in that area. White businessmen are expressing grave concern about this "vacuum effect."

The Government's argument for removing the traders is that their shops have fallen into dilapidated slums and are an eye sore to the environment.

But the traders assert that the Government will NOT allow them to rebuild or renovate their shops. It would cost less to do this than remove them, they maintain.

Be that as it may, the Group Areas Act must nevertheless stay, says the Minister.

Family told to quit home in white area

29/11/78

84

A father, his pregnant wife and their small child have been ordered by the Department of Community Development to leave their home.

The family is today packing their belongings in a cramped flat in a white area of Johannesburg.

They have nowhere to go.

They claim they were promised a house in Finetown, Grasmere, but because they were forced to live in a white area have now been told that they do not qualify for the house.

Mrs Jilla Cassim Patel,

who is expecting her second child next month, wept in her one-room flat in Doornfontein today as she told of her dilemma.

For 30 months the family has been living in backyard rooms and garages while they waited for the Department of Community Development to give them a home.

NO SUCCESS

Mr Patel said he had applied several times for a home, but without success.

Five months ago they were forced to move out of a three-bedroomed house in Lenasia which

was occupied by 12 people.

They moved into a dilapidated white flat where one room serves as bedroom, kitchen and bathroom.

Group Areas police have told them they must leave the flat tomorrow or face prosecution.

Mr Patel said he went to the department when police first approached him to move. He was told to get a letter of confirmation from the Lenasia Management Committee explaining that he originally lived in Lenasia and was now in desperate need of a home.

He got the letter and was then, he claims, allocated numbers to two houses in Finetown, the new Indian area in Grasmere.

When Mrs Patel went to the department this week to complete the application for one of the chosen homes, she was told that she did not qualify for a house.

The regional representative, Mr J N Swart, told The Star today: "I cannot give homes to people living illegally in white areas," he said. He denied Mr Patel had been promised a home in Finetown.

TABLE 16: EMPLOYMENT ON THE IRON ORE MINES 1946-1977

Year	White	Black	Asian	Coloured	African	Total
1946	315	2 282	..	..	..	2 597
1947	340	2 202	..	..	..	2 543
1948	351	2 282	..	..	..	2 655
1949	411	2 282	..	..	..	2 975
1950	421	2 282	..	..	..	2 916
1951	431	2 282	..	..	..	2 770
1952	461	2 282	..	..	..	2 931
1953	471	2 282	..	..	..	3 108
1954	441	2 282	..	..	..	2 714
1955	431	2 282	..	..	..	2 515
1956	441	2 282	..	..	..	2 625
1957	501	2 282	..	..	..	3 334
1958	561	2 282	..	..	..	3 529
1959	601	2 282	..	..	..	4 075
1960	654	2 282	..	..	..	4 491
1961	710	2 282	..	..	..	5 638
1962	788	2 282	..	..	..	6 600
1963	861	2 282	..	..	..	6 757
1964	943	6 105	..	..	..	7 048
1965	964	6 280	..	..	..	7 244
1966	1 013	6 188	..	..	..	7 201
1967	976	6 244	0	13	6 231	7 220
1968	1 032	6 208	0	13	6 195	7 240
1969	1 065	4 987	0	9	4 978	6 052
1970	1 012	5 141	0	20	5 121	6 153
1971	976	5 285	0	30	5 255	6 261
1972	982	4 139	0	41	4 098	5 121
1973	1 067	4 482	0	101	4 381	5 549
1974	1 268	5 949	1	215	5 733	7 217
1975	1 731	7 784	1	406	7 377	9 515
1976	2 168	7 166	1	294	6 871	9 334
1977						9 371

ADM 29/11/78

Indian traders act (84)

against removal bid

By VELELENI MASHUMI
Pretoria Bureau

THE CASE of a group of Rustenburg Indian traders who have been ordered to leave the premises they have occupied for the past 40 years will be heard by the full bench of the Transvaal Supreme Court in Pretoria today.

Trouble for the traders began in 1958 when the area in which they were trading was declared "white" and the Department of Community Development arranged that they be settled in another area, Zinniaville, 16 km from their existing premises.

But the traders resisted attempts to have them moved and in 1976 the Minister of Community Development issued notices de-

claring their occupation of the land illegal.

The traders resisted the notices. Earlier this year they were summoned to the Rustenburg Magistrate's Court for contravening the Group Areas Act, but the court found their occupation was not illegal.

The Minister then instructed Rustenburg Town Council's licensing board not to renew their trading licences. When the traders were threatened with prosecution under the licensing laws, they instituted the Supreme Court application.

The Supreme Court must decide whether the Minister acted beyond the scope of his powers when he directed the licensing board not to renew their licences.

Thus about a dozen Government Departments (Could also include BMD - housing) but between them and the Department the same Department or same Act the lack of uniformity in qualification Department.

CHAPTER X Deficiencies in Statutes
Provisions of Public Health Act are can deal with occupational health specifically pertaining to occupational introducing legislation despite the the Public Health Act. Thus numerous relating to industrial health.

There is need for a single Act.

Legislation does not differentiate between Mandatory prescriptions regarding is not comprehensive enough - exist workers that it should in regard to workers doing the same work enjoy because of artificial legal definition

Deficiencies in existing facilities
There is a scarcity of industrial health officials. No industrial health inspectors factories of their employees' state. diseases, if any, contracted by them on environment (gases, dust, heat, noise Provincial Hospitals not yet equipped services cannot be integrated into X Few industrialists have own laboratories

There is a need to legislate to make industrial health officer in proportion to number of workers. (with higher qualification than first aid certificate.)

Bid to save family from eviction

Star 30/11/78 (84) 316

The Lenasia Management Committee is making a bid to save Mr Ismail Cassim Patel, his expectant wife, Jamilla, and their four-year-old son from being evicted from their "white" flat in Johannesburg.

available for the Patel family in Lenasia. The Department has so far refused on the grounds that the family is living "illegally" in a white area. The Patels was forced to leave the one room they were occupying in Lenasia after inspectors warned the owner that he could not sub-lease the one-room to them.

The family moved into Myrall Court, Doornfontein, five months ago. Group Areas police have warned them several times to vacate the one-room flat. Their deadline was set for today. "Where do we go?" asked Mrs Patel, who is expecting her second child next month. "We do not have a house." She said several applica-

tions to the Department of Community Development for a home - while they were still living in Lenasia - had been unsuccessful. The Regional Representative for the Department of Community Development, Mr J N Swart, said today that there were thousands of people living in back yard garages in Lenasia.



Mr and Mrs Patel with their four-year-old son . . . waiting for a home.

and other medical examinations. These are occupational diseases which might save workers' lives or even prevent disease

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Traders go to court over quit order

RMW 30/11/78
Pretoria Bureau

THE TRANSVAAL Supreme Court reserved judgment yesterday in the case of the Rustenburg Indian traders who have been ordered by the Minister of Community Development to leave their business premises, which they have occupied for more than 40 years.

In their notices to quit, the traders were told they were in unlawful occupation of the land, which has been declared a white area under the Group Areas Act.

On the instruction of the Minister, the Rustenburg Licensing Board refused to renew their business licences. The traders then applied to the supreme court for an order declaring his action ultra vires.

The Rustenburg Town Council was cited as the first respondent in papers before the court.

The traders had resisted earlier attempts to have them evicted because there was no alternative accommodation for them in Zinziaville, which was set aside for Rustenburg's Indians after their area had been rezoned white.

Earlier this year the traders were charged with contravening the Group Areas Act, but a Rustenburg magistrate found their occupation of the land was not illegal.

On the bench were Mr Justice Nicholas, Mr Justice Eloff and Mr Justice Van Reenen.

2. Employment in diamond mining

2.1 In the post-1945 years between 4 and (roughly) sector - and has involved (dealing in annual average) it here partly because

2.2 There do not appear to perhaps that in the period above 20 000 workers (period 1946 to 1965 employment) (dropping to 15 156 in and 1976 - when employment fell sharply to 17 415. August 1977.

2.3 It is clear from the per worker has increased increased from about 1, in the region of 8 million carats a year since then though much of it was cost this 6-fold increase in (1946) to 21 488 (1970) was actually 9 per cent compatible labour productivity risen from 60-70-odd shows represents the fast average 6 per cent per annum. In

productivity gains in the years 1950-54, 1961-63, 1966-69 and 1976. Without being able to give a satisfactory account of the factors increasing output per worker it is worth recording i) that the development of open-pit techniques and the application of ever-larger earthmoving equipment must be responsible for the general upward curve of labour productivity; and ii) that it may be relevant that before the 1950-54 spurt the Jagersfontein and Premier mines were reopened in 1949 and 1950, and that the 1966-68 spurt was preceded by the development of the Finsch mine in 1966 (which now has a capacity of 2 million carats a year).

mining has contributed total for the mining 000 to 21 000 workers modest size we discuss stance. (See Graph 2 p.15).

employment - except yment was consistently 70) - whereas in the low 20 000 workers was destroyed in 1975 0 000 to 19 819 and then been reversed by

loyment that output period. Output 46 to an historic peak stayed above 7 million reasonably steady - 1958-70. To achieve increased from 19 164 and in 1976 employment To make these figures (per worker per year) has just over 400. This rate of increase of concentration of

GROUP AREAS.
TVL.

DEC. 78

84

WATER THROWN OVER YOUNG DRUMMERS



Miss Diana Mapoola... has seen a lawyer

Kids' band loses instruments in police swoop

REPORT BY CLARE STERN

THE Christmas spirit has lost its sparkle for a band of Black child musicians. Their drums and bugles have been confiscated by the Hillbrow police.

Every Saturday for the past few weeks coins tinkled on the pavements of Hillbrow as the children marched through the streets.

But now their music has been taken away — and Miss June Stewart Wilson, who threw water over the children and complained to the police, can catch up on her sleep.

Some residents, though, will miss the children. Miss Isobel Annandale told the Sunday Express:

"They were really enjoying themselves. The little girls looked lovely in their drum majorette uniforms. They brightened up Hillbrow with their laughter and music."

Members of the Soweto band "The Scottish Brigade", aged from four to 17, were taken to the Hillbrow police station one Saturday last month. They were warned, and allowed to leave — but without their musical instruments.

The "Scottish Brigade" was led by Miss Diana Mapoola, who works as a cleaner at a Hillbrow nursing home.

Miss Stewart Wilson, who lives in a block of flats in Catherine Avenue, told the Sunday Express:

"If they ever return with their drums they will be in for the high jump."

She said some of the tenants of the block had been upset by her treatment of "those dear darling little Blacks".

Miss Stewart Wilson said she was planning to have a rest when five drummers, two buglers and 37 drum majorettes deliberately staged "a demonstration" opposite her block of flats.

"They played from 1 pm until a quarter to five. Unfortunately the local police had been sent to the multiracial soccer riots.

"I telephoned Harold Rudolph, city councillor for this ward, and Tommy Tucker, the Noise Abatement Officer, but

nothing was done."

By the time the police arrived, she said, there was a lull in the music while the children refreshed themselves with cold drinks.

"The children went like lambs in the police van. Someone from a building shouted 'get away' and another person landed a plastic bag of water bullseye on the big fat woman who led the band.

"I was up on the roof garden and threw more water. You ask if I didn't feel sorry for the children. Sure I was weeping tears. They were dripping off the building."

Miss Stewart Wilson says the police told her the children could not be charged as they were not drumming when they arrived.

She went to the police station and asked the band how they would have liked it if a whole lot of white people had descended on Soweto playing drums and bugles.

The band's leader, Miss Mapoola, told the Sunday Ex-

press she had consulted a lawyer in an attempt to recover the band's four drums, which had cost R83 each, and six bugles, which the police were keeping as exhibits.

The instruments, and the children's uniforms, had been bought with money given to the children by Hillbrow flat-dwellers who had enjoyed their music, said Miss Mapoola.

She said she had taken a letter from the lawyer to the station commander of Hillbrow police station but the instruments had not been returned.

The lawyer told the Express: "In my opinion it is illegal for the police to keep the instruments. They can only be used as exhibits if the children are charged, which is not the case."

Warrant Officer J J Unger told the Sunday Express he did not believe the children had been making a nuisance of themselves in Hillbrow.

But he said the instruments would remain in police possession until the investigation was complete.



Four-year-old Salamina Mapoola... no more music

Police won't give the drums back

Sun Exp.
24/12/78
(84)

By CLARE STERN

A CHILDREN'S band from Soweto will have to march to the sound of a different drummer this Christmas.

Hillbrow police have refused to release the drums and bugles of "the Scottish Brigade", confiscated after complaints by residents of the noise they made on Saturday afternoons.

The children, aged from four to 17, were taken to Hillbrow police station, where they were warned and released — without their instruments.

Their leader, Miss Diana Mapoola, has consulted a lawyer in an attempt to recover the four drums, which she says cost R83 each, and six bugles.

The lawyer told the Sunday Express he considered police possession of the instruments illegal as the children had not been charged.

But Brigadier T J (Rooi Rus) Swanepoel, District Commandant for Johannesburg, North, asked whether the police would return the instruments to the children for Christmas, replied: No.

"What do they want to do

with drums for Christmas?

"The drums will remain in police possession until it has been established whether the band has contravened the Children's Act, whether they are registered, and whether they have the proper pass books.

"Children have been misused for this type of thing in the past.

"Originally there were about 12 children marching through Hillbrow, banging empty bins and collecting money.

"Why don't you find out what they do with the money?"

Asked why street beggars were not arrested, Brigadier Swanepoel said this was a problem for society to solve.

"People have been begging since the Bible was written.

"There is a law against begging, but what do you do, for example, with a man without legs — send him to jail?"

"I know some of these people, who are financially

better off than you and I together. The State supplies them with free artificial limbs on which they walk away quite happily after collecting their money."

He said the police had no personal objection to the Soweto band and were not being "childish" by keeping the instruments. They had merely reacted to protests about the noise.

Bandleader Miss Mapoola told the Express that most of the money collected by "the Scottish Brigade" had been used to buy uniforms and badges for the children.

"I put the rest in a bank account to help the children's families in times of need.

"If they are short of food, or if there is a death in the family and there is no money for a funeral, the money is very welcome."

She denied that the children banged on empty bins and made a din. "They use proper drums and have been trained by a music teacher, Mr Philemon Mantswana.

"One White man enjoyed their music so much he gave the children R10."

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generally understood.

The chairman of the works committee was to be the intermediary between the workers' elected representatives and the employer.

While the period of office of a liaison committee was not limited by statute, that of a works committee was limited to "not more than two years".

Co-ordinating Committees

As the new system permitted the election of more than one works committee in an establishment, provision was made for a co-ordinating works committee consisting of the chairmen and secretaries of each works committee where two or more such committees had been elected. The appointment of a co-ordinating committee was to be made after consultation with the employer concerned, and its duties were roughly the same as those of a single works committee.

GENERAL NEWS

R50m plan for housing backlog

By GRAHAM BROWN
Municipal Reporter

A CRASH R50-million programme to wipe out the housing backlog for Johannesburg's 101 000 coloured and 51 000 Indian populations by 1980 is under full steam.

The director of the city council's Coloured and Asian Department, Mr Thys Wilsnach, said yesterday that the money would be used to build 4 500 homes in Lenasia and 6 000 in Eldorado Park and Riverlea.

The 6 000-home coloured housing programme will use up all the land presently available in coloured areas. But if council negotiations to buy more land south of Johannesburg are successful, there will be space for another 4 500 homes.

Tenants will be given the choice of buying or renting, and about half the houses will be sub-economic.

There will also be about 500 stands available for those wanting to build their own homes.

Last year the housing budget was less than R5-million and the management committee, alarmed at the long lists of would-be tenants living in near slum conditions, pressed the Department of Community Development for more funds.

The breakthrough for Lenasia came when the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, visited the township three months ago at the invitation of Mr Wilsnach and the Indian management committee.

Mr Steyn, clearly shocked at the semi-slum Thoms-ville area, promised enough money to add another 2 000 houses to the 2 500 already being built.

The Lenasia management committee also managed to persuade the province to build a day hospital next year and a 200-bed Provincial hospital in 1980.

The housing schemes include sub-economic two-bedroom houses at rentals from R20 to R30 a month. Rentals for three-bedroomed houses will be from R30 to R40, and from R50 to R70 for four-bedroomed houses.

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32. Ibid, p.20.

Mr Wilsnach emphasised
that the Department of
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had been particularly sym-
pathetic to the council's
pleas for housing loans to
make the crash programme
possible.

output in 000 metric tons
16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0



75 76 77

RAM 20/12/78

RAND DAILY MAIL, Wedne

By MARTIN CHALLENGER

Indians fight plans for (84) resettlement

INDIANS and coloureds living in slum conditions in the Germiston location have formed a committee to fight a plan to re-settle them in a proposed Indian area 35 km away.

Under the plan, drawn up by the Department of Community Development and supported by the Germiston City Council, they are to be moved to Palm Ridge, the new Indian area on the East Rand. It is south of Alberton.

Indians and coloureds have lived in the location for the past 70 years. And for 70 years the authorities have promised them their own land.

Now, with the move to Palm Ridge almost settled, a group of Indians have voiced strong protests and set up a committee to oppose the move.

The six-man group plan to circulate a petition

against Palm Ridge because of the many problems they say will be involved. The petition will be submitted to the Department of Community Development, the Minister of Indian Affairs and the South African Indian Council.

A spokesman for the committee said yesterday people thought Palm Ridge was proclaimed and gazetted years ago.

"But just two weeks ago we saw a notice proclaiming Palm Ridge in the newspapers," he said. "Objections were called for. We

plan to object." The committee's chief concern is that most breadwinners among the 3 000-strong Indian community work near the location. A new home 35 km away would cause transport problems.

Germiston City Council has already moved about 400 coloured families to a recently opened coloured area, Edenpark, which is next to Palm Ridge. Some of these families have returned to the location as illegal squatters. The council has demolished their

shacks. "These people say the distance to their work was just too great," the spokesman said.

According to township plans already drawn up, the main trading area will be a few kilometres from the residential area. Shoppers will have to pass through Katlehong African township.

"We can expect the Katlehong traders to protest about Indian traders moving in on their markets," a committee member said.

"This could lead to clashes between the two groups."

The committee agree that present conditions in the location are appalling and that the residents should be moved, but they say Palm Ridge is not the answer.

Their solution is to offer the Indians one of two unoccupied areas only 14 km from the location.

GRAPH 9: MINING EMPLOYMENT
IRON ORE

EMPLOYMENT IN '000'S
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

1976 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85

ROM
15/12/78
84

Coloured families to move

Staff Reporter

COLOURED families living in Payneville, Springs, will be moved to Geluksdal, Brakpan, next year.

The acting Town Clerk of Brakpan, Mr G. E. Swart, said yesterday that it was not yet known how long it would take to resettle the families.

He said 210 houses would be erected next month and another 240 houses completed before the end of next year.

A large number of the houses would be available for rent, but some for sale. People who wished to build their own houses in the area would be allowed to do so.

Payneville, one of the oldest townships on the East Rand, was earlier occupied by both blacks and coloureds.

Most of the blacks have moved to KwaThema.

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ant findings of the investigation were that in the sample the initiative for establishing the liaison was taken by management. In about 9% of the sample the initiative was taken by management and its African employees together. In fact from the sample it appears that in only 2 of 326 organisations had this initiative been taken in determining African workers' needs for a liaison committee. The sample attributed the main factor to management's initiative. 24% had discussed the matter with African supervisors, and about 18% had held general meetings of all their employees. Only some 4% of the organisations had African employees on the question of the establishment of a liaison committee to discuss the question. African members of the liaison committee did not participate in the election of their chairman in 81,9% of the participating organisations. On the other hand, 79,1% of the respondents reported that the members of the liaison committee were elected rather than appointed by management. In only 16,6% of the firms could candidates be nominated without restriction, for example, as to age or seniority. A representational spread from different departments was required by 78,1% of the respondents, while 46,2% required service (seniority) qualifications and 27,3% required a certain age limit. Voting was usually by means of ballot papers (57,1% of the respondents) or by a show of hands (33,4% of the respondents).

About 63% of the respondents reported that their liaison committees were elected for a period of one year while nearly 28% recorded a two-year period of office. In most instances, 72%, regular monthly committee meetings were held, but a further 12% met every two months and 5% quarterly.

There were 284 organisations which responded to a question as to why they had preferred a liaison to a works committee. The majority of 147 (nearly 52%) gave as their reason that the liaison committee was an 'anti-polarisation' device conferring benefits such as better guidance by management and prompt solution of problems, thus serving both parties' interests and improving two-way communication. In a further 38 instances (about 13%) either the liaison committee

P 2-11, 20 21, 25, 130, 131



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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Vol. 162]

PRETORIA 15 DECEMBER DESEMBER

[No. 6241

44

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 331, 1978

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT HEIDELBERG, DISTRICT OF HEIDELBERG, PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL.

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 Twenty-ninth 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

From the north-western beacon of Holding 109, Heidelberg Agricultural Holdings (General Plan SG A4675/36), south-eastwards along the north-eastern boundary of the said Agricultural Holdings to the north-western beacon of Holding 116 thereof, thence north-westwards and northwards along the south-western and western boundaries of Portion 65 (Diagram SG A5211/63) of the farm Boschfontein 386 IR to the south-western corner of the Heidelberg Township, Extension 7 (General Plan SG A968/66); thence generally south-eastwards along the south-western boundary of the said Heidelberg Township, Extension 7, to the south-eastern corner thereof; thence south-westwards and south-eastwards along the boundaries of Portion 35 (Diagram SG A191/28) of the farm Boschfontein 386 IR, so as to exclude it from this area, to the southernmost beacon thereof; thence southwards and westwards along the boundaries of the following holdings in Heidelberg Agricultural Holdings (General Plan SG A4675/36), so as

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 331, 1978

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE HEIDELBERG, DISTRIK HEIDELBERG, PROVINSE TRANSVAAL.

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 Nege-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

Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Hoewe 109, Heidelberg-landbouhoewes (Algemene Plan LG A4675/36), suidoos met die noordoostelike grens van genoemde Landbouhoewes langs, tot by die noordwestelike baken van Hoewe 116 daarvan; dan noordwes en noord met die suidwestelike en westelike grense van Gedeelte 65 (Kaart LG A5211/63) van die plaas Boschfontein 386 IR langs, tot by die suidwestelike hoek van die dorp Heidelberg-uitbreiding 7 (Algemene Plan LG A968/66); dan algemeen suidoos met die suidwestelike grens van genoemde dorp Heidelberg-uitbreiding 7 langs, tot by die suidoostelike hoek daarvan; dan suidwes en suidoos met die grense van Gedeelte 35 (Kaart LG A191/28) van die plaas Boschfontein 386 IR langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die suidelikste baken daarvan; dan suid en wes met die grense van die volgende hoewes in Heidelberg-landbouhoewes (Algemene Plan LG A4675/36) langs, sodat hulle in

to include them in this area: Holdings 21, 23 and 22 to Beacon 22b on the said General Plan; thence westwards in a straight line to Beacon 122c on General Plan SG A4675/36 of Heidelberg Agricultural Holdings; thence north-westwards and north-eastwards along the boundaries of the following holdings in Heidelberg Agricultural Holdings (General Plan SG A4675/36), so as to include them in this area: Holdings 122, 121, 119, 117, 115, 112, 111, 110 and 109 to the beacon first mentioned.

No. 332, 1978

APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1966, IN AN AREA AT HEIDELBERG, DISTRICT OF HEIDELBERG, 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 area defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria on this Twenty-ninth day of November, 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 north-western beacon of Holding 109, Heidelberg Agricultural Holdings (General Plan SG A4675/36), south-eastwards along the north-eastern boundary of the said Agricultural Holdings to the north-western beacon of Holding 116 thereof; thence north-westwards and northwards along the south-western and western boundaries of Portion 65 (Diagram SG A5211/63) of the farm Boschfontein 386 IR to the south-western corner of Heidelberg Township, Extension 7 (General Plan SG A968/66); thence generally south-eastwards along the south-western boundary of the said Heidelberg Township, Extension 7, to the south-eastern corner thereof; thence south-westwards and south-eastwards along the boundaries of Portion 35 (Diagram SG A191/28) of the farm Boschfontein 386 IR, so as to exclude it from this area, to the southernmost beacon thereof; thence southwards and westwards along the boundaries of the following holdings in Heidelberg Agricultural Holdings (General Plan SG A4675/36), so as to include them in this area: Holdings 21, 23 and 22 to Beacon 22b on the said General Plan; thence westwards in a straight line to Beacon 122c on General Plan SG A4675/36 of Heidelberg Agricultural Holdings; thence north-westwards and north-eastwards along the boundaries of the following holdings in Heidelberg Agricultural Holdings (General Plan SG A4675/36), so as to include them in this area: Holdings 122, 121, 119, 117, 115, 112, 111, 110 and 109 to the beacon first mentioned.

hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Hoewes 21, 23 en 22 tot by Baken 22b op genoemde Algemene Plan; dan wes reguit tot by baken 122c op Algemene Plan LG A4675/36 van Heidelberg-landbouhoewes; dan noordwes en noordoos met die grense van die volgende hoewes in Heidelberg-landbouhoewes (Algemene Plan LG A4675/36) langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Hoewes 122, 121, 119, 117, 115, 112, 111, 110 en 109, tot by eersgenoemde baken.

No. 332, 1978

TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1966, IN 'N GEBIED TE HEIDELBERG, DISTRIK HEIDELBERG, 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 gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

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

B. J. VORSTER, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. J. M. STEYN.

BYLAE

Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Hoewe 109, Heidelberg-landbouhoewes (Algemene Plan LG A4675/36), suidoos met die noordoostelike grens van genoemde Landbouhoewes langs, tot by die noordwestelike baken van Hoewe 116 daarvan; dan noordwes en noord met die suidwestelike en westelike grense van Gedeelte 65 (Kaart LG A5211/63) van die plaas Boschfontein 386 IR langs, tot by die suidwestelike hoek van die dorp Heidelberg-uitbreiding 7 (Algemene Plan LG A968/66); dan algemeen suidoos met die suidwestelike grens van genoemde dorp Heidelberg-uitbreiding 7 langs, tot by die suidoostelike hoek daarvan; dan suidwes en suidoos met die grense van Gedeelte 35 (Kaart LG A191/28) van die plaas Boschfontein 386 IR langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die suidelikste baken daarvan; dan suid en wes met die grense van die volgende hoewes in Heidelberg-landbouhoewes (Algemene Plan LG A4675/36) langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Hoewes 21, 23 en 22 tot by Baken 22b op genoemde Algemene Plan; dan wes reguit tot by Baken 122c op Algemene Plan LG A4675/36 van Heidelberg-landbouhoewes; dan noordwes en noordoos met die grense van die volgende hoewes in Heidelberg-landbouhoewes (Algemene Plan LG A4675/36) langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Hoewes 122, 121, 119, 117, 115, 112, 111, 110 en 109, tot by eersgenoemde baken.

No. 326, 1978

84 8/12/78

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1966, AT BENONI, DISTRICT OF BENONI, PROVINCE OF TRANSVAAL

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 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**

From the north-western beacon of Portion 3 (Compound) (Diagram SG A3720/11) of the farm Rietfontein 115 IR, north-eastwards along the north-western boundary of the said Portion 3 (Compound) of the farm Rietfontein 115 IR, to the northernmost beacon thereof; thence generally south-eastwards along the boundaries of the following townships so as to exclude them from this area: Actonville (General Plan SG A2516/48) and Actonville Extension 1 (General Plan SG A6498/57), to the south-western beacon of the last-mentioned township; thence westwards in a straight line to the easternmost beacon of Portion 118 (Diagram SG A2413/78) of the farm Rietfontein 115 IR; thence generally north-westwards, south-westwards and south-eastwards along the boundaries of the said Portion 118 of the farm Rietfontein 115 IR, so as to exclude it from this area, to the southernmost beacon thereof; thence south-westwards and north-westwards along the south-eastern and south-western boundaries of the said Portion 3 (Compound) of the farm Rietfontein 115 IR, to the beacon first mentioned.

No. 326, 1978

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED IN-GEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1966, TE BENONI, DISTRIK BENONI, PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

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 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**

Vanaf die noordwestelike baken van Gedeelte 3 (Compound) (Kaart LG A3720/11) van die plaas Rietfontein 115 IR, noordoos met die noordwestelike grens van genoemde Gedeelte 3 (Compound) van die plaas Rietfontein 115 IR tot by die noordelike baken daarvan; dan algemeen suidoos met die grense van die volgende dorpe langs sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word: Actonville (Algemene Plan LG A2516/48) en Actonville-Uitbreiding 1 (Algemene Plan LG A6498/57) tot by die suidwestelike baken van laasgenoemde dorp; dan wes reguit tot by die oostelike baken van Gedeelte 118 (Kaart LG A2413/78) van die plaas Rietfontein 115 IR; dan algemeen noordwes, suidwes en suidoos met die grense van genoemde Gedeelte 118 van die plaas Rietfontein 115 IR langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die suidelike baken daarvan; dan suidwes en noordwes met die suid-oostelike en suidwestelike grense van genoemde Gedeelte 3 (Compound) van die plaas Rietfontein 115 IR langs, tot by eersgenoemde baken.

Blacks must quit flats

RBM 6/12/78
(84)

Staff Reporter
EIGHT coloured and two Indian families living in a block of flats in Berea, Johannesburg, were given notice on Wednesday to leave by the end of the month. They have been living in Farbian Heights in Berea and say that they only took accomodation there because they couldn't find anywhere

else to live. A member of one of the coloured families said there was such a long waiting list in the coloured townships that they wouldn't be able to get accomodation there for at least three years. The families were told that they are illegal tenants because Hillbrow and Berea are white areas.

THE GOLD MINES:

TABLE 1

Year			Output (kgs) per worker
1946			1,00
1947	348 359	359 777	0,97
1948	360 334	341 324	1,06
1949	364 067	357 038	1,02
1950	362 792	373 888	0,97
1951	358 188	369 515	0,97
1952	367 613	367 692	1,00
1953	371 407	359 577	1,03
1954	411 717	385 280	1,07
1955	454 143	398 276	1,14
1956	494 453	405 870	1,22
1957	529 724	403 632	1,31
1958	549 164	407 935	1,35
1959	624 123	449 280	1,39
1960	665 086	455 767	1,46
1961	713 576	465 688	1,53
1962	792 890	457 884	1,73
1963	853 231	448 448	1,94
1964	905 485	441 178	2,05
1965	950 336	432 641	2,20
1966	960 445	425 539	2,26
1967	949 683	414 877	2,29
1968	967 132	418 867	2,31
1969	972 949	410 521	2,37
1970	1 000 417	425 871	2,35
1971	976 297	425 163	2,30
1972	909 631	412 494	2,21
1973	855 179	430 463	1,99
1974	758 559	403 996	1,88
1975	713 447	377 924	1,89
1976	713 390	401 907	1,78
1977	699 887	424 992	1,65