

HOMELANDS

Ciskei

LABOUR

1976

Bus strike ends

Daily Dispatch
7/2/76

EAST LONDON — The strike by black bus drivers here is over.

At 2 pm yesterday the 300 drivers and 150 maintenance men of the XDC-owned Ciskei Transport Corporation went back to work after a six-hour meeting with the company management.

All the men have been re-employed by the company.

The managing director of the XDC, Mr F. Maritz, said after the meeting: "There was a terrible misunderstanding on both sides, but all the differences have been thrashed out. The bus service is now operating normally again."

The strike had cost XDC between R80 000 and R100 000, he said.

The four-day strike and the dismissal earlier this week of the 150 maintenance men resulted from a wage dispute.

Mr Maritz said that during yesterday's meeting no demands had been put to him by the workers' representatives.

"I explained to them the wage agreement was still in draft form and the Labour Department, with which we have been negotiating since August last year is the advisory body, as far as the agreement is concerned,"

Mr Maritz said.

"All concerned with the strike and the firing of the maintenance men have realised we operate a service to the community and the way to solve internal matters is round a conference table and not through strikes," he said.

Early yesterday the Mdantsane bus terminus was a scene of chaos as residents of the township swarmed aboard the few buses operating to take them to work.

People unable to board the buses had to resort to taxis and private and rail travel.

Later in the morning three CTC buses brought the striking drivers and fired maintenance men to the company premises for discussions with the management.

The buses were driven

into the depot and the steel gates at the entrance were then closed and guarded by police with batons, rifles and dogs.

A group of maintenance men who had arrived in their own transport remained outside the premises when they saw the entrance guarded by police.

There were, however, no incidents.

One agreement of the meeting was that all drivers and maintenance staff will now get three weeks' leave.

Previously maintenance men got two weeks' leave, but drivers got three weeks after serving a year with the company.

It was also agreed that employees would elect a new liaison management committee on Monday. — DDR.

① 106

② 34

③ 150

Hansard vol 283
19/2/76

~~101~~
106
(2)

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - DOMESTIC

PAGE - COLOURED

YEAR - 1972/73

AVERAGE MONTHLY RIND WAGE FOR ALL ECONOMIC REGIONS = R 4.69

DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY RIND WAGE BY ECONOMIC REGION

EC REGION DEVIATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EC REGION DEVIATION	.25	1.17	-.02	4.74	-.95	-.50	-1.07	-1.74	-2.05	-2.02	1.00	-.63
EC REGION DEVIATION	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
EC REGION DEVIATION	-.62	-.26	.37	-1.07	-1.03	-2.05	1.06	1.26	-.57	-.94	1.97	.31
EC REGION DEVIATION						30	31	32	33	34	35	36
EC REGION DEVIATION						3.06	.00	-2.19	.00	-2.19	1.56	2.39
EC REGION DEVIATION						42	43	44	45	46	47	48
EC REGION DEVIATION						.38	-1.08	.00	-1.50	.03	-3.25	-2.00
EC REGION DEVIATION						54	55	56	57	58	59	60
EC REGION DEVIATION						-1.24	-2.66	-.26	.00	-1.12	11.83	.00

Xhosa women employed in factories/other concerns in Transkei/Ciskei

306. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

How many Xhosa women were employed in (a) factories and (b) other concerns of the Xhosa Development Corporation in the Transkei and Ciskei, respectively, in each year since 1966.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) and (b) The information requested is only available as from 1972.

	Transkei	Ciskei
1972 Factories	208	Nil
Other undertakings	144	Nil
1973 Factories	219	61
Other undertakings	378	15
1974 Factories	201	798
Other undertakings	463	215
1975 Factories	208	1161
Other undertakings	428	355

Ciskei teacher shortage in new education system

Q.D. 19/11/75

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei will be hard hit by lack of qualified school teachers next year.

With the implementation of the 12-year structure as against the present 13-year structure in the black schools, more teachers will be needed for 21 000 pupils who will be

studying Form I in the Ciskei. These are the pupils who are at present in Stds 5 and 6.

The Ciskei Education Planner, Mr K. B. Tabata, said 465 classrooms would be needed to accommodate these pupils.

The immediate problem facing these pupils is

shortage of teachers.

"There is generally a shortage of teachers and we intend making use of the primary school teachers, especially those with matric," Mr Tabata said.

To improve the standard of teaching, training is also given for primary school teachers at the Mdantsane In-Service Training Centre.

"These teachers will be absorbed in the secondary schools," Mr Tabata said.

He said the intention was to start with qualified teachers and the transfer of these teachers was provisional.

Classrooms had been reserved in the primary schools because the present secondary schools would not be able to cope with the number of pupils.

Mr Tabata said steps had been taken to provide more accommodation.

"In Mdantsane there are two additional secondary schools to be regarded as 'bulge' secondary schools.

"Next year they will accommodate the Form 1 pupils, in 1977 Form 2 pupils and in 1978 Form 3 pupils.

"In the townships of Dimbaza, Zwelitsha and Sada, 17 additional classrooms have been built in the secondary schools there," Mr Tabata said.

In the rural areas 87 additional classrooms had been built in old and established secondary schools.

These emergency arrangements are due to increase in the anticipated number of Form I pupils because of a decision to reduce the number of school years from 13 to 12.

The reduction brings the number of years a black takes to matriculate in line with that required by white, Coloured and Asian pupils. —DDR

311
106

HANSARD

14

Q. 960

16 May 1975.

~~1. 106~~

2. 106

* Bantu employed in agency undertakings/
undertakings established in Ciskei/Transkei

*2. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Bantu Administration and Development:

How many Bantu in the Ciskei and the
Transkei, respectively, were employed in
(a) agency undertakings and (b) under-
takings established by the Xhosa De-
velopment Corporation, as at (i) 31
March 1974 and (ii) 31 March 1975.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINIS-
TRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) (i) Ciskei—123.
Transkei—2 677.
- (ii) Ciskei—324.
Transkei—3 432.
- (b) (i) Ciskei—891 plus 500 part-time
workers.
Transkei—4 087.
- (ii) Ciskei—1 485 plus 550 part-time
workers.
Transkei—4 730.

HANSARD 9

Q. column 628-9

7 April 1975.

~~1. 104~~
2. 106

X Additional work opportunities for Bantu

190. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (a) How many additional work opportunities will be made available for Bantu by the Xhosa Development Corporation in 1975, 1976 and 1977 respectively and
- (b) what is the anticipated cost of creating these work opportunities.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Estimated additional work opportunities for Bantu:

1975	3 958.
1976	8 555.
1977	9 434.

(b) Estimated cost:

1975	R15,6 million.
1976	R32 million.
1977	R35 million.

4/8/76 DP
**No jobs
in Ciskei
— Sebe**

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The Ciskei's agricultural development was still at subsistence level and the government was unable to create adequate work opportunities in other fields for employment of all semi-skilled and school-leaving workers.

This was said by the Chief Minister, Mr L. L. Sebe, when he officially opened the Ciskei exhibition at the Kaffrarian Museum here.

The exhibition won a gold medal at the Rand Easter Show and was later taken to Cape Town.

Mr Sebe said South African politicians responsible for development of the homelands had failed to recognise the opportunities available in solving some of the homelands problems.

He said lip service was being given to the land question and promises made were broken.

He added there was a strong support for affiliation with white South Africa, but "no clearly discernable bona fides have been evident in our homeland experience to date," Mr Sebe said.

The Ciskei did not possess all necessary professional, technical and managerial skills and there was no financial capital to undertake those major development projects without assistance.

He suggested development aid in financial terms should constitute an item worthy of special approbation by Parliament and the establishment of a special department under the direction of a minister for homeland developments. — DDR.

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Star **WOMAN**

Ciskei toy trade

28/1/77 star

At Sada, where Xhosa piccanins once played with sticks and stones, their parents are, with the help of the Ciskeian National Development Corporation, now making rag toys — some for export.

The Sada Toys factory was started in April 1975 — with workers to whom a needle and cotton was still a strange sight.

Today these same workers let fly with needles as they make rag monkeys, dolls, snakes and mice, complete with felt eyes and bells for toes.

It is still a relatively young undertaking, but prospects are good. There are plans to increase the present range and employ more Ciskeians, says project manageress Yvonne Labuschagne.

She explains that the hall actually started rolling before 1975 — when the factory was a Government undertaking providing sheltered employment. At that stage mainly sisal products were made.

In 1973 the factory was handed over to the Xhosa Development Corporation (later the Ciskeian National Development Corporation).

In time, many of the original employees were pensioned off, and it was decided to start making toys.



SADA worker . . . stitching up a monkey.

New jobs for 5 000 Ciskeians

LONDON — New industrial investment in the Ciskei would create an expected 5 000 new jobs there this year, the Chief Minister, Mr Sebe, said here yesterday.

Mr Sebe was on his way home last night after a four-day promotional visit here which included a visit to the Ciskei's exhibition at the Birmingham Spring Fair.

He said he had been encouraged here by inquiries about investment possibilities in the Ciskei.

Mr Sebe, who lunched at South Africa House yesterday with British clergymen, many of whom oppose investment in homelands, attacked the British organisation, Oxfam, for not assisting his country. The organisation was helping other developing countries. — SAPA.

(Sebe blames riots on Reds, page 11.)

AND AS A HISTORY



MR SIYO

106

Doctors get equal pay — Siyo

19/5/77

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— There was no disparity in salaries of black and white doctors under the employ of the Ciskei Government, the Minister of Health, Mr L. Siyo, told the CLA yesterday.

The Minister refused to give reasons for the withdrawal of Dr Barbara Seidler from Thornhill.

He said: "As would be done in the case of other civil servants, the matter was handled confidentially."

"Members here surely would not like me to make a confidential report public in the CLA."

Chief S. Burns-Ncamashe said it was the duty of the Government to expose its citizens to knowledge that uncontrolled child production was disadvantageous not only to parents but also to the State.

He said the time had come when it was necessary for all concerned to change their attitude to birth control and family planning.

"One would wish to see the Ciskei launch crash programmes in family planning," he said.

The former Minister of Interior, Mr Myataza, told the CLA the Ciskei Government had never promised settlers from Herschel and Glen Grey they would be provided with houses at the new settlement of Thornhill.

He said: "They were told they would be compensated for their properties and would have to build their own houses, using materials from their old houses and the compensatory money." —
DDR.

DIMBAZA BIED NOU NUWE

106

Burger
8/8/77

LEWE AAN DUISENDE

Van H. J. Grosskopf
Redakteur Suider-Afrika

DIE manne wat die nare propagandaprent Last Grave at Dimbaza gemaak het, moet Dimbaza nou sien.

Die eertydse hervestigingskamp in die Ciskei met al sy ellendes, het gegroei tot 'n gesonde, lewendige dorp met 'n hele rits fabriek. Vanjaar sal Dimbaza byvoorbeeld R250 000 se onderdele vir Volkswagens na Duitsland uitvoer!

Op Dimbaza word oorpakke en matte gemaak, brilhuisies en verf, muurhorlosies, fietse en VW-onderdele, daar is 'n metaalgietery en nog meer.

Dit is deel van 'n stille revolusie wat in dié tuisland plaasvind en reeds vir 'n vyftigduisend en meer Ciskeiers 'n beter lewe besorg het deur nuwe en beter werkgeleenthede te skep waar vroeër so pynlik min was.

Die werk is aangevoer deur die Xhosa-ontwikkelingskorporasie, waarvan baie funksies intussen deur die Ciskeise Nasionale Ontwikkelingskorporasie (C.N.O.K.) oorgeneem is.

Daar is nog lank nie genoeg werkgeleenthede in die Ciskei vir sy mense en vir die ekonomiese selfstandigheid van die wordende staat nie. Meer kapitaal is dringend nodig vir ontwikkeling, sê mnr. Lennox Sebe by elke geleentheid.

Dit is van belang dat mnr. J. J. Engelbrecht, wat as Kommissaris-generaal die verteenwoordiger van die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering is, onlangs by 'n onthaal vir besoekende parlamentslede saamgestem het: meer ontwikkelingsgeld vir die tuislande is nodig.

Die getal van 50 000 Ciskeiers wat nou 'n beter lewe kan voer, is 'n haastige berekening: die paar duisend werkers in nuwe bedrywe wat onder die vleuel van die X.O.K. en die C.N.O.K. gestig is, saam met hul afhanklikes. Daarby kom die sake-manne wat geldelik en anders gehelp is, huislenings wat werk vir bouers verskaf, die bouwerk aan die infrastruktuur en so meer.

Die C.N.O.K. werk met staatsgeld: die helfte van sy direksie is Ciskeise burgers. Die korporasie se amptenare

praat nie na buite of die staat genoeg geld beskikbaar stel nie.

Vir hierdie waarnemer is dit egter duidelik dat, soos mnr. Sebe en Engelbrecht sê, heelwat meer nodig is. Daarby is dit ewe duidelik dat die staat en die C.N.O.K. nie naastenby alles kan, of behoort, te doen wat nodig is nie.

TEMPO

Vir werklike sukses in 'n aanvaarbare tempo is dit noodsaaklik dat die sogenaamde private sektor sy deel doen.

Dis nie liefdadigheid wat nodig is nie. Private ondernemings het die geleentheid om 'n winsgewende bydrae te lewer tot die ekonomiese ontwikkeling van tuislande en die verbetering van Suid-Afrika se maatskaplike struktuur.

Die agentskap-stelsel wat dit moontlik maak vir blanke ondernemings om hulle in die Ciskei te vestig, werk goed, binne die perke wat noodwendig vir so 'n staatskema bestaan. Sedert die C.N.O.K. van die X.O.K. afgestig het,

het die tempo dramaties toegeneem: in die afgelope boekjaar is meer bereik as in die vorige vyf.

'n Hele reeks van konsesies word aan nyweraars gegee wat van die planne gebruik wil maak om hul bedrywe na byvoorbeeld die Ciskei te desentraliseer. Hulle kry 'n korting op spoorvrag. Hul eie kapitaal kan aangevul word met leningskapitaal teen 4 persent rente. Fabriek wat volgens die nyweraar se spesifikasies gebou word, kos hom net 7 persent van die boukoste per jaar aan huur...

Dan kom dit egter by dat die staat se linkerhand nie aldag weet wat sy regterhand wil bereik nie. In die een rigting word hard gewerk om meer nywerhede van die stede na die Ciskei te lok: in die teenoorgestelde rigting het Evkom sy tariewe vir elektrisiteit daar straf verhoog.

'n Berekening is gemaak vir een bedryf wat baie krag gebruik: aan die Rand sal sy kragrekening nou R46 500 per jaar wees. In die Ciskei sal dit R113 300 wees — en 'n jaar of so gelede sou dit in die Ciskei nog nie eens R50 000 gewees het nie.

Farmers plan to see the Cabinet

QUEENSTOWN

Dissatisfied farmers of the Whittlesea area, affected in different ways by delays in purchasing land for the expansion of the Ciskeian district of Hewu, have appointed a five-man delegation to put their case to the Cabinet in Pretoria early next year.

The delegation will be led by Mr Alwyn Davies, chairman of the Whittlesea Farmers' Association, and Mr L. A. van der Vyver, recently named by the farmers as their spokesman.

Though not present at the meeting at which the delegation was appointed, the Mayor of Whittlesea, Mr P. R. Golding, has been named to represent the town alongside the farmers, who themselves fall into two groups, those whose land is due to be bought out and those who will be border farmers when the consolidation programme is complete.

Also appointed to the delegation in their absence were: Mr Flip Nell of the farm, Deeside, and Mr Andries Vosloo, whose Swartkei farm adjoins one of the new townships at Thornhill, Nchabathemba.

Mr Van der Vyver felt the trip should take place early in the new year. There was no point in going this month because of the general election and next month would be disrupted by Christmas preparations. He said it would also be advisable not to attempt to see Mr M. C. Botha, the retiring Minister of Bantu Administration and Development as he would probably merely ask an official to pass the delegation's complaints on to his successor. The farmers' complaints had reached a point beyond the stage where officials could help them.

Mr Van der Vyver told the meeting it would not help to say: "Don't make this matter political." It was State policy that certain land would have to be bought out by the South African Bantu Trust and it would not help to argue against this. But, he said, the farmers affected must have a say in their future.

Asked to put the position of the farmers who were waiting to have their land bought, Mr Jack Payn, of the farm, Poplar Grove, said: "We've now been kept on a string since 1971. We've just been told we will have to wait perhaps another five years. They are treating us like animals, that's all I can say of them."

Mr Don Hay of the farm Ensam, said the majority feeling among the farmers who had been waiting to be bought out was: "We've had six years. Let us go."

He said he had not wanted to say this but: "Let's put it to these people. Would they be prepared to give us options on their houses in Pretoria or Cape Town?"

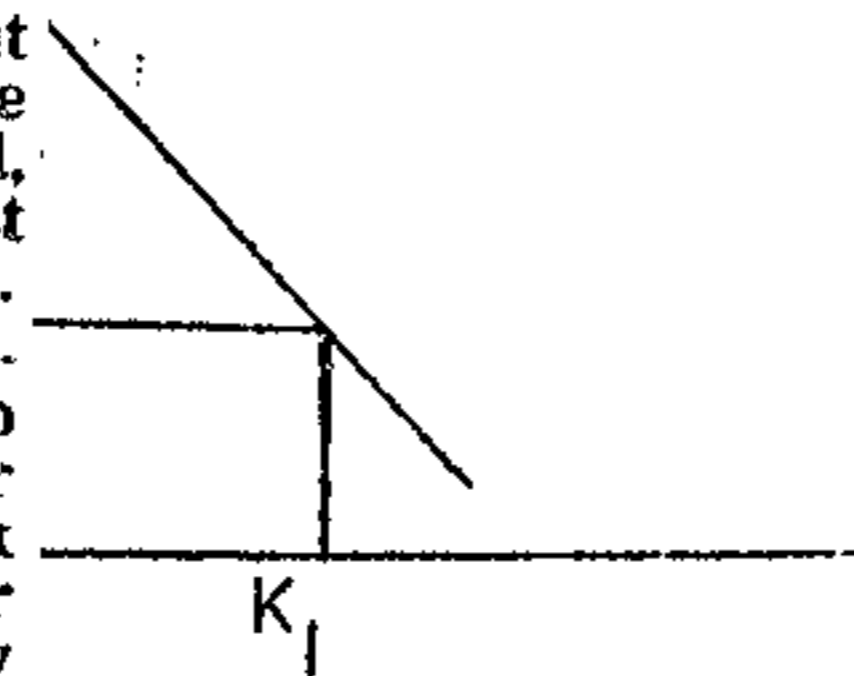
"We would not tell them what we were paying them or when we were coming, but would, in the mean time, be allowed to buy any house on either side or opposite them and fill that house with black people."

Mr Vic Breetzke, of the farm Fairfield, felt farmers who would be forced to become border farmers should have some financial security. — DDC.

$$\frac{R_1}{(1+r)^1} + \dots + \frac{R_n}{(1+r)^n}$$

1000 and the annual return was R100

If firms are summed, the result would be capital for the economy.



Marginal Efficiency of Capital

total

desired stock of capital is K_0 .

and stock of capital is K_1 .

Co-ops don't compete — Sebe

DD.
25/11/77 (106)

EAST LONDON — Co-operatives promoted by the Ciskei Government were not competing with legitimate commercial traders, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe, said at the opening of the Xesi Secondary Co-operative at Debe Nek yesterday.

Co-operatives in the Ciskei were helping to promote economic agricultural development and traded only in agricultural farm requisites such as seed potatoes, mealies, beans and fertilisers. "These items constitute fully 75 per cent of the Xesi Co-operative's business," Mr Sebe said.

In South Africa the 330 odd farm co-operatives had an annual turnover of around R3 billion and reserves of about R350 million. They handled 85 per cent of the maize crop, almost all South Africa's wheat, oil seeds, wine, citrus, tobacco, dried fruit and a large portion of almost any other farm product.

Many of these co-operatives acted as agents for the various marketing control boards in South Africa and received huge amounts for the handling and storage of agricultural produce amounting to about R50 million a year.

"As soon as the Ciskeian Marketing Board has established its organisation and operating facilities it is envisaged that this organisation will make similar agency agreements with co-operative societies such as Xesi," Mr Sebe said.

Co-operative societies had a significant part to play in the Ciskei's agricultural development plans and the successful promotion of the Xesi Secondary Co-operative was fortuitous, coming as it did at a time when it was necessary for Ciskeian farmers to be seen to demonstrate their involvement in the development infrastructure.

Quoting the trading figures for the Xesi Co-operative for the first four months of its operation, Mr Sebe said the gross turnover for July had been R5 000, for August R15 000, for September R24 000 and for October R35 000. The turnover was expected to exceed R40 000 for November. — DDR.

Transkei conference

starts

UMTATA — The Transkei and Ciskei Research Society — a multi-disciplinary body — begins its annual three-day conference here today.

The conference will be opened by the Transkei Minister of Health and Welfare, Rev Gladwin Vika.

One of the main organisers of the conference, Dr Guy Daynes, Medical Superintendent at Umzimkulu Hospital, said one of the aims of the society was to stimulate new research and because of its diverse nature, it enabled such people as doctors and agriculturists to talk about related problems.

One of the panel discussions will be on alcoholism and the behaviour of young people in Transkei and Ciskei. It will be chaired by Prof Noel Manganyi, head of the psychology department at the University of Transkei.

A paper on fish farming as an economic proposition will be presented and Mrs Margaret Smith of the Rhodes University Ichthyology Department will discuss technological advice and research that can be offered by Rhodes.

— DDR.

Factory for Dimbaza

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The Chief Minister of
Ciskei, Chief Lennox
Sebe, yesterday announce
ed the signing of an agree-

ment to establish a new
engineering industry at
Dimbaza, involving nearly
R275 000.

The agreement,
between Ciskei Structures
and Assemblies and the
Ciskeian National
Development Cor-
poration, provides for a
factory which will
produce structural steel
for industry, and also
offer general engineering
services.

The company will direct
its main marketing efforts
at the agricultural sector
in and around the Ciskei.

Production is expected
to start in July this year
and the factory will
provide jobs for 75
Ciskeians when it reaches
full production. — DDC.

A SURVEY OF FISH FARMING

IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Giles Hobson

Saldru Working Paper No. 18

In co-operation with the
Environmental and Development Agency (EDA)

It's Sada for toys, clothes and carpets

The Sada complex some 5 km from the small town of Whittlesea, comprises four factories: Sada Knit, Sada Carpets, Sada Toys and Sada Clothing. The Complex represents an investment of over R1 million, and through the steady employment and income it affords to its approximately 1 000 workers, has contributed much to the welfare of the Sada community.

Sada clothing, well known for its ethnic dresses, has recently begun manufacturing school uniforms for Ciskei schools. Sada knit has followed suit with the manufacture of school jerseys.

Sada Toys is developing new lines of soft toys and the initial market response has been extremely favourable.

Sada Carpets has been exporting mainly to America in the past, but new markets, especially those in Europe, are being investigated.

Industry Flowers In the Ciskei

By providing a market for their products and the black entrepreneurs get their feet into the Ciskei market. The companies are now expanding their operations into the Ciskei market for the first time. They will produce everything to be sold in the market for the first time. We must also market with black entrepreneurs. We will get the "black wealth" said Mr. Meisenholl.

Mr. Meisenholl said that the major task is to provide loans to Ciskeian businessmen to establish businesses of their own or to expand existing businesses. Housing loans are also available.

Mr. Meisenholl said that the date loans had been approved for R2,7 million for 271 Ciskeian businessmen and R1,3 million for 564 housing loans.

Mr. Meisenholl appealed to white businessmen to train blacks in their businesses in his development.

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Textile printing

In June 1977, production began at the Cat Cloths and Tea Towels factory in Dimbaza. Production includes textile printing and finishing of a range of articles. The plant produces Market brand self good items such as specialised linens, school pillow cases, kitchen cloths, tea towels, printed cloth calendars and more.

The company initially catered for the tea towel market, but has since expanded its product range to include bed sheets, aprons, towels, and handkerchiefs. The factory also produces printed cloth calendars and more.

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Foundries' big expansion plan

of Dimbaza Foundries.

He said the foundry's success in penetrating a highly competitive and over-supplied local market is attributed to the foundry's high quality products of competitive price levels backed by efficient service.

The three two-expansion programme will provide more job opportunities for Ciskeians, double the size of the existing furnace hall and will add 700 square metres to the complex.

The foundry's facilities

...ry high because the fish-ponds are king two ponds of 2½ hectares each need less ground for the walls. If laying on water supply and concrete more ponds you have the higher it help the production. But still other activities in Lesotho including soil conservation work, I don't think it's more expensive. So it depends

...ra Foundries' expansion are to be estimated at R100 000 in-... The R1 million... came on stream... The expansion programme... for the recovery of... firm orders... foundry's Keef...

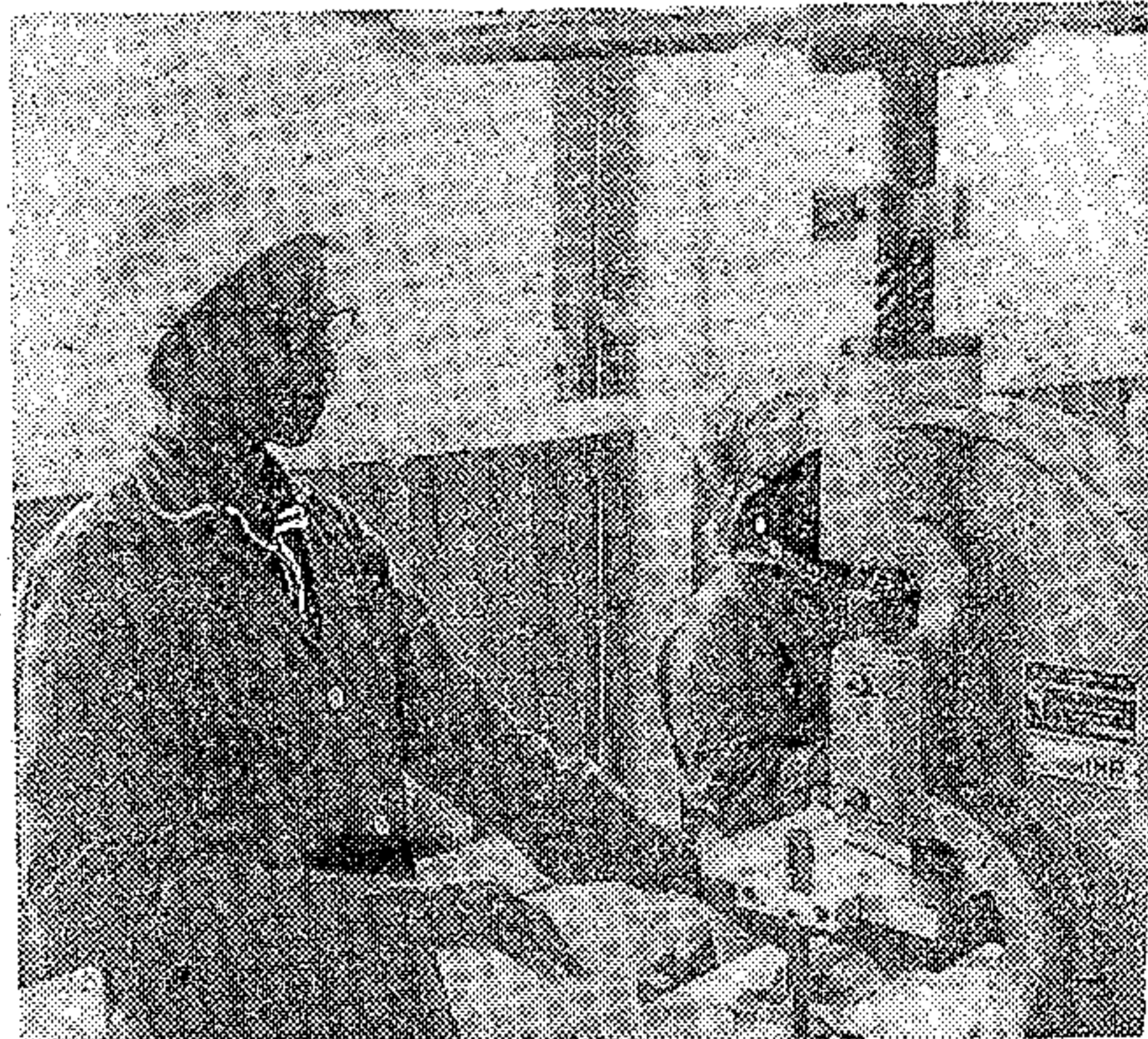
...the company initially catered for the tea towel market, but has since expanded its product range to include bed sheets, aprons, towels, and handkerchiefs. The factory also produces printed cloth calendars and more.

They have an eye on the market

Zipha Nywerhede, at Dimbaza, has recently diversified its production. Originally manufacturing metal spectacle cases, they have now diversified into the field of leather safety products.

Zipha manufacture three types of safety gloves V13 Weldrite, Multi and Bulldog. All these are available in sizes ranging from 2 in to 16 in. The company is currently producing an average of 5 000 pairs of gloves per week.

Besides safety gloves, divergent leather articles being manufactured include splitleg aprons, welding-jackets, palm and knee protectors, and a variety of small leather articles such as tobacco pouches, purses and spectacle cases.



Spectacle cases being pressed at Dimbaza's Zipha Nywerhede.

To compare productivity, in 1975/6 the total production was

for a demonstration. We couldn't find any diseased fish for him.

doctor at the university asked us to bring some diseased samples

Here the situation with respect to disease is very good. One

Do these fish ever get disease?

usually about 10%.

19 tons. For this year (1976/77) the figure is 26,5 tons. Mortality is

Last year (October 1975 to March 1976) the total production was nearly

Productivities

water and it gets wasted.

wheat. If you crush up maize too fine it can dissolve in the

but I stopped it. The food conversion rate is much better with

pellets. They used to feed mealies in Lesotho until I came here,

which is very cheap. For super-intensive farming we also use

price. Our advantage is that we use for feed sub-standard wheat,

You can get hake for 55c/kg. However, we can sell carp at this

petition - there are many sea fish which you can buy very cheaply.

We thought about the mines for example. But we will face com-

Where will you export to?

on commercial lines, although it will be government owned.

project will give a push to other fisheries in Lesotho. It will be run

will then have fish not only for canning but also for export. This

The first stage, which we hope to start soon, should be 40 hectares. We

Dimbaza will be developed to approximately 150 ha whereafter Middeldrift, 16 km from Alice and 44 km from King William's Town will be the major industrial growth point in the Ciskei.

With the continued close co-operation and assistance of the Ciskeian Government, the Corporation is confident that despite the shortage of funds, and the unfavourable economic climate, the rate of industrial development during the year ahead will be

Mr Meisenhöll said this is by far not yet sufficient. He pointed out that 8 000 Ciskeians enter the labour market annually. At the current capital investment for black job opportunities it will require more than R30 million annually to create employment for these Ciskeians.

"It is however, not only the duty of the development corporation, or the homeland government to develop the homelands, but also the duty of every

Continued Page 11

It is however not the duty of only the Development Corporation and its staff together with the Homeland Government

Industrial development flows into Ciskei via Corporation

Industrial development is often regarded as an expensive method of developing an underdeveloped country. Industrial development's most important contribution is however, not found in the creation of direct job opportunities, although it is obviously important, but industrial development makes its greatest contribution towards the development of any region by its contribution to the area's wage income which results again in an increased demand for goods and services, thus creating further job opportunities. The multiplying factor, as this process is referred to, is as high as 1½ additional jobs for every job created in industry.

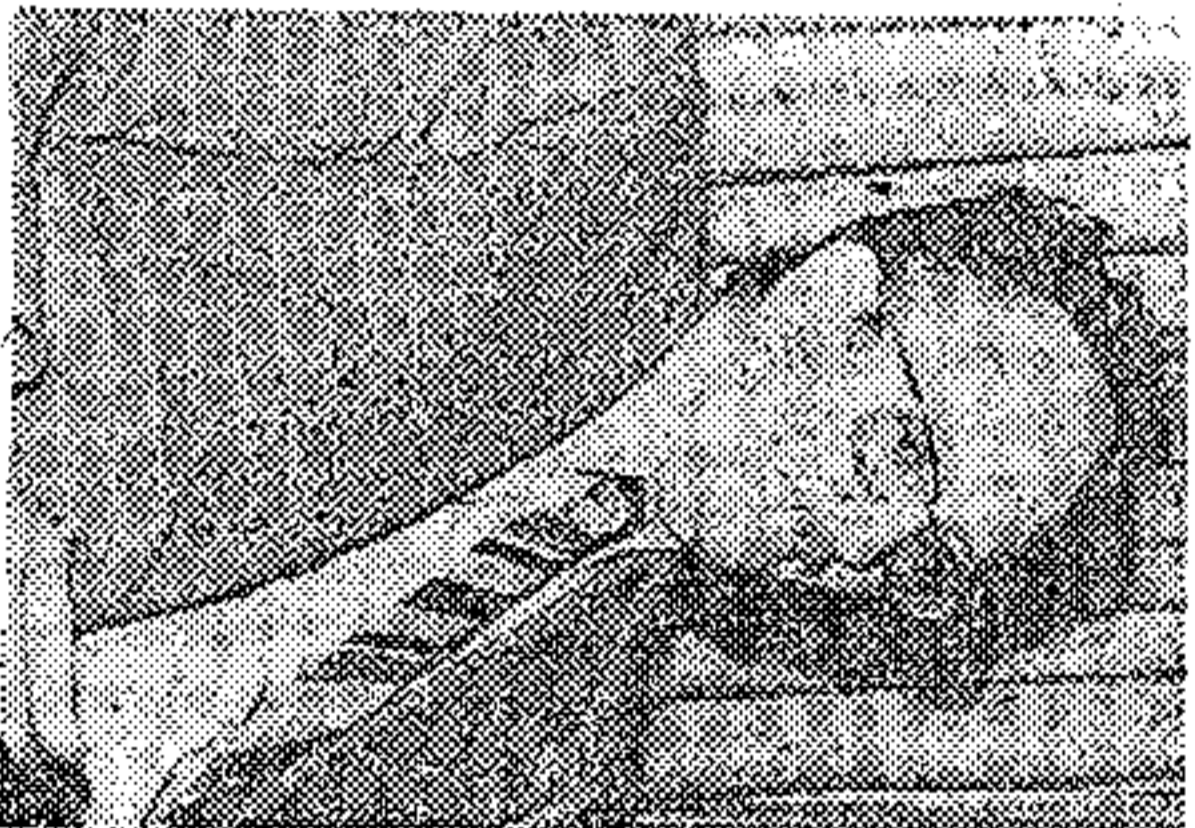
The Ciskeian National Development Corporation (including its Transport operations) provides employment for 220 whites and 2 500 Ciskeians.

If one adds to this, the jobs created by the industries established on the agency basis, as well as by Ciskeian businessmen, the activities of the Corporation have resulted in new jobs being created for approximately 5 500 Ciskeians. Applying the multiplying factor and assuming that the average size of a Xhosa family is six, one sees that improved living conditions have been provided to more than 75 000 people in a period of declining economic activity.

and State Departments to develop the Homelands, but also the duty of every South African to make his contribution.

Contributions can be made in many ways. The Government provides, through the Decentralisation Board and the Development Corporation, most attractive concessions to industrialists establishing factories in the Homelands.

We need the know-how, expertise, finance, management and manpower of these industrialists in the Ciskei to create viable industries and businesses.



Mr Frans Meisenholl, general manager of the Ciskeian National Development Corporation.

to industrialists in the Ciskei are of the best offered in any part of the world. Factory buildings built to the requirements of the industrialists are leased at an annual rental of 6,75% of cost. Up to 50% of capital required by the industry for plant, machinery, and working capital is made available to industrialists at an interest rate of 3,75% per annum.

Substantial tax concessions are offered by the Government. These concessions, which are deductible from tax payable, are equal to:

1. 30% of manufacturing plant and equipment;
2. 50% of annual wages

paid to black employees during the first 7 years after establishment of the industry.

A railrage rebate of 40% is offered on goods manufactured in the Ciskei and railed out of the Ciskei.

All these and other concessions such as a 5% price preference on government tenders, will be offered if not supported by adequate infrastructure. We have at Dimbaza in the Ciskei, a sophisticated industrial township with all necessary services.

Dimbaza is ideally situated for industrial growth. It lies approximately equidistant from Cape Town and Johannesburg and is only 77 km by rail from a port.

There is an adequate labour pool available in the Ciskei. At Dimbaza labour is housed within walking distance of the industrial estate. The population is well adapted to an industrial environment and many are trained, or partly trained, in various industrial disciplines.

increased. During the past two years the Ciskeian National Development Corporation signed agreements for the establishment of 13 new industries in the Ciskei. In addition seven established factories underwent substantial expansion to increase their production capacity according to Mr Frans Meisenholl, general manager of the Ciskeian National Development Corporation.

Mr Meisenholl, who was addressing the Regional Congress of Chambers of Commerce in the Cape Border at Alwal North on 15,3,78, said the 13 new industries when complete together with ten already established, will involve a total investment of R13 250 000 of which R7 920 000 was funded by the Corporation.

This will eventually provide employment for more than 2 000 Ciskeians. These industries include a modern and well equipped ferro-manganese foundry, a cycle factory and a small components factory exporting Volkswagen parts to the USA and Germany.

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Now there

The Development of the Corporation's Contribution to the Ciskei

In reviewing the CNDC's contribution to the industrial development of the Eastern Cape and Border it must be clearly understood that the corporations activities are confined to the Ciskei only although such activities are bound to have a ripple effect on the rest of the region.

Industrial development in the Ciskei was started by the Xhosa Development Corporation in 1971, which action is today continued by the Ciskeian National Development Corporation Ltd, backed by the Corporation for Economic Development. During the first five years 19 factories were established on an agency basis in the Ciskei. During the past 2 years agreements were signed for the establishment of a further 13 industries. In addition to the new industries 7 of the existing

factories have undertaken substantial expansions.

We have today, established and are in the process of establishing 17 factories on the Agency basis in Dimbaza, the main growth centre, and 6 in the rest of the Ciskei. The total investment in these factories will be, on completion, R13 250 000 of which the Corporation will be funding R7 920 000. Employment will be provided for 2 255 Ciskeians. These industries include a modern and well equipped ferro-manganese foundry, a cycle factory and a small automotive components factory exporting Volkswagen parts to USA and Germany.

The CNDC also has a number of industrial projects of its own. Sada industries, a complex of four factories at the Sada settlement in Whittlesea.

handmade and knitted carpets, knitwear and

Three factories controlled by the Corporation one at Mdantsane, one at Frankfort and one at Sada. The Sada Hotel, has an annual turnover exceeding 10 million, and serves as Hotel Training School.

The Empotheni Cinema — a luxury cinema with seating capacity of 400

erected in Mdantsane at a cost of R4 million.

In August 1977 Ciskei Breweries, officially opened. It is a sophisticated beer brewery expected to supply the needs of the Ciskeian people. The ultra-modern equipment produces an extremely high quality product. Total investment exceeds R2 million and job opportunities are supplied to more than 100 Ciskeians.

The Corporation is presently erecting a series of modern, well-equipped and attractive recreation

centres where blacks will be able to enjoy the product of the brewery in pleasant surroundings in the company of their friends. The object is to move away from the beer hall concept and replace it with recreation centres which blacks can be proud to visit. These recreation centres are equipped with television, video machines and piped music.

The Loans Division of the Ciskeian National Development Corporation Limited forms one of the most vital parts of the Corporation's development activities. It provides financial assistance to

Ciskeian industrialists, businessmen and houseowners. The Corporation's board has approved, to date, financial assistance amounting to R2,7 million in total to 271 Ciskeian businessmen and R1,6 million for 564 housing loans.

A R750 000 office and shopping complex is presently under construction at Mdantsane, as well as new premises for a large wholesale organisation. The latter project will be on a three party basis between a well established wholesale group, the CNDC and Black Shareholders.

Ciskei Quarries Puts emphasis on training

Ciskei Quarries (Pty) Limited is a company formed by Quarry Sales (Border) (Pty) Limited and the Bantu Mining Corporation. The mineral rights of the Ciskei are vested in the Bantu Mining Corporation who also represent the South African Bantu Trust and the Government of the Ciskei in this venture.

undertaken to train Ciskeians in all aspects of the crushing industry, right through to management. It is interesting to note that even at this early stage the new "Cera Dam Plant" is run entirely by Ciskeians, (Border) quarries with staffs from the Manager of Ciskei Quarries and other specialists.

A second operation will start production near Middledrift in April of this year. This quarry, being centrally situated, will serve the Dimbaza, Keiskammahoek Middelburg and Alice area which is at present served from King William's Town.

The need for an efficient basic industry such as that of crushing stone, mainly for roads and structural concrete work cannot be over-

Ciskei Quarries has been granted the sole quarrying and crushing rights in the Ciskei for 15 years, and has been charged with the task of developing an efficient quarrying and crushing industry in the Ciskei. It has

The first operation, Cata Dam Quarry, started production in November 1977 and the crushing is being undertaken for the Ciskeian Government Services, mainly for the Cata Dam and its canals.

Plans are also far advanced for the construction of at least one highly mobile crushing plant which can crush smaller quantities in the more remote areas of the Ciskei where prices are abnormally high because of the cost of transporting the crushed stone from either King William's Town, Queenstown or Grahamstown.

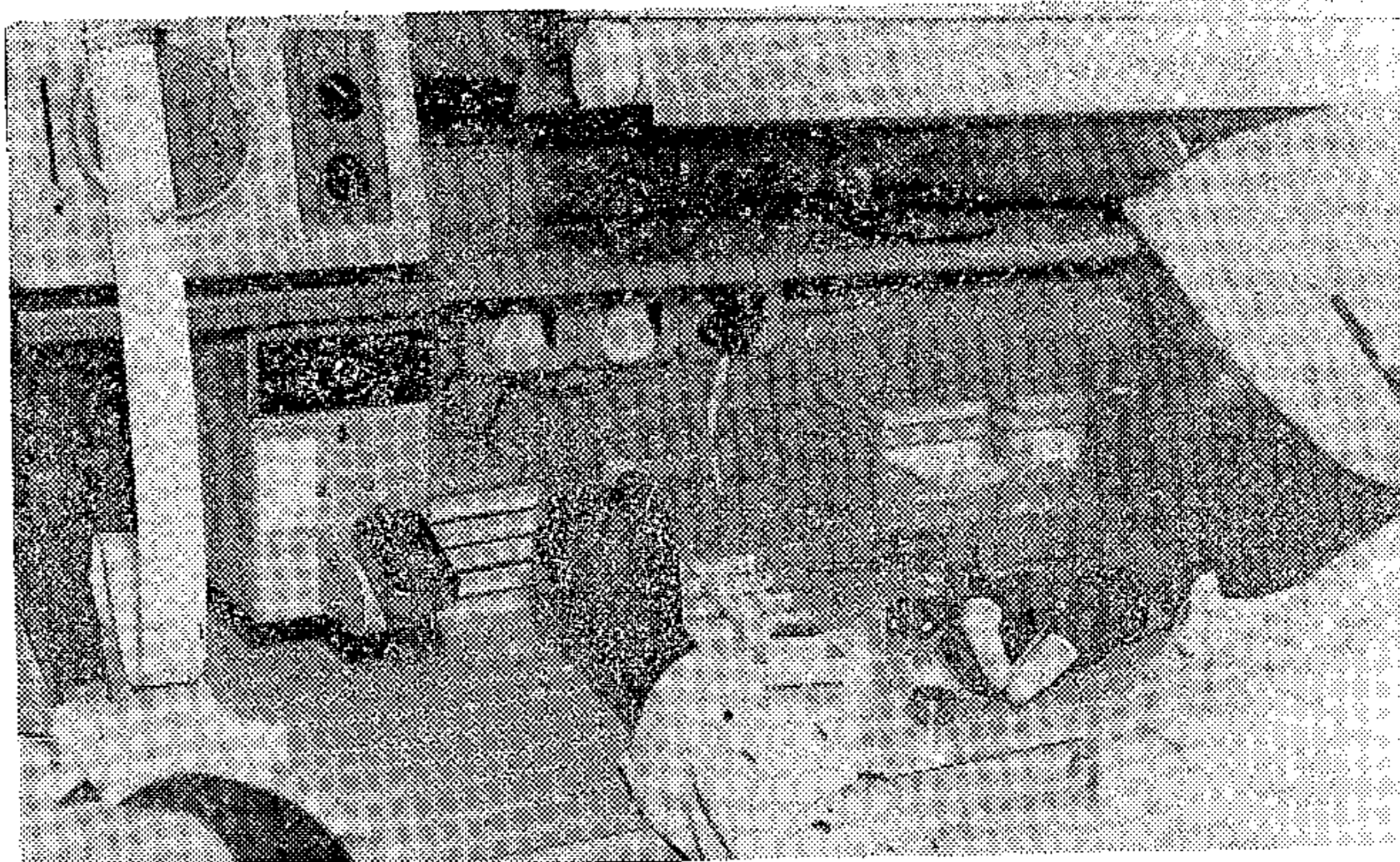
stressed. The experience and training facilities of a successful group such as the Quarry Sales group of companies coupled with the valued experience contributed by the Bantu Mining Corporation should ensure that Ciskei Quarries (Pty) Limited provide the Ciskeian people with a sound basis for the successful establishment of a quarrying and crushing industry.

Profitable time on their hands

The Black Forest Clocks factory, situated at Dimbaza, went into production in March 1975, assembling wrist watches under licence to a German company.

To date the total amount invested in the company, and on extensions to cope with increased production, amounts to approximately R290 000,00.

It is the only company in South Africa which assembles complete movements. These movements, which are imported from Switzerland and Germany, are used extensively in watches in which jewels are not used. The type of watch, when



A watch being checked on the timing machine at the Dimbaza Black Forest Clocks' factory.

finally assembled is called the "Pinlever" watch. Rugged and appealing watch cases are imported from Japan and Black Forest Clocks provide a

one-year guarantee on almost all their quality watches.

Pinlever watches are marketed under the "Teltime" trade name

while full-lever, 17 jewelled watches, with Incablock shock protection, are marketed under a variety of trade names, including "Ascona".

Added impetus to the Ciskei's development

The development of Dimbaza as the industrial growth centre of the Ciskei homeland, was recently given added impetus with the signing of an agency agreement between Ciskei Metal Industries and the Ciskeian National Development Corporation.

This project involves a total investment of R440,000. The factory will be geared to produce ground flat stock steel to high tolerances of accuracy, for the tool-making industry. The steel will be produced from a raw material, the

quality of which will conform to the specifications of local and overseas machine tool manufacturers.

Ground flat stock steel is precision ground die steel, oil hardened and of non-shrinking quality. It has many uses and is suitable for the manufac-

ture of dies, punches, gauges, jigs, templates, stamps, machine parts and other tools. This die steel will be available in either oblong or square sections, in a wide variety of thicknesses and widths. This ultimately results in great savings in time and labour due to the ease in

making our work and the precision of the material.

Mr A. Menashe, who is an ex-mayor and a named Alderman of the city of Bulawayo, will be the Managing Director of the new company. Mr Brian Asperey will manage the factory.

When at full production, the factory will provide jobs for 26 Ciskeians, who will have the unique opportunity of being trained in the operation of the sophisticated machinery used in the factory. Ciskei Metal Industries will be the only factory in South Africa to produce this product. Production is expected to commence during May 1978.

big demand yet in Natal for freshwater fish for food pro-
least we're gearing ourselves for the time when this comes
is a general attitude among farmers in
you put into the water and it grows.
them that a fish is an animal that has
erly you can get far better results than
rouble, I think, in Natal is that the a

Demand for fish production in Natal

Excerpts from a discussion with Tom Pike of Natal Parks Board

NATAL

Quality ceramics from Alice kilns

Werco Keramik, situated on the outskirts of Alice, produces quality ceramic products. The entire process, from the mixing of the clay to the glazing, painting and firing is carried out on the factory floor.

Werco originally had two kilns, one for bisque and the other for glaze firing. Recently a new two cubic metre "Tophat" kiln, with its 2 hearths and quicker turn-around time, was installed to meet the increase in demand for

Werco products. This kiln is used primarily for final firing — the other two being used for bisque firing. To accommodate the new kiln, extensions to the existing buildings were necessary and involved an investment of R44 000.

Two processes are used in the manufacture of ceramic products at Werco. The slip cast method involves obtaining fluid clay from a clay mixer, and pouring it into casts to dry. The product is then taken out of the forms and hand-finished before firing. In the gigger process, fluid clay is forced through a filter press which draws water out of the clay, thereby eliminating the slow-drying process of the slip cast method. Once the bubbles have been forced out of the clay on a clay-mill, it is ready for the gigger machine. The machine shapes the prepared clay to predetermined forms.

Both processes are strictly controlled and hence the high standard of Werco's quality ceramic products, is maintained.

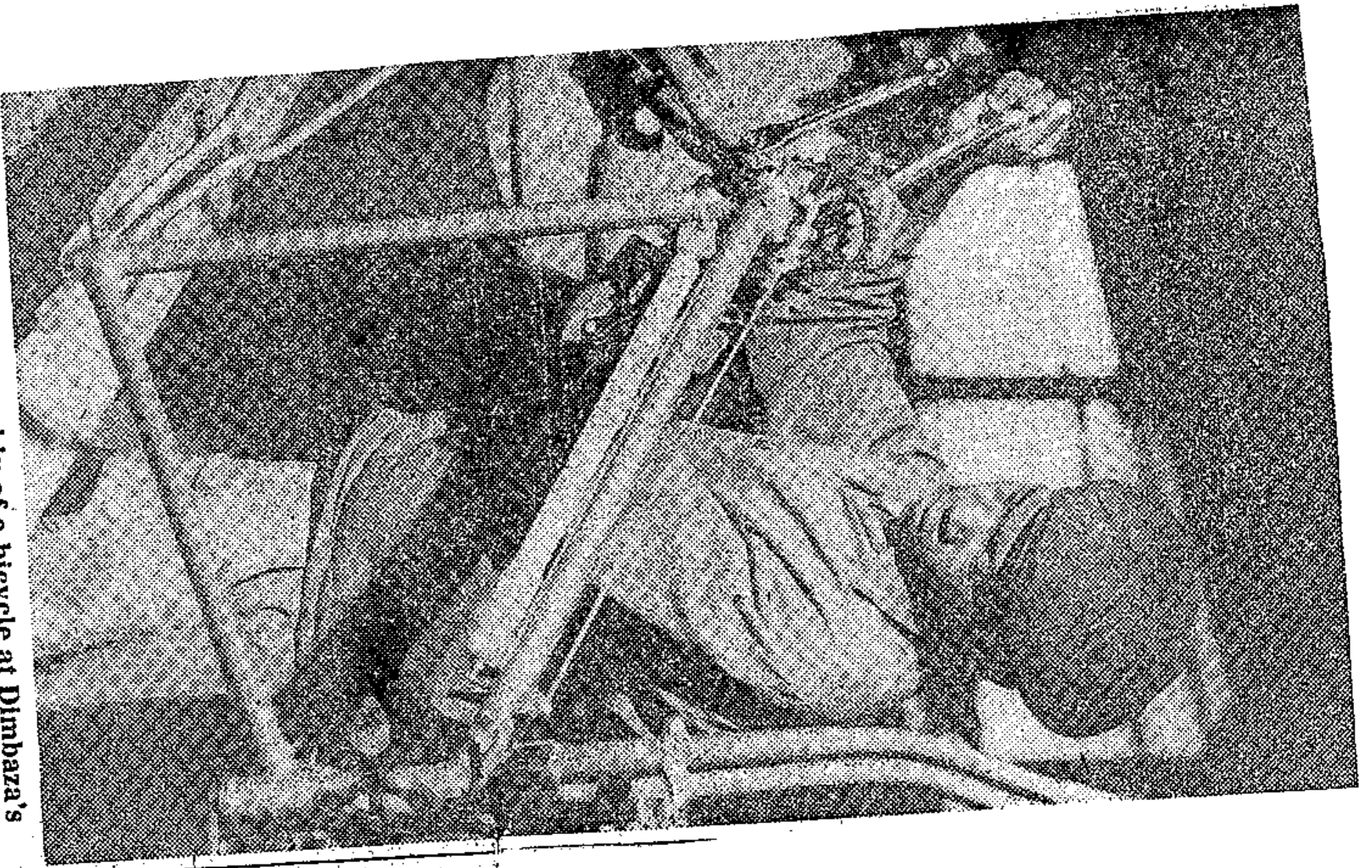


Aebona Kaba demonstrates her delicate touch as she hand-paints a plate at the Ciskei's Werco Keramik factory near Alice.

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Supplement to the Daily Dispatch, Wednesday, April 5, 1978 — 19

... 15 205 200 from us, including 100 breeders.



Completing the assembly of a bicycle at Dimbaza's Microsteel Cycles' factory.

Fine potential for essential oils

On the 3rd May 1977 the CNDC Board approved the allocation of a grant for research and development purposes, which should eventually lead to the establishment of an essential oils industry in the Ciskei.

The Department of Agriculture at Fort Hare University had previously done research in this area

for a period of approximately four years.

Essential oils of high quality have resulted from multilocational experiments done in the first phase of the operation — which is hearing completion. The main crops involved, are Peppermint, Langana, Khakibos and Pteronia incana.

The project, known as

"GENTOIL", is managed by a control-committee, which includes representatives of the CNDC, Fort Hare University

It is anticipated that further research in phase two of the operation, which encompasses the planting of the crops on a larger scale — will result in negotiations taking place, leading to the es-

tablishment of a fully integrated essential oils industry in Phase III.

Export potential for essential oils seems virtually unlimited. Moreover could port replacement could amount to ±R2,8 million per annum foreign exchange on expenditure on fragrances and flavours for the perfume and confectionery industries.

105/101 Border, Ciskei, Transkei need co-ordination to develop

The need for a single co-ordinating development body in the Transkei-Border-Ciskei region, to stimulate economic growth and to eliminate petty competition, is urgently necessary.

In spite of the development work that is being done by a number of bodies in these areas, the entire region needs growth to provide employment and to stimulate further growth.

To attempt to build three separate economies (or to pretend that their economies can be built equally and separately) is nothing short of a debilitating and

Transkei.

With or without Lesotho, the necessity for economic co-ordinating and a joint strategy for investing investment into the region remains.

Imagine the economic disaster for all four areas if they all started, say, marketing asparagus, which had been grown on small-holdings, through an agricultural co-operative. They would all have to compete with established commercial asparagus farms and they would be competing against each other in the same market.

Elements of this already exist in the region. Industries in the

border, and the weaving in the Southern Ciskei, and the work enterprises in the African sub-continent, the

need for a growth policy that has the power and authority to act as a stimulant and a co-ordinator of broad economic activity in the region is overwhelming.

Indeed, although one recognises that there are political problems at the moment, there is no good reason why the same term, Lesotho should not be included in the

The Daily Dispatch

Parliamentary correspondent, Barry Street, is close to the seat of Government, and has the ears of Ministers and Government officials. In this article he looks at the Transkei-Border-Ciskei scene as a whole, and comes up with the interesting suggestion that the independent Lesotho should also be brought into the scene to form one large, viable, economic

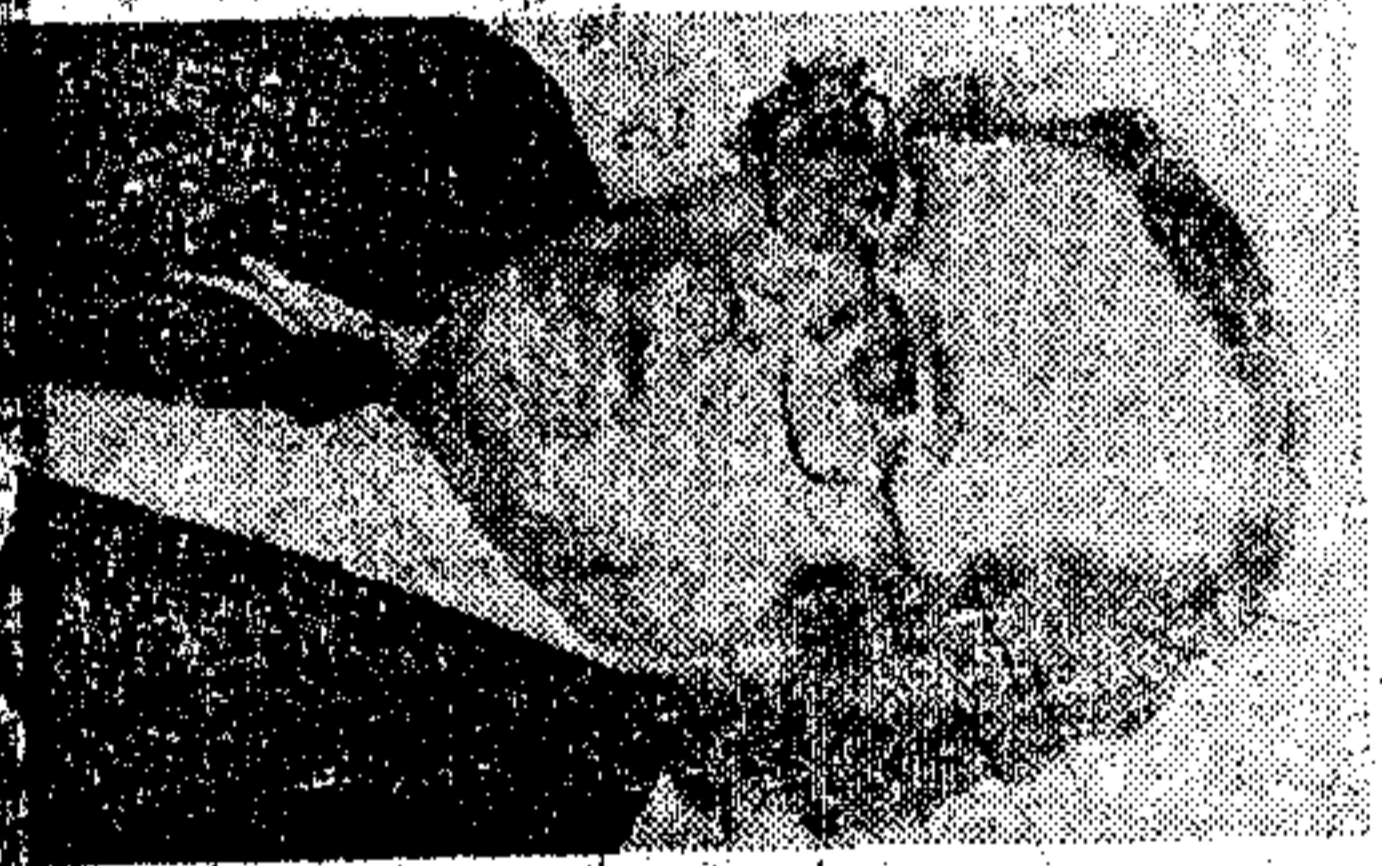
region.

there is a move for a fifth in East London. There is a good reason for all five institutions — Rhodes University, the University of Transkei, the University of Natal, the University of Lesotho, and the new University of East London.

of money is massive. With an ordinary development throughout the region, the potential waste of money is massive. With an ordinary development throughout the region, the potential waste of money is massive.

When one thinks of other specialised spheres of tertiary education, the need for co-ordination becomes more obvious. It would be stupid if there were ever a time when the various institutions of the region were to compete with each other for tertiary education, where unemployment is rife, and where real economic growth is vitally necessary. It is unjustified.

Even if it means a yellowing of the pride of the region, it is unjustified.



African Parliament (particularly Mr John Malcomess, MP for East London North) are pleading for the expansion of East London harbour and for a free port, and the Ciskei has plans for turning Hamburg into a small harbour and free port.

While harbours have obvious prestige value, this sort of competition is patently unnecessary.

The contest continues into airports (both Lesotho and Transkei are planning to turn their main airports into full-scale international outlets), industrial concessions (with all four

territories vying to secure the largest industrial area with lower investment and so on.

In isolation, this competition may be regarded by the various governments as the only way out, but the total economic benefit for the region is minimal. Indeed, where unemployment is rife, and where real economic growth is vitally necessary, it is unjustified.

Even if it means a yellowing of the pride of the region, it is unjustified.

ment situation in international investment are looking for in Southern Africa.

This table shows the economic situation of the four areas. The total available investment funds were to get together.

LESOTHO

Population 1,201,313
1,100,000 (including 120,000 migrants)
Gross National Product, R60 million
GNP per head R50

CISKEI

Population 934,580 (including 11,000 migrants)
Domestic Product, R129 million
Gross Income R129

TRANSKEI

Population 2,978,000 (including 1,232,258 migrants)
Gross Product, R131 million
Gross Income R175

BORDER

Population 745,270
Gross Product, R154 million
Gross Income R154

HOMELANDS - CISKEI - LABOUR

1985 — 1987

Weekend Postbag

20% rise for Ciskei teachers a disgrace

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E. Post 5/1/85

SIR — Teachers of all races were given salary rises as from October 1, 1984. The first month's increase was to be paid as from December 1, 1984, with the October and November arrears to be paid in April, 1985.

The rise is from 22% to 25%. These increases are for the sRepublic of South Africa and the homelands. This has been done except in Ciskei.

The Ciskei Government has seen percentage to 20% as from

January 1, 1985. This is daylight robbery and a public disgrace. It is also scandalous to see a government lowering the status and dignity

If a government of the Nationalist type we have in Pretoria can see to it that a black teacher is paid the same as a white teacher, why should a black government make its teachers inferior?

Ciskei has been losing well-qualified teachers and

this move has accelerated the process.

Can the South African Government not discipline the Ciskei Government? It will be said Ciskei "is independent" and can do what it likes. If so, Pretoria should lower the education subsidy paid to Ciskei.

All teachers' association — white, coloured, Indian and black — should lodge a strong protest with the Minister of National Education because the Ciskei Government is creating a

precedent and lowering teaching standards to their lowest ebb.

Education is being made inferior in Ciskei, where you even get so-called inspectors of schools who have hardly matriculated.

The University of Fort Hare is in the heart of Ciskei, yet only 10% of the 3 500 students are Ciskeians. Ciskeians are dropped because their primary and secondary schools are in a mess.

The only way to save this

deteriorating situation is to appoint white director-generals, chief clerks and circuit inspectors in the Education Department. There are white director-generals in other departments and these are 100% well run.

I am sure the President is not aware of the mess in the Education Department. A commission of inquiry would shock him greatly.

DISGRUNTLED

Masele Location
King William's Town.

Man who wore
Saawu T-shirt
not guilty 24/1/85

ZWELITSHA — Mr Mbonisi Eric Sandi, 23, of Grahamstown was found not guilty in the regional court here yesterday of carrying or being in possession of or displaying a T-shirt indicating he was a member of the banned South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu).

He told the court he was arrested at Hamburg while wearing the T-shirt.

Asked by the magistrate, Mr J. Kotze, if he knew what the Saawu initials stood for and if he was a member of Saawu, Mr Sandi said he knew what they stood for, but he was not a member. He bought the T-shirt in the Grahamstown offices of Saawu because he liked it. He did not intend becoming a member.

He claimed he did not

know that Saawu was banned in Ciskei, nor had he been told when he bought the shirt that the union had been banned in Ciskei. Had he known it was banned he would have left the shirt at home in Grahamstown.

Mr Kotze said that in terms of the section under which he had been charged it was necessary to show that there was intention to commit the crime and accordingly he found Mr Sandi not guilty.

Mr Sandi pleaded not guilty to an alternative charge of taking part in the activity of an unlawful organisation (Saawu).

He said he had not participated in Saawu activities.

Giving the basis of his defence, he said he had the T-shirt on when he went to a beach. He was arrested and told the police station that Saawu was banned in Ciskei.

The prosecutor, Mr Barry Nel, told the court he intended calling a witness who was not present in court yesterday and asked that the case be postponed until today.

Mr Sandi, who was not represented, was remanded in custody to today.

— DDR.

106 D. Dispatch 26/2/35
Mali: no objection to unions

JOHANNESBURG — The Ciskei government had nothing against trade unions but legislation on unions would have to suit the Ciskei situation, the general manager of the Ciskei People's Bank, Mr Ray Mali, said.

Mr Mali was answering a question on Ciskei's attitude to organised labour during a seminar on investment opportunities under Ciskei's new tax structure.

"At the moment we have legislation adopted from South Africa, but it must suit our own conditions. The government is looking into it to accommodate

this much-needed movement."

The managing director of the People's Bank, Mr Frans Meisenholl, told the conference that one of the advantages Ciskei offered the investor was a large labour force which was disciplined and easy to train at "cost-effective" wages.

Mr Meisenholl added that this should not be interpreted as a reference to "cheap labour".

"Any company that wants to establish itself by the exploitation of cheap labour is not the kind we are looking for," he said. — DDR

Cape Times 8/3/84
~~59~~ ~~101~~ ~~103~~ 106

Political Staff

THE New York-based company Play Knits demanded on a number of occasions last year that two companies in Ciskei increase the number of black workers employed by them.

Ciskei will repay companies operating there up to 95 percent of its wage bill, based on a maximum of R110 a month per worker. The incentive payments are tax-free.

"You must increase employment by 100 people per day as instructed last week," Play Knits president Mr Ralph Tawil said in a confidential telex message to the two Ciskei-based companies, Disa Garments and Engelhardt Manufacturing, on October 9, 1984.

In another message,

NY firm demanded increase in workers

marked "Confidential" and dated September 24, 1984, Mr Tawil said: "Re employment figures — we see that last week you only hired 209 + 100 = 309 people. You must hire more people.

"We want to have 5 000 people employed by 11/14 (14 November)," he said.

Company documents show that the number of "cleaners" employed by Disa and Engelhardt increased from 398 on August 31 last year to 520 by September 21.

Similarly the number of "security" employees went up from 289 to 326

and the number of "gardeners" from 77 to 128.

In January, Disa did not answer a query from the Cape Times about the number of gardeners, cleaners and security guards that were employed then.

The company merely replied: "We have created job opportunities for more than 3 000 black Ciskeians, all of whom were unemployed and unskilled, and now fulfilling necessary roles in our company structure."

On November 9, the managing director of Disa Garments, Mr Chay Tawil, sent a message to

Mr Ralph Tawil: "Yesterday we hired 60 people. Today we hired 75 and will keep on going until we reach target."

Yet, in a "Status Report on Disa Garments", by the Ciskei Peoples Development Bank, dated March 23, 1984, estimates of planned production and total employment were given for the first 12 months of operation up to the end of February.

In terms of these estimates, 791 were to be employed by July, 1 631 in October, 2 050 in December and 2 470 in February.

The actual employ-

ment figures were considerably higher: 2 407 on August 31, 2 891 on September 14 and 3 190 on September 21.

When Disa was asked about these employment figures, it declined to comment.

Disa also refused to comment when asked whether they had met production targets in the Status Report, which were meant to have been 9 010 dozen blouses and jeans for the month of December 1984.

Disa was asked whether it was true that by December production of blouses and jeans averaged about half the target figure and why, if this was so, it was necessary to have nearly double the number of people to produce half the number of garments planned.

The company did not answer the query.

Names of all the companies

CAPE TOWN 8/3/85

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Political Staff

THE companies mentioned in these reports are:

● Disa Garments and Engelhardt Manufacturing. These two companies are housed under the same roof at a R3,1-million factory erected by the Ciskei Peoples Development Bank at Fort Jackson, near Mdantsane on the outskirts of East London. They manufacture clothing, particularly jeans and blouses.

● Elgin (HK). This Hong Kong-based company owns Disa and Engelhardt. According to the Ciskei Peoples Development Bank, Elgin's Mr Beni Aranhoff owns the entire share capital of Disa. The bank also said Mr Aranhoff was "sponsored" by the president of Play Knits Inc, Mr Ralph Tawil, who in practice "dictates the overall company policy".

● Play Knits Inc, a seller of clothing in the United States. The New York company, which Disa denies controls the Ciskei or the Hong Kong companies, plays an active role in the affairs of Disa. Invoices from Elgin in Hong Kong to Disa and Engelhardt in the Ciskei are marked "for account and risk of Play Knits Inc".

● Greenfield Inc. A Manila-based company, also with close links to Play Knits in New York, and Disa and Engelhardt in the Ciskei. Greenfield Inc recruited Filipino workers for the Ciskei factory.

Firms' 'socks' lined, by taxpayers

APC TINKS 8/3/85

By BARRY STREEK

SHOCK disclosures about the operation of the decentralization concessions show how companies can reap millions at the expense of South African taxpayers.

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Decentralization grants and concessions are paid directly by the South African Government and by the government of independent homelands, whose budgets are heavily subsidized by South Africa.

The concessions have been attacked in the past as too high and ideologically based. A new row about the incentives is expected.

Today's disclosures reveal how two foreign companies in the Ciskei have benefited from the generous concessions, particularly through a tax-free cash incentive of R110 a month a worker.

Paid less

The two companies, Disa Garments and Engelhardt Manufacturing, which are housed under one roof at Fort Jackson near Mdantsane in the Ciskei, have been paid substantial amounts through the concessions.

Company documents show that black workers at the Ciskei factory have been paid far less than the R110 a month — in spite of President Lennox Sebe's public complaints that companies were misusing the concessions.

"As far I am concerned, the Ciskei — and South Africa — would have benefited more if the R110 had been given direct to the workers," a senior Ciskei government official told me

during my investigations.

But Disa, under continuous pressure from the United States headquarters of Play Knits Inc, a New York company which sells clothing under well-known brand names such as Liz Caliborne, Breckenridge and Leslie Fay, continued to recruit black workers above planned employment totals although production targets were not met.

Extent

The extent to which the concessions can be exploited has been underlined in the latest issue of Growth, a magazine focusing on the homelands, which said of the R110 a month cash grant: "Think of the positive effect this one incentive will have on your cash flow!"

Disa, however, refused to respond to specific questions, based on company documents.

The company said it was conducting business within the decentralization concessions "as presented to us by the Ciskeian authorities".

In a parliamentary debate last week, Mr Colin Eglin, Progressive Federal Party MP for Sea Point, accused foreign companies of misusing the concessions.

While not referring specifically to Disa, Mr Eglin has again criticized the concessions.

a comment on the decentralization policy as a whole.

The consequence of these policies "is that millions of rands of South African taxpayers' money are being used, not to create productive employment of blacks in the impoverished rural areas, but to line the pockets of entrepreneurs who have found ways of milking the financial bonanza being provided by this ill-conceived and shockingly administered decentralization package," Mr Eglin said.

'Controls'

Last week, the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, strongly defended the decentralization policy and stressed that adequate controls had been exercised over the implementation of the policy.

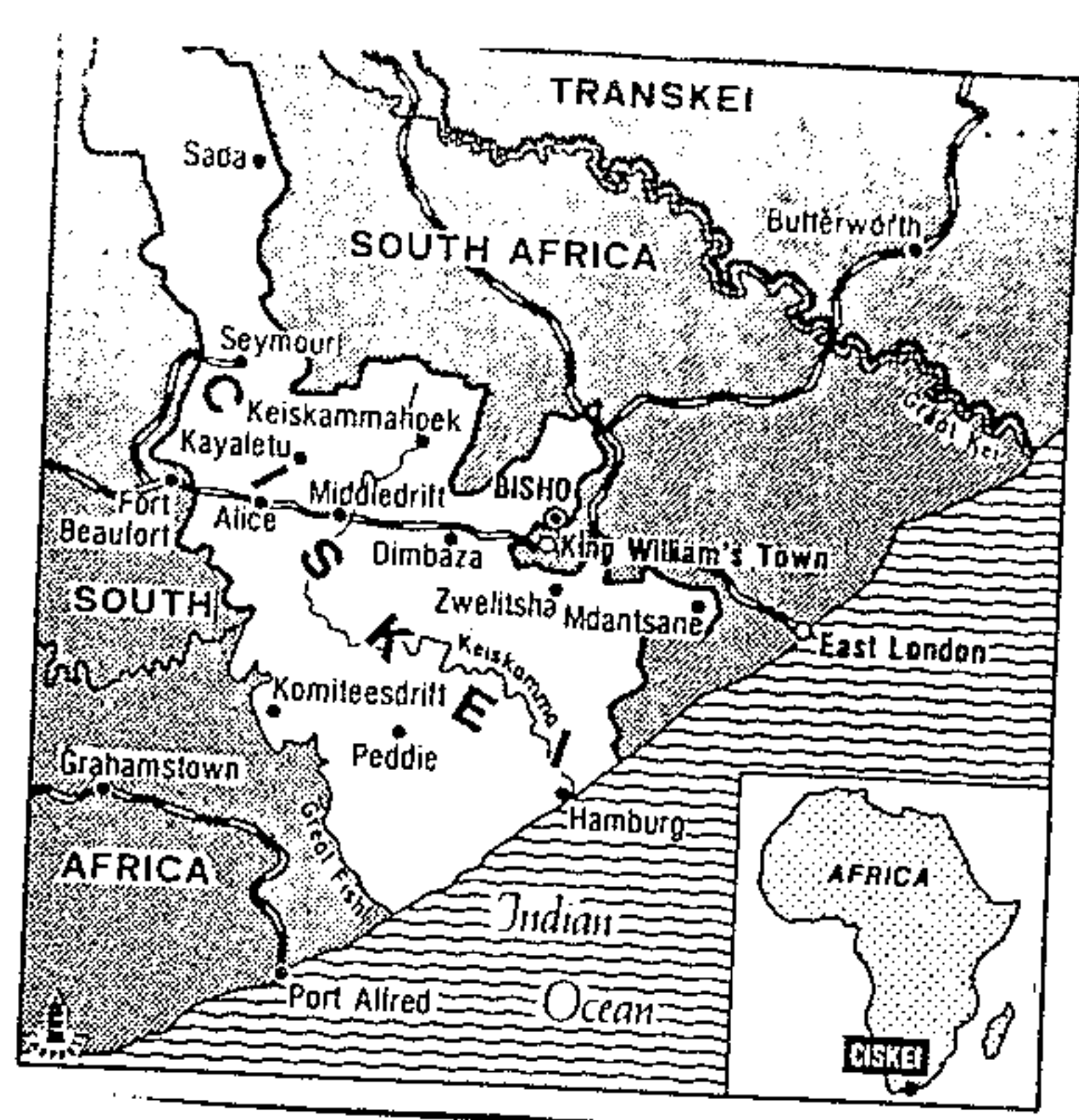
But, it is reliably understood, changes to the decentralization package are under consideration.

One of the changes being considered is to limit the R110 a month wage concessions to employees earning less than R500 a month. Another is to exclude all salaried personnel and to limit the concession to wage-earners.

Another is to reduce the 125 percent grant for approved training schemes to 75 percent — a move which drew an angry protest in October last year from Play Knits president Mr Ralph Tawil, who said he was "shocked to hear this news and it is not acceptable to us".

More reports, page 9

Garment firm denies US control



Political Staff

THE Ciskei-based textile factory Disa Garments has emphatically denied any control by the US company, Play Knits Inc.

Officially, Disa and Engelhardt Manufacturing, which are housed under one roof at Fort Jackson near Mdantsane in the Ciskei, are owned by a Hong Kong company, Elgin (HK) Pty Ltd.

An official report on Disa and Engelhardt says "the shares are held through Hong Kong, because if it is held by Americans or USA companies directly, they must pay minimum USA wages which are ridiculous".

Strong link

The report did not mention the fact that a United States-owned company would also come under pressure to subscribe to the employment practices specified in the Sullivan Code.

Company documents suggest a strong link between Play Knits and Elgin, and the Ciskei Peoples Development Bank has reported that Mr Ralph Tawil dictates Disa policy. In January, however, Disa said Play Knits did not control Elgin "in any way. They are not even directors or shareholders of Elgin".

In February, when it was confronted with evi-

dence that people had been appointed to Disa in writing on Play Knits letterheads by Play Knits president Mr Ralph Tawil and one of the Play Knits vice-presidents, Ms Shelley Berger, it did not answer the question.

'Slave wages'

Disa refused to comment on the statement by the Ciskei Peoples' Development Bank in a report on Disa, dated 23 March 1984, that "the entire share capital of Disa Garments is held by a Mr Beni Aranhoff ... sponsored by Mr R Tawil, the president of Play Knits Inc. In practice, Mr Tawil dictates the over-all company policy".

The US connection is significant also because of the Sullivan Code.

The inquiry into the affairs of Disa was sparked off by someone who was angered by Senator Edward Kennedy's views on South Africa when he visited the country in January. "How can Kennedy tell us what to do when American companies are paying slave wages and ignoring the Sullivan code in the Ciskei," the caller asked.

But Disa has said that it is "committed to treat every employee as an individual with fairness and to strive for the happiness of its work force".

● Janina Berg, the vice-president of the US company, Play Knits Inc, who signed letters of appointment on the letterheads of Disa Garments, denied she had anything to do with Disa when contacted at the factory.

Telex

Ms Berg said she was a buyer for Play Knits. She denied being a vice-president of Disa or that Disa was a Play Knits subsidiary.

"All we do is buy garments from Disa as we do from several other South African garment factories," Ms Berg said.

She was then asked why she had sent a telex from Disa to Greenfield Inc in the Philippines on May 30 last year saying: "Pls arrange to send a registered nurse to SA and put her down as a supervisor. Pls confirm. Janina/Disa".

She said did not recall sending the telex.

106 (S) 8/3/85

'Healthy returns' from concession

DISA Garments, which has links with a United States company, Play Knits, has been making healthy returns out of South Africa's generous decentralization concessions through two subsidiary companies in the Ciskei.

Play Knits markets well-known brands of clothing in the US such as Liz Claiborne, Leslie Fay and Breckenridge.

Disa has been paid nearly R110 a month from funds which come effectively from the South African taxpayer for every worker employed in the Ciskei, but has been paying its black workers much less.

Interviews

In a series of interviews, I was told that black workers at the companies — Disa Garments and Engelhardt Manufacturing — were paid between R48 and R80 a month last year.

In a company document, dated August 15, 1984, it was shown that the 73 whites at the factory were expected to have been paid R62 000 and 2 200 Ciskeians were to be paid R157 700, an average of R71,70.

This means that the companies would then have been able to reclaim under the concession scheme almost R40 a month more than it was paying each of its black workers.

Executives

According to another company document, there were 3 190 black workers at the factory on September 21 last year. This could have given it a "profit" on the black wage bill of more than R100 000 a month or more than R1,2-million a year and enabled it to subsidize the salaries of highly paid executives.

Yet, when Disa was first approached at the end of January for comments on general allegations that it was making at least R30 cash for every worker employed, it said its wage structure to black employees was "between R70 and R450 per month dependent upon skill, position and ability.

"We 'make' no 'cash' for any worker employed as the grant of R110 is on the basis of the average wage bill of the com-

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

When it was asked to comment on strong criticisms by President Lennox Sebe of companies which were exploiting the decentralization concessions by using the money meant for workers to pay a few highly-paid executives, Disa's managing director, Mr Chay Tawil, said: "We certainly are in full agreement with the view of President Sebe."

But when specific details, from company documents, were put to Disa and when it was suggested that it was doing precisely what President Sebe had criticized, the company refused to respond, merely saying that "we are conducting our business within the decentralization policies as presented to us by the Ciskeian authorities".

'A model factory'

Disa also said: "We pride ourselves on the role we are playing in providing employment and helping the development of the Ciskei and we have been used as a model factory to attract future investors to the Ciskei."

The concession, according to a letter to Disa Garments by the Ciskei Industrial Development Board on November 29 last year, is: "A cash allowance of up to 95 percent of total wage bills subject to a maximum of R110 per worker per month will be paid for a period of seven years. This concession may be claimed quarterly."

But according to a number of former employees and various company documents, most of the workers themselves were not paid anything like R110 a month.

R80 a month

Mr Michael Schneiderman, former production manager at Disa Garments, said: "The bulk of the workers were not paid more than R80 a month. The average was in fact about R60 a month."

Mrs Joey Walker, former canteen manager, who was responsible for paying 500 of the staff, said none of the people was paid more than R20 a month.

paid between R12 and R15 a week — between R48 and R60 a month," Mrs Walker said.

The practice of paying workers less than the wage allowance, which basically amounts to a subsidy paid by the South African taxpayer, has been sharply criticized by both President Sebe and the managing director of the Ciskei Peoples Development Bank, Mr Frans Meisenholl.

In December, President Sebe said the wage concessions were grant-



President Lennox Sebe

ed to industrialists so they could pay higher wages to workers.

"But with few exceptions the workers are being paid below the poverty datum line and the money is being used to raise the salaries of certain executives," President Sebe said then.

Soon afterwards, Mr Chay Tawil, the managing director of Disa and Engelhardt, sent a memorandum to Mr Ralph Tawil, the president of Play Knits in New York, with a copy of a newspaper article on President Sebe's press conference.

In the memorandum, Mr Chay Tawil said: "This article was on the front page of the evening newspaper.

"This goes in line with what we were discussing with Meisenholl..."

"There is nothing which we can do except wait," he said.

When Mr Chay Tawil was asked in a telex on February 28 "what were you waiting for?" he did not reply.

Ciskei wages racket alleged

106 ~~355~~ ~~44~~ D. Dispatch 9/3/85
EAST LONDON — Allegations that decentralisation concessions and incentives are being abused in Ciskei are to be raised in Parliament.

The allegations arise from reports in a Port Elizabeth newspaper that two foreign companies operating in Ciskei paid their workers an average R70 a month, but claimed the full tax-free cash incentive of R110 a month per worker.

The reports named the companies as Disa Garments and Engelhardt Manufacturing, which are housed under one roof at Fort Jackson

Both manufacture clothing.

The reports quote a company document as saying there were 3 190 black workers at the factory on September 21 last year.

The reports add: "In one document it was shown 2 200 Ciskeians were paid an average R71,70.

"Under the concession scheme this means the companies would have been able to reclaim almost R40 a month more than it was paying each of its black workers.

"This could have given it a 'profit' on the black wage bill of more than R100 000 a month or more than R1,2 million a year and enabled it to subsidise the salaries of highly-paid executives."

The reports quote Mr Michael Schneiderman, named as a former production manager at Disa Garments, as saying: "Most workers were not paid more than R80 a month. The average was about R60 a month."

And Mrs Joey Walker, identified as a former canteen manager responsible for paying 500 of the staff, is quoted as saying: "Most were paid between R48 and R60 a month."

The reports also quote company documents as showing the number of cleaners employed by the two com-

panies increased from 398 on August 31 last year to 520 by September 21.

"Similarly the number of security employees went up from 289 to 326 and the number of gardeners from 77 to 128."

The reports also said a New York-based company, Play Knits, had demanded last year that Disa and Engelhardt increase the number of their black employees.

They quote a confidential telex message from the president of Play Knits, Mr Ralph Tawil, instructing the two companies to "increase employment by 100 people per day as instructed."

Another message reportedly said: "We see that last week you only hired 209 plus 100 equals 309 people. You must hire more people. We want to have 5 000 people employed by 11/14 (November 14 last year)."

Asked to comment on the number of gardeners, cleaners and security guards, the company reportedly replied: "We have created job opportunities for more than 3 000 black Ciskeians, all of whom were unemployed and unskilled, and now fill necessary roles in our company structure."

Responding to allegations that it paid workers less than R110 a month, the company is reported as saying it conducted business within the decentralisation concessions "as presented to us by the Ciskeian authorities."

The PFP MP for Sea Point, Mr Colin Eglin, is to raise the matter in Parliament.

He said yesterday he would continue to probe an apparent waste of taxpayers' money and added:

"The South African taxpayer pays and Ciskei just seems to spend. There appears to be a definite lack of control in the way the money is spent." — DDR

More reports page 7

Multi-million rand boost outlined by PW

Big new jobs

Plan for E Cape

Political Correspondent

MILLIONS of rands are to be pumped into the strife-torn Eastern Cape to alleviate rising unemployment in the area, the State President, Mr P W Botha, announced yesterday.

Speaking in the House of Representatives he said that two development schemes in the Orange River Project were to be updated and that as far as possible labour-intensive methods would be used to create the maximum number of jobs possible in the Eastern Cape.

Because unemployment had increased in the Eastern Cape, preference would be given to the parts of the scheme which fell in that area.

Mr Botha said that an extra R6 500 000 had been made available to the Department of Water Affairs, which meant that apart from the R94-million which had been provided for the Amatola regional scheme, work could start earlier than planned on the Lower Fish and Lower Sundays schemes.

The updating of these two schemes will mean that the average R31 400 000 which was to be spent on ORP developments annually for the next 10 years will have to be increased substantially," said Mr Botha.

He appreciated, however, that this would not solve the unemployment problem in the short term.

Much had already been done to create jobs in the area, he said.

As many as 50 000 people had found work as a result. A significant number of these had been employed in Transkei and Ciskei.

And, he pointed out, R100-million had been voted in the last Budget to alleviate unemployment in the short term.

The money would be used for the continuation of work creation programmes while in-service training and the promotion of self-building schemes would also be considered.

Apart from this, a special committee to investigate a speeded-up programme of regional development in the Eastern Cape had found that various authorities and agencies had set up new projects or were about to do so.

"The impact on unemployment, particularly during the construction phase, could be considerable, particularly if it is done on a co-ordinated basis," he

April 1985

Handwritten notes and signatures in circles, including '106', 'S.P.', and '3/24/85'.

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(106)

Prope into 'malpractice'

A COMMISSION of inquiry will investigate allegations of malpractice involving the Ciskeian Minister of Health, Dr C H Benkes, President Lennox Sebe announced yesterday.



MR MPEPO... trained worker preferred.

Mpepo: labour is Ciskei's main export commodity

D. Dispatch 10/5/85

Worker training to be expanded

BISHO — There was a preference for trained workers compared with unskilled ones, the Minister of Manpower and Utilisation, Mr G. M. Mpepo, said in his policy speech yesterday.

About 75 per cent of all trained workers had no difficulty in finding work in the open labour market.

The significance of the Themba training centre at Mdantsane would be fully appreciated once the expansion which was now being undertaken there was completed. The centre was able to train 786 Ciskeians in the various trades last year.

He said most of these trainees were placed in employment without difficulty or returned home to practise their newly acquired skills for their own benefit.

A R3-million loan granted by the Development Bank of Southern Africa would enable an extensive expansion programme to be undertaken, and on completion of the first phase at the end of this financial year, it would be able to cater to a large extent for training requirements of Region D.

An interesting innovation was the introduction of mobile units whereby training could be taken to rural areas.

Mr Mpepo said his department now had three large units catering for masonry and brick-laying, plumbing and electrical work, and a smaller unit for carpentry training.

These units would shortly be deployed in rural areas on a district basis.

Great emphasis was also being placed on home economics courses.

He said that an interesting new development was the possibility of training black seamen for the fishing industry and a major fishing company in the Cape was prepared to assist their training with expertise. This would be a breakthrough in the labour field, he said. — DDR.

BISHO — Ciskei's plentiful supply of labour remained the country's main export commodity, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr G. M. Mpepo, said yesterday.

Delivering his policy speech in the National Assembly he said that in order to "sell" their product, a sophisticated recruitment and marketing network was essential.

His department had assisted numerous employer organisations within Ciskei to find suitable employees.

He said he was pleased that several foreign investors in Ciskei had complimented them on the calibre of worker they had provided and on their ability to learn new industrial skills quickly.

Mr Mpepo said his department's efforts had also been directed at the South African labour market, which was highly competitive. With a few exceptions, their relationship with South African employers had grown from strength to strength.

"We have provided the required labour expeditiously and remain in touch as far as possible with our citizens, so as to ensure that they are contented and well treated," he said.

"In fact, we have received praise from the RSA Government for the efficient manner in which we have honoured the labour agreement between our two countries."

He said this was a

Minister: labour acts working well

BISHO — The autonomous Workmen's Compensation and Unemployment Acts were functioning satisfactorily, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr G. M. Mpepo, said yesterday.

Apart from periodic grants-in-aid from the government, the private sector was also contributing, he said.

Through strict but fair fiscal control, both funds had financed the construction of their own office accommodation here at a cost of about R800 000.

He said this was regarded as a wise investment and these premises would be occupied towards the end of this year.

Ciskeians were now

sound foundation upon which they intended to build in the future, so as to provide even more job opportunities for their eager workers.

Officials from his department had made numerous visits to various parts of South Africa last year to seek out employment opportunities.

Discussions were held with 76 employer organisations and this resulted in additional employment being found for about 1 000 workers.

Mr Mpepo said that despite the recessionary period they had been experiencing, their total migrant recruitment figure for 1984 compared very favourably with the preceding year and about 22 000 Ciskeians were assisted in finding employment in South Africa, resulting in an estimated income of R55 million or an average R250 per month per worker.

Successful agreements had been concluded with numerous employers to remit a portion of such earnings back to Ciskei on a voluntary basis, and the Ciskei Building Society was expected to play an active part in ensuring the success of this savings scheme.

He said the migrant recruiting figure did not include commuters who crossed the borders daily, or recruiting done on behalf of the mining houses.

The department had not only improved the quantity of job opportu-

nities for the nation, but it had endeavoured also to improve the quality of its recruitment and selection processes.

They had achieved a large measure of success with the introduction of behavioural courses and "psychometric testing" of as many workseekers as possible.

Dismissals and retrenchments would continue to plague Southern Africa for some time to come, and it would be the black worker who would bear the brunt of these hard times.

Call to scrap controls

BISHO — A call was made in the National Assembly yesterday to the South African Government to eliminate the negative and discriminatory aspects of influx control.

Delivering his policy speech, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr G. M. Mpepo, said training should be balanced with employment opportunities. It was costly and caused great frustration if one simply trained for the sake of training.

"It is therefore, in the interests of peace, stability and prosperity for all, that the government of South Africa eliminates the negative and discriminatory aspects of influx control," he said.

"There should be no political barriers standing in the way of a person whose only objective is to earn a meal a day."

Zulus are biggest tribe

JOHANNESBURG — The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, says the 1985 census indicates blacks make up the biggest population group with 18,9 million.

The number of blacks could be expected to increase to 113 million by the year 2050.

The biggest single group now was the Zulu nation which stood at 6,6 million.

"There are at present 4,9 million whites in South Africa, 2,9 million coloureds and 905 thousand Asians," Mr Badenhorst said. — SAPA.

Power failure

BISHO — The Ciskei National Assembly did not sit after the lunch adjournment yesterday because of a power failure in the House.

The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr G. M. Mpepo, is to finish delivering his policy

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Slump affects apprentices
D. Disfont 11/5/85

Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — Recessionary conditions had an adverse effect on the number of apprentices indentured last year, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr G. M. Mpepo, said in the National Assembly yesterday.

The tendency of some employers to make use of cheap labour in certain trades was a constant problem.

He said there were currently 81 apprentices in various stages of training employed in Ciskei and, while the period of training was still regarded by many as being too long, shortening of this period could produce an inferior artisan.

This aspect was discussed at multi-lateral level and it was intimated that a simplified apprenticeship training scheme was being investigated by the National Training Board of the Republic of South Africa.

The findings of this investigation were awaited with interest as they might have a profound

effect on Ciskei's training system as well.

Mr Mpepo said the Manpower Training Act provided for the reimbursement to industrialists of expenses incurred in the field of training. More than 80 schemes of work were approved last year at a cost of about R400 000.

Training undertaken by the private sector was well monitored by the Registrar of Training. Mr Mpepo assured the Assembly that voted monies were beneficially utilised in this regard.

In view of the economic situation and in keeping with training concessions as applicable in South Africa, it had been decided that a reduced tariff of 75 per cent would be applied in Ciskei last month, compared to the previous rate of 125 per cent.

Dealing with industrial relations, he said that in spite of continuous press criticism directed at Ciskei, Ciskei accepted the principle of an organised labour movement.

Fair pay a right for all — Mpepo

Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — Certain large employer organisations in Ciskei were paying subsistence wages only, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr G. M. Mpepo, said in his policy speech.

Mr Mpepo said if the trend continued, serious consideration would have to be given to enforce legislation to remedy the situation.

Every worker in Ciskei had a right to fair remuneration in accordance with his skills and the effort and loyalty he devoted to his employer. His right further included a limitation on the hours he worked in a normal day and week, and entitled him to overtime pay, vacation and sick leave.

As a developing country, Ciskei had deemed it wise not to intervene as far as minimum wage structures were concerned and every worker could sell his services to the highest bidder.

"However in this time of unemployment, the workseeker was often ruthlessly exploited," he said.

The Conditions of Service Act of 1984 had improved the lot of the ordinary worker who was assured of annual leave benefits, prescribed working hours and so on.

During the course of the year, more than 120 complaints in this regard were investigated by the department's inspectors and in most cases settled to the satisfaction of the prejudiced party.

Dealing with the right to protection of safety and health, he said it was the worker's right to work in the safest environment that the employer could reasonably provide, and to enjoy reasonable facilities for personal hygiene.

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Permit violation: two found guilty

Dispatch Reporter

UMTATA — A Togoese, Mr Kodjo Dokou, 39, and a Ghanaian, Mr Bartholomew Opong, 44, both employed by Tracor, were found guilty of residing and working in Transkei without a permanent residence permit.

They appeared before Mr C. E. Schutte and were each fined R250 or 90 days imprisonment, suspended for five years on condition that they acquire the necessary permit or leave Transkei before June 30.

In his evidence, Mr Dokou said he was working as a manager for Tracor and held a masters degree in economic science. He had also passed diplomas in chartered accountancy at two different universities.

In his defence his attorney, Mr R. Mbuqe, said that it would not be in the interest of the country should he be required to leave because it would lose a highly qualified man.

Mr Opong said in his defence that Tracor were responsible for getting him a work permit after they had employed

him and they had said there would be no problem.

He also said his wife, who was with him, was pregnant and they had a five-year-old child.

He said he also had financial commitments because he had bought furniture.

He said he was employed by Tracor as a loans officer. However as he held a degree in agriculture, he was asked to work as a researcher.

The magistrate was Mr C. E. Schutte, and Mr D. M. Mdletye prosecuted. The two accused were represented by Mr R. Mbuqe.

Lennox Sebe attacks campaign against SA

(06) Star 25/6/85
BISHO — President Dr Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei told business leaders in Brussels yesterday he was "totally opposed to the disinvestment campaign aimed against South Africa".

President Sebe is in Europe on a two-week visit to finalise business deals and has been accompanied by a delegation of senior Ciskeian Government officials.

He told the leaders he opposed the disinvestment campaign, adding:

"These punitive actions will have no effect on South Africa but will greatly harm the underprivileged black communities of Southern Africa," according to a text of his speech released here.

He said that as a legitimately free and independent nation, the Ciskei was not prepared to allow Western nations to sweep it under the "apartheid carpet and discredit and belittle its independence". — Sapa.

AKes 29/6/85

Cheap clothes swamp W Cape

PETER FABRICIUS

Weekend Argus Reporter

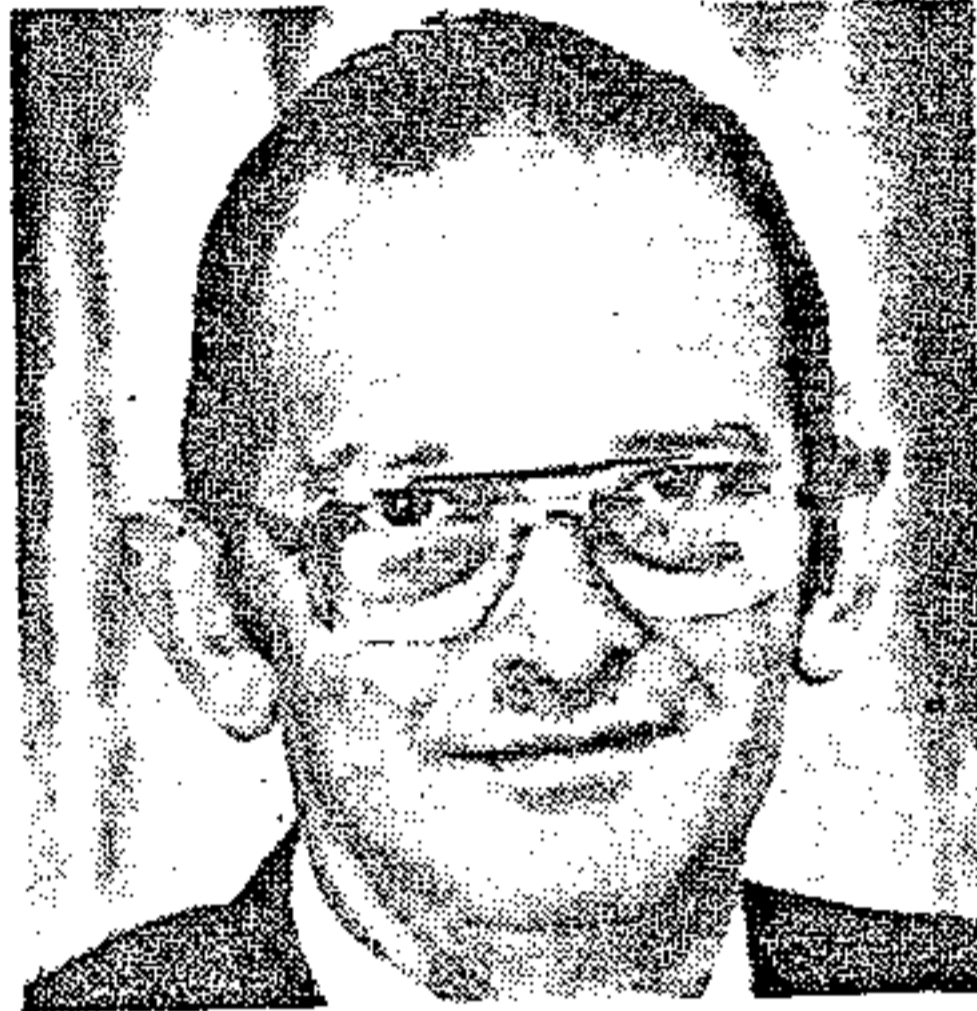
CHEAP clothes made in the homelands with the advantage of massive Government decentralisation subsidies are jeopardising the survival of the Western Cape clothing industry — one of the biggest employers of labour here.

This is the opinion of Mr Mike Getz, chairman of the National Clothing Federation.

The homeland companies — many of them Taiwanese — compete at an immense advantage in the local market, he says. Their wage subsidies in many cases exceed their wages bills so that they profit from them.

The Government gives them R110 per worker per month while the average monthly salary of a homelands clothing worker is between R60 and R70.

"The homeland companies also get considerable help in setting up their factories and do not pay duty on fabric imported, because the manufactured clothes are supposed to be exported outside South Africa.



Mr Mike Getz.

"The subsidies were intended to help companies to export to countries outside South Africa. But the intended markets have gone soft and the companies are now turning to South Africa."

Clothing industry organisations have begun investigating reports that local retailers have placed several large orders with homeland manufacturers.

Mr Getz said the huge advantage to homeland manufacturers put the local industry under a serious threat.

In the Western Cape alone gar-

ment-making employs 60 000 people, which is one-third of the industrial labour force. It employs 120 000 countrywide.

The clothing trade suspects that on some homeland clothes being dumped in South Africa people are avoiding paying duty — thus gaining yet another advantage over the local products.

Members of the trade are especially annoyed because they feel they are helping to subsidise this competition through the high taxes they pay. "Manufacturing tax in this country is phenomenally high compared to developing countries and the First World," Mr Getz says.

"The decentralisation incentives were designed to create extra jobs in the national states and not to exchange these for jobs in South Africa," Mr Getz said this week.

"There is now direct competition for jobs between Ciskei, Transkei, and other homelands on the one hand and South Africa on the other."

It has been estimated that it costs six times as much to create a job in a homeland as in a city like Cape Town.

Clothing firm's closure costs 2 000 jobs

By AUDREY D'ANGELO

COMPETITION from new firms set up in the Ciskei and Transkei with development aid has forced W & A Investment Corporation to close its knitwear manufacturer, President Knitting Mills, and some divisions of its uniform manufacturer, H J Henochsberg, its chairman, Mr Manny Simchowitz, said yesterday.

"Our factories were set up years ago and our concessions have run out.

"We could not compete with firms which have just been set up with decentralization grants and concessions."

Mr Simchowitz said it did not make economic sense for the group, which had assets of R500m, to continue with the clothing operations

when money could be invested more profitably elsewhere.

The President Knitting Mills had been run down over a period of six months.

The two clothing firms had assets of R10m and the closures have meant the loss of about 2 000 jobs.

Mr Simchowitz said it was tragic that the system of giving grants and concessions to factories in the new homelands, while those given to established industries ran out, meant that workers who were already skilled and productive should lose their jobs while others were created for unskilled people with a lower level of productivity.

Unemployment, and the increased risk of unrest which it brought, was "the sad side of the

coin" in the government's fight to bring down the rate of inflation.

Although it was important to bring down inflation, "I feel unemployment is a greater evil".

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Migrant laws
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streamlined

B-Day 26/9/85
MIGRANT labourers from the TBVC (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei) states will no longer have to travel "home" to renew their contracts from November 1.

This is one of the results of high-level discussions between SA and TBVC manpower ministers in Bophuthatswana's capital, Mmabatho, on Tuesday, according to a statement issued in Pretoria yesterday from the Secretariat for Multilateral Co-operation in Southern Africa (Secosaf).

"The most significant aspect of the talks was a number of important decisions to streamline the administrative arrangements for the re-attestation of employment contracts.

"In terms of the multilateral understanding reached by the five governments, consular representatives of the TBVC states accredited in SA will as from November 1 be able to renew the service contracts of their citizens employed in the SA," the statement said.

This was provided the individuals concerned "are still working for the employers with whom their contracts were originally concluded", Secosaf added. — Sapa.



PRESIDENT SEBE

Control of two firms poser

EAST LONDON — Mystery and confusion surrounds the shareholding of Disa Garments and Engelhardt Manufacturing, the two Ciskei-based companies which allegedly have been paying staff well below the R110 a month allowed in terms of Ciskei's decentralisation concessions.

● According to Port Elizabeth reports, Mr Ralph Tawil, president of a New York-based company, Play Knits Inc, sent instructions to Disa and Engelhardt to employ more black workers.

But Disa and Engelhardt are owned by a Hong Kong-based company, Elgin, according to the Port Elizabeth reports.

However, Disa reportedly claims Play Knits has no control or interest in Elgin.

According to the reports, Disa declined to comment on evidence that people were appointed to Disa in writing on Play Knits letterheads by Ralph Tawil.

The report adds: "Moreover, other staff were appointed by Mr Ralph Tawil and Miss Janina Berg, another Play Knits vice-president, in letters written on Disa letterheads."

"And when negotiations over the purchase of equipment for Disa took place with a well-known Cape Town supplier, they were conducted with the Play Knits head office in New York and particularly with Mr Ralph Tawil."

Contacted at the Disa factory, Miss Berg reportedly denied she had anything to do with Disa or that Disa was a subsidiary of Play Knits.

She is quoted as saying she could not recall sending a telex to the Philippines last year from Disa. — DDR

Eglin hits at concessions abuse in Ciskei

EAST LONDON — The practice of paying workers in Ciskei less than the R110 a month allowed in terms of Ciskei's decentralisation concessions has been sharply criticised by Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe.

The President is on record as saying wage concessions were granted to industrialists so they could pay workers higher wages.

He added: "With few exceptions, workers are being paid below the poverty datum line and the money is being used to raise the salaries of certain executives."

Two foreign companies operating in Ciskei, Disa Garments and Engelhardt Manufacturing, have been identified in Port Elizabeth reports as paying their workers an average R70 a month.

Asked to comment on President Sebe's criticism, the managing director of Disa, Mr Chay Tawil, reportedly said: "We are certainly in full agreement with the President's view."

In a front page report, a Port Elizabeth newspaper quoted a senior Ciskei Government official as saying: "Company documents show black workers at the companies' factory were paid far less than R110 a month."

"Ciskei — and South Africa — would have benefited more if the R110 had been paid direct to the workers."

Emphasising he did not want to respond directly to the allegations against the two firms, the general manager of the Ciskei People's Development Bank, Mr Frans Meisenholl, conceded yesterday Ciskei could do nothing at present to prevent companies exploiting a loophole in the decentralisation concessions.

However, the loophole would be closed from April 1 when measures would be taken to separate wages and salaries, making it impossible to inflate wage bills.

He added: "Companies abusing concessions may not be acting against the letter of the law, but they are certainly acting against the spirit of the concession."

"Industries should pay at least the amount they are paid as a wage subsidy, but we can't force them to do that."

"However, the Ciskei Government expects industrialists to pay wages that will allow a worker and his family to live a respectable life."

"We are totally opposed to any company abusing the concessions."

The PFP MP, Mr Colin Eglin, who is to raise the matter in Parliament, said earlier this week "the present decentralisation handouts avail-

able to entrepreneurs are wide open to abuse at the expense of South African taxpayers."

Commenting on the decentralisation policy as a whole, Mr Eglin said: "The consequence of these policies is that millions of rands of South African taxpayers' money is being used, not to create productive employment for blacks in impoverished rural areas, but to line the pockets of entrepreneurs who have found ways of milking the financial bonanza being provided by this ill-conceived and shockingly administered decentralisation package."

Speaking in Cape Town yesterday, he added that the control and administration of money paid to industrialists as an inducement to establish factories in decentralised areas was lax.

Among questions he will ask in Parliament is: What procedures have been laid down for monitoring and auditing the activities and finances of companies establishing industries in Ciskei?

Last week the Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, strongly defended the decentralisation policy and emphasised that adequate controls had been exercised in implementing the policy. — DDR

P. Despatch
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CP Correspondent

THE South African Allied Workers' Union will stay banned in Ciskei - according to a ruling by the Ciskei Supreme Court.

Last week the court dismissed with costs an application by Saawu to have a four-year-old banning order declared invalid.

The application was brought in March by Saawu and its national president, Thozamile Gqwetha, at the time of the banning.

The three respondents were named as the Ciskei Minister of Justice, David Takane, Brigadier LB Madolo, who issued the ban, and the liquidator of Saawu's Ciskei assets, Ian Melville.

The application arose from an order issued in September 1983 declaring the union unlawful in Ciskei. At the time, there was widespread unrest in Ciskei and the respondents claimed Saawu had played a leading role in the three

Four-year-old Kei ban on Saawu upheld

month-long bus boycott.

Saawu told the court it had a membership of about 40 000 in the East London area, with about 70 percent resident in Mdantsane in Ciskei.

In the application, counsel for Saawu argued that Madolo, who was acting Commander-General of the Department of State Security when he issued the banning order, had not been properly appointed so did not have the power to issue the order.

Counsel also argued that Saawu and Gqwetha should have been given a hearing before the ban was issued.

In his judgment, Judge MH Claassens said that Madolo was properly appointed and had the necessary power to issue the ban. He agreed that no hearing had been granted to the applicants, but said that this did not contravene the relevant Act.

Claassens said that the decision to ban the union was subjective and could not be ruled on by the court.

He said Madolo had applied his mind, as "he received information from reliable sources at a time when anarchy reigned". - Elnews.

8/11/81
ahes
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EAST LONDON — The Pick 'n Pay supermarket at Bisho closed early on Saturday because workers stopped working in solidarity with a colleague who had been detained by Ciskei Police, the regional general manager, Mr Terry Carroll, said.

Mr Carroll said the workers had asked management to intervene on behalf of their colleague.

The management had established the worker had been detained on security grounds, he said, and in such circumstances there was nothing management could do to help free the man.

He said the workers stopped working at noon as they had indicated and the shop was closed.

However, the workers returned to work yester-

day and the situation was back to normal, Mr Carroll said.

Meanwhile, the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa) said in a statement issued in Johannesburg yesterday that Pick 'n Pay had undertaken to contact President Lennox Sebe, urgently following an alleged attempt by Ciskei police to "crush" the union.

Ccawusa said one of its shopstewards at Pick 'n Pay's Bisho store, Mr Hemming Dali, had been in detention since last Thursday after he had been picked up at home.

DD 24/11/87

Bisho store shuts early after worker detained

When the Pick 'n Pay manager telephoned the Ciskei police, he was told by a certain Captain Gazo that this was "not Pick 'n Pay business and that Pick 'n Pay must get out of the union," Ccawusa claimed.

On Saturday, Pick 'n Pay workers went on strike demanding Mr Dali's release, but at 2 pm a large contingent of Ciskei police arrived at the store and "forced workers out of the store using intimidation", claimed the statement.

Pick 'n Pay informed Ccawusa that it had now received a letter from the Ciskei police "demanding that they ter-

minate their relationship with the union or else the store will be closed down.

"Furthermore, the Ciskei police wants to have control over who is employed at Pick 'n Pay," Ccawusa said.

The union's head office intervened to prevent further strike action by workers on the issue while Pick 'n Pay had undertaken to urgently contact President Sebe to request Mr Dali's release.

"Presently, Pick 'n Pay and Ccawusa are both monitoring the situation," Ccawusa said. — DDR-Sapa

Ciskei warns Transkei over workers

96
Somfunzi
27/1/87



THE Ciskei Government has warned Transkei that it was considering repatriating all Transkeians working in Ciskei, and that the security of Transkeians "in transit" through Ciskei could no longer be guaranteed.

The warning was contained in a statement released by Ciskei's deputy director-general of foreign affairs and information, Mr. Headman Somfunzi, in reaction to "outbursts" against Ciskei by Transkei officials.

Sapa

~~(SAPA)~~ ~~(SAPA)~~ ~~(SAPA)~~
Jailed for
being ^{CALL 11/18/86}
SAAWU
member

MDANTSANE. — A 28-year-old man was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment by a Mdantsane magistrate yesterday for being a member of the South African Allied Workers' Union and for possession of prohibited publications, Sapa's correspondent reports.

SAAWU is banned in the Ciskei.

Wilton Vanto, 28, was found guilty on two counts of contravening Ciskei security laws by being in possession of two booklets entitled "The ICU" and "Work In Progress", two newsletters entitled "You and the new Pass Laws" and "Saspu Focus, VI, No 2".

In the second count he was charged with being in possession of nine SAAWU membership application forms and a piece of cloth emblazoned "SAAWU, getting set for operation".

The magistrate sentenced Vanto to 12 months imprisonment, half of which was suspended for three years.

Vanto pleaded not guilty, saying he had recently acquired the room and that the previous lodger had left the documents.

The magistrate found that all the prohibited publications had been found in a drawer next to Vanto's bed, while the SAAWU membership forms and the piece of cloth had been found under his mattress. — Sapa

C'kei: Potsdam squatters free to return

106
6/2/87 AD

Dispatch Reporters

EAST LONDON — An estimated 1 000 men, women and children who fled Potsdam in Ciskei after a police crackdown in the area, were told yesterday they could return.

A spokesman for the South African Embassy in King William's Town, Mr K. Brennan, said the South African Government had been assured by Ciskei that the squatters could return to their shacks.

"This assurance was given by President Lennox Sebe following a meeting with the ambassador, Mr C. van Aardt."

Mr Brennan said the embassy had made arrangements for the South African Police to inform the people that President Sebe had indicated that they were welcome to return to Ciskei.

A spokesman for the Ciskei Government, Mr Headman Somtunzi,

confirmed that the squatters were free to return.

In a statement, Mr Somtunzi said: "It must come out loud and clear that the Ciskei Government is inviting, if not requesting these people to go back and occupy the shelters provided for them by government and practise patience."

He said "misinformation or a smear campaign" on the part of the squatters was not going to enhance their image.

Mr Somtunzi said the Potsdam squatters had been removed from their original area in Panmure because of socio-economic problems involving thefts from the Panmure chicken industry.

"The industry threatened to close and, fearing that 500 people might lose jobs, it was decided to take the squatters to Potsdam," he said.

Houses would be built for the squatters and a programme of infrastructure and up-grading of housing by the government was being instituted, he said.

The squatters, who fled the Potsdam area early on Friday, set up camp alongside the Berlin/Fort Jackson road.

A spokesman for the squatters, Mr Bandile Hanali, said the police action seemed to be directed at a group of squatters originally from the Blue Rock area and he thought this was because of the group's refusal to join the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP).

Those who lived in houses were mainly members of the CNIP, he said, adding that they had not been harassed or asked for identities and development tax receipts.

Mr Hanali said the group did not want to go back to Potsdam because they had "had enough".

Mr Somtunzi said in an earlier statement, however, that the police action had been part of a "routine procedure" and had been taken to maintain peace and protect innocent lives.

He denied that anyone had been evicted by police.

The Red Cross supplied the squatters with food and blankets yesterday.

Da Gama surpasses itself

Bus. DAY
12/2/87

LIZ ROUSE

TEXTILE company Da Gama has surpassed its turnover and earnings prospectus forecast by 7,4% and 16,7% respectively.

Adjusted earnings for the year to December were 39,2c a share, compared with the forecast of 33,6c, and turnover was R166,5m (R155m forecast).

As stated in the prospectus, a maiden dividend of 1,5c was declared out of earnings of the SA operations only.

Tootal in Ciskei was paid out R26,47m in dividends for two-and-a-half years before listing.

The ordinary dividend will take R753 000, so Da Gama has paid a total of R227,2m out of a distributable income of R36,1m.

In future, dividends will be paid out of profits of the SA and Ciskeian operations.

The dividend payment to Tootal attracted Ciskei withholding tax of 15%, reflected as an extraordinary item of R2,775m in the accounts. This amount is

in excess of the tax that would have been incurred if the company's stated policy of covering dividends 2,3 times by earnings had been applied.

At the normal tax level, South African-deferred tax amounted to almost R2,2m and Ciskei withholding tax to R934 000 on a net income of R23,9m.

The balance sheet was sound after the listing. Cash and bank balances were R12,2m at the end of 1986 (R13 000 at the end of 1985) and overdrafts and call borrowings decreased to R5,9m (R13,2m).

Da Gama is now a substantial textile company with total capital employed at R88,7m and total shareholders' funds at R75,86m.

Prospects are bright, says director Nic Pietersma. The East London plant and two Ciskeian plants are operating at full capacity to fulfill local demand.

Da Gama shares rose 10c to 345c yesterday, nearing their previous high of 350c.

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'No danger to Ciskei growth'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Reports that Ciskei's industrial growth was in danger of faltering have been denied by a spokesman for the Ciskei People's Development Bank (CPDA).

Reacting to reports on a study by researchers at Rhodes University, CPDA MD Cecil Vanda said there was no danger that Ciskei's industrial development policy would bankrupt the country.

Vanda said yesterday concern over the cost of concessions had been the major reason the Ciskei government switched in 1985 to a tax-free investment incentive system.

"While one would rather await the publication in full of the Rhodes University study before commenting, there are several aspects mentioned in the newspaper reports that require immediate response."

He said the amount of R96m quoted as last year's cost of concessions was grossly exaggerated, thought the amount was considerable and Ciskei had been aware for some time that it could not sustain the required growth on this basis.

'Expected'

It was for this reason that the tax-free incentive system had been introduced to encourage investment.

"One aspect that does need clarification, however, is the comment on the apparent lack of success of this system."

"Since the introduction of the system in April 1985, 75% of the investment applications approved by the CPDA have been from companies opting for the 'no company tax' route."

"While many of these companies are small, this is to be expected as the larger groups tend to be more cautious in following a policy which is something of an innovation in an African context."

Academic report discounted

Ciskei 'won't be ruined by growth policy'

B/Day 11/2/87
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REPORTS that Ciskei's industrial growth was in danger of faltering have been discounted by a spokesman for the Ciskei People's Development Bank (CPDB).

Reacting to Press reports on a study carried out by researchers at Rhodes University, CPDB MD Cecil Vanda said there was no danger that Ciskei's industrial development policy would bankrupt the country.

In a statement released in Johannesburg yesterday, Vanda said concern over the cost of concessions had been the major reason that the Ciskei government switched in 1985 to a tax-free investment incentive system.

"While one would rather await the publication in full of the Rhodes University study before commenting, there are several aspects mentioned in the newspaper reports that require immediate response."

He said that the amount of R96m quoted as last year's cost of concessions was

Business Day Reporter

grossly exaggerated. He added that the actual amount was nevertheless considerable and Ciskei had been aware for some time that it could not sustain the required growth on this basis.

It was for this reason that the tax-free incentive system had been introduced to encourage investment.

"One aspect that does need clarification, however, is the comment on the apparent lack of success of this system.

"Since the introduction of the system in April 1985, 75% of the investment applications approved by the CPDB have been from companies opting for the 'no company tax' route.

"While many of these companies are small, this is to be expected as the larger groups tend to be more cautious in following a policy which is something of an innovation in an African context. However, there are already signs of growing confidence from larger investors — one of the latest applications approved represents a single private investment of R75m.

"Many of the warnings outlined have been spelt out clearly by Ciskeian officials to potential investors as a means of preventing problems in the future."

He said the need for increased productivity and training was being pursued with utmost vigour by industrialists, the CPDB and the Department of Manpower.

"In most instances, productivity has increased dramatically over the past year."

Vanda said that Ciskei's industrial development team had always prided itself on being a step ahead of its competitors and was well aware of the problems referred to in the Rhodes University report.

"It is, therefore, confidently expected that, through a policy of revising our development strategy on an ongoing basis, plus supportive after-care services, many of these problems will be avoided."

Saawu says 'Kei ban illegal' (106)

27/3-2/11/88
By LOUISE FLANAGAN

THE SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) appeal against its Ciskei banning started in the Bisho Supreme Court yesterday.

Saawu was declared an unlawful organisation in Ciskei on September 2, 1983, in terms of Section 8 (1) of the National Security Act.

The applicants are Saawu and its then national president, Thozamile Gqweta.

The three respondents are Ciskei Minister of Justice David Takane, Brigadier LB Madolo, and Ian Melville.

In papers before court the applicants call, with costs, for the ban to be declared invalid, and for the appointment of the liquidator of Saawu's Ciskei assets, Ian Melville, to be set aside.

I Mohammed, for the applicants, argued yesterday — before a court

filled with Saawu supporters — that the banning order was invalid and that Madolo had not been "competent" to issue it.

At the time of issuing the order, Madolo described himself as "acting commander general" of the Department of State Security. This department was abolished in July 1983, prior to Saawu's banning, and all its functions and duties were transferred, to the Department of Justice.

Similarly, the duties of the head of the Department of State Security had been transferred to the Minister of Justice.

Mohammed argued that, as the Department of State Security had been abolished, no acting commander general of a non-existent department

should subsequently have been appointed.

As such, he said, Madolo had not been lawfully appointed and the order, which should have been issued by the Minister of Justice, was invalid.

He added that the Minister of Justice could not delegate to the acting commander general.

Mahommed also argued that the decision to ban Saawu was bad because Madolo had failed to take into account relevant factors, had taken account of irrelevant factors, and "did not apply his mind".

Gqweta said Saawu, through its collective activities, "has secured and continued to endeavour to secure, better wages, better conditions of work, and reform in labour practices and legislation."

The application continues today. —
Elnews.

Unionists told to stay out

STAY out of Ciskei - that was the message to four organisers of the Food and Allied Workers Union (Fawu) when they were picked up by Ciskei security police.

Mr Toto Kalipa, the East London branch organiser of Fawu, said that during several hours of interrogation the four were repeatedly told unions were not allowed to operate in Ciskei.

But Fawu, which is one of the few unions organising in the notoriously anti-union homeland, says it has no intention of heeding the warning.

The other officials detained were Deborah Komose, Gino Govender, the union's branch organiser in Durban, and Chris Menzi, a full time shop-steward at Cadbury's in Port Elizabeth.

~~106~~
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SOUTH 2-8/4/87

Students ignore warning

STUDENTS at Ciskei's Lennox Sebe College of Education have decided not to hand in assignments, even though they had been told to do so by the Ciskian authorities.

An SRC member who did not want to be named, said students had decided to ignore the authorities' warning.

"First the authorities decided to suspend classes and then they expect us to hand in the work while we are not allowed to attend classes. The principal is mistaken if he thinks we are willing to do this," he said.

~~106~~
SOUTH
2-8/4/87

Zantsi,
Zini, G

CP Correspondent

STAY out of Ciskei – that was the message to four organisers of the Food and Allied Workers' Union when they were picked up by Ciskei police last weekend.

Toto Kalipa, of Fawu's East London branch, said he and three other officials were repeatedly told by Ciskei security police that unions were not allowed to operate in the Ciskei.

But Fawu, one of the few unions organising in the notoriously anti-union homeland, has no intention of heeding the warning.

Other officials detained were Deborah Komose, long-serving East London branch secretary of Fawu, Gino Govender, branch organiser in Durban, and Chris Menzi, shop steward for the union at Cadbury's in Port Elizabeth.

Kalipa said he had been

Fawu is told to stay out of Ciskei

picked up at his home last Saturday morning. Komose, Menzi and Govender had already been detained.

"They asked which was my room and searched it. They took four Cosatu T-shirts and a calendar of the Release Mandela Campaign.

"They said I should be aware that trade unions are not wanted in the Ciskei. I said I only knew of the ban on Saawu and they agreed unions were not banned.

but said they were not allowed to operate in the Ciskei," he said.

At the police station, they were interrogated separately.

"They asked me about a stayaway they believed was planned for April 1, but I told them I knew nothing about it," said Kalipa.

Kalipa was questioned extensively about the union's activities at two plants in the Ciskei – Ciskei Milling and Panmure Chickens – where it has substantial membership.

After six hours of questioning, Kalipa said, they had been released.

"They told us they respected us and we should respect them also. They said we were free to do anything we wanted to in East London, but we should stay out of the Ciskei," said Kalipa.

CP Res 26/4/87

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May holiday for Kei too

CP Correspondence

CISKEI has followed South Africa in proclaiming the first Friday in May every year as a national holiday for Ciskei workers.

Ciskei spokesman Headman Somtunzi said that, as many Ciskeians worked in South Africa, it would be convenient to have the holidays on the same day.

Ministry places 27 000 workers

Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr G. M. Mpepo, told the National Assembly that despite the ever-present spectre of unemployment which plagued Ciskei, his department was able to place 27 000 workseekers in employment last year.

Delivering his policy speech yesterday, he said this was an increase of 27 per cent compared with 1984.

This achievement was made possible by an effective publicity campaign directed mainly at employer organisations in South Africa.

This strategy enabled the manpower placement centre's exhibit at the Cape show to secure about 400 jobs for Ciskeians.

Labour bill held over

Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — An industrial relations bill that was scheduled to be introduced in the National Assembly has been postponed until the next session owing to the time factor, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr G. M. Mpepo, said in the Assembly yesterday.

He said Ciskei accepted the principles of an organised labour movement and was in fact in the process of formulating its own system embodying free market principles.

AD 22/5/86

Job ~~2000~~

Exploitation of Ciskei workers under fire

Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — Employers who exploited their Ciskei employees came under fire in the National Assembly here yesterday during the discussion of the policy speech of the Department of Manpower.

The Minister of Rural Development, Mr W. M. Boqwana, said Ciskei would not allow Ciskeian employees to be paid subsistence wages.

Costs were the same for all categories of employees and the wages workers earned should be sufficient to provide for the needs of their households.

He said employers and employees alike paid the same amounts for the education of their children and the same prices for motor vehicles. The demand for fair wages should not only be directed at factories in Ciskei but to every employer.

Government employees, when given a rise, should also increase the salaries of their employees. Charity began at home, he said.

The Deputy Whip, Chief A. M. Mqalo, said he understood that employers were given a concession of R110 to pay the wages of each employee when they established factories in Ciskei.

He therefore exhorted employers to reassess the wages of their workers before tough measures were taken by the government.

The Chief Whip, Chief-tainess I. Burns-Ncamashe, commended the Department of Manpower for its efforts in investigating terms of employment.

The role played by Ciskeian migrant workers in industrial strikes in the Republic of South Africa was regrettable. This was a self-

destructive practice which discredited chiefs, community leaders and Ciskei, she said.

She was supported by Chief Mqalo in condemning Ciskeian involvement in strikes. Chief Mqalo reminded Ciskeians that when they left Ciskei to work in South Africa they left behind hungry families. In joining strikes they cast a bad reflection on the good work done by the department.

The Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr A. M. Tapa, said manpower had become a burning issue in Southern Africa. The Ciskei Minister of Manpower had acted admirably in achieving a lot for Ciskeians, he said.

"Politically, industrial action by trade unions is increasingly becoming the most menacing outlet for agitation. Ciskeians in other countries must act as ambassadors."

Frasca concerned over dumped Rala families

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — The 21 families evicted by the Ciskei Government last week from Rala Village, near Mount Coke, were living in conditions that gave cause for real concern, the director of Operation Hunger, Mrs Roselle Frasca, said in a statement.

When the families, including 60 children under the age of 12, were first dumped along the road between Mount Coke and East London, the South African and the Ciskei governments denied responsibility for them.

Later, they rejected a Ciskei offer of alternative accommodation on a farm in Peddie.

The deputy director-general for Foreign Affairs and Information in Ciskei, Mr Headman Somtunzi, had said the families were offered accommodation in Peddie because they came

from a farming area where they were used to tilling their land and keeping their own livestock.

Mrs Frasca said the rejection of the offer was "quite understandable" because Peddie was an area with minimal work opportunities, not much water and was a long distance from any centre which might offer work opportunities.

She said unlike the Kuni people, also evicted from Ciskei early this year, the Rala families were not provided with tents, food or water. Basic hygiene was nearly impossible to maintain due to the total lack of facilities.

"Once again people have been catapulted into a crisis situation about which they can do nothing. This type of arbitrary action is negative in every aspect.

"A stable and structured community has been turned into a dis-

orientated and frightened group who now need outside aid if they are to survive," Mrs Frasca said.

DD 29/8/87
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Hopes for a better job

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THE Ciskei government has announced a new scheme aimed at training Ciskeians living in the Eastern Cape for employment at the Mossel Bay gas project.

6/9/87 C. P. P. 000

The scheme, announced this week, is a joint venture between the East Cape Training Centre (formerly called Emtongeni) and the Ithemba Training Centre at Mdantsane.

6/9/87

Trainees will come from the Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn, George and Knysna areas and the first 36 men will start a three month basic training at Ithemba in January next year.



This will be followed by three months at a technician and then four months at the East Cape Training Centre.

"This whole pre-project training scheme assists in meeting the needs of the skilled labour shortage that exists in Southern Africa.

"This new approach by the Ciskei government is in line with the upgrading of Ciskeians living outside the Ciskei and puts them in a favourable position for employment with marketable skills for other future projects," the statement said. - Elnews.

Ciskei's go-ahead Da Gama heads for lists

DA GAMA Textiles of the Ciskei will celebrate a R23-million turnaround in taxed profit with one of the year's biggest listings on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

By David Carte

The little-known textile giant is asking the public for

R65,5-million, offering 25,2-million shares at 260c each. They will represent 50,1% of the 50,2-million shares in issue after the listing, which means the company will be capitalised at R130,5-million. Institutions are taking up 13,9-million shares preferentially and staff 1,3-million.

The public is offered 10-million. The company is far from little, ranking second after the Framme Group in basic textiles outside carpeting and upholstery in SA. Sales have risen from R84-million in 1982 to a budgeted R155-million this year. Assets total R105-million. After losing R6-million

after tax in 1982, Da Gama is budgeting for a 1986 taxed profit of R16,8-million, or earnings of 33,6c a share, after the listing.

"That forecast is as good as done," managing director Harry Pearce tells me.

The listing price is an apparently reasonable 7,7 times projected earnings and offers a forward dividend yield of 5,6%. Net assets are 144c, but that is a historical valuation.

Mr Pearce took the helm of the group in 1983. Its profits have rocketed while those of its competitors have languished through the recession.

Switch

Mr Pearce says: "The company's policy before that had been the same as its main competitor, Framme Group — high-volume, low-margin textiles. I changed the emphasis to quality, prompt service and the right product mix. Clothing manufacturers have long complained about unreliable deliveries, so merely by delivering quality on time we had to succeed, pushing up volumes and prices."

"We lifted capacity to 95% in 1985. It is 99% now. We also improved our margin on sales of R100-million by seven percentage points. This alone meant an additional R7-million of pre-tax profit.

"Seven years ago we were making a million linear metres of cloth a week. We do the same volume with 2 500 fewer people. The plants are on three eight-hour shifts a day, seven days a week. Even though they are at full stretch order books are full to July."

Mr Pearce, who learned textiles at Romatex and Too-

tal, the UK multinational which owns 49% and the biggest single stake in Da Gama, says present earnings are not only sustainable but can grow.

He is not intimidated by the threat of improvements similar to his own being wrought by new professional management in Framme Group.

He seems to think that professional managers wanting a proper return on capital in Framme will have to install new costing procedures, mind stocks and debtors better and lift prices — to the benefit of the industry, if not consumers.

Da Gama has one large plant in East London and another in Ciskei. Is not the Ciskei unstable and are not labour problems endemic in that part of the world?

Mr Pearce says: "We think Ciskei is very stable and our labour force has been most co-operative. We haven't lost any days to strikes lately."

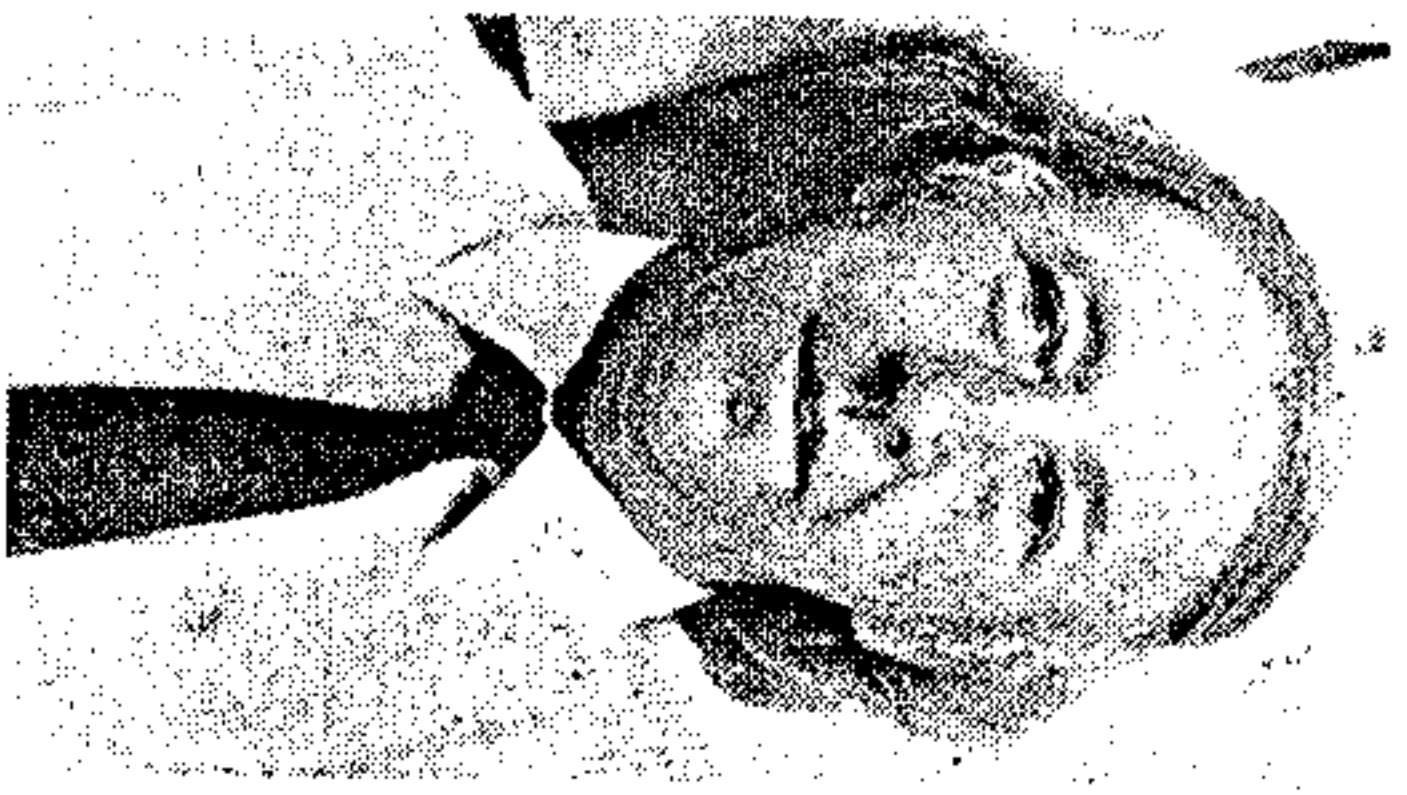
Da Gama's minimum wage exceeds the poverty datum level for a family of six in its area.

The big advantage of being in the Ciskei is no company tax. The group expects its effective tax rate to average 18% for the foreseeable future.

Cotton

The proceeds of the listing will be used to pay off Industrial Development Corporation preference shares. The IDC apparently believes that after 40 years Da Gama can stand on its own.

Da Gama receives two-thirds of its raw cotton from SA and imports the rest. Cotton is freely available on



Harry Pearce... switch to high quality pays off

world markets and the company is not vulnerable to sanctions. Polyester comes from Hoechst through SA Nylon Spinners. Ultimately it is oil based.

The falling rand has helped Da Gama and other textile companies by squeezing out imported cloths. Exports are not a prospect as the mills are at capacity and margins are better than abroad. Da Gama will not add capacity to export because of the danger of the rand rising.

Integrated

The Da Gama operations were established 40 years ago by the Calico Printers Association (now part of Too-tal) and the IDC. Now it is a vertically integrated textile operation producing a wide range of fabrics. It blends and spins cotton and synthetic fibres and weaves, bleaches, dyes, prints and finishes fabrics. It employs 4 500.

The offer opened on Friday and closes on November 14. Listing date is expected to be November 28. The prospectus with application forms can be obtained from Da Gama, Standard Merchant Bank, Davis Borkhum Hare, Simpson Frater, Coopers and Lybrand, Hill Samuel and members of the JSE.

Investment in 1987

FINANCIAL MAIL'S ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

the meeting place of business personalities and investment experts — to be held on Thursday November 13 and Friday November 14 at the Carlton Hotel Johannesburg

SPEAKERS WILL INCLUDE:

- DR BERNARD DE KOCK Governor, SA Reserve Bank
- JOHN S CHALSTY Financial "Sanctions" and the South African Economy President and Chief Executive Officer, Donaldson Lukin & Jenrette, New York

Developments in the US Securities Industry

Mfesane living up to its name

By KAREN STANDER
Religion Reporter

A PRIEST ministering in the mid-1970s to a group of people relocated from white farms into the "bundu" realised that his message could not be effective while his flock had empty stomachs and no chance of finding work.

The priest was the Rev Almero Cloete of the Ned Geref Kerk in Africa, the place Dimbaza in the Ciskei and the result Mfesane.

Mfesane — the Xhosa word for compassion — now has 22 projects in the Transkei, Ciskei and the Eastern Cape. From the beginning of next year it will extend its operations to the Western Cape.

Mr Cloete is now managing director of the interdenominational organisation, which celebrates its 11th anniversary today. It has an annual budget of R4,5-million, half of it self-generated, the remainder provided by individual contributions and sponsorships.

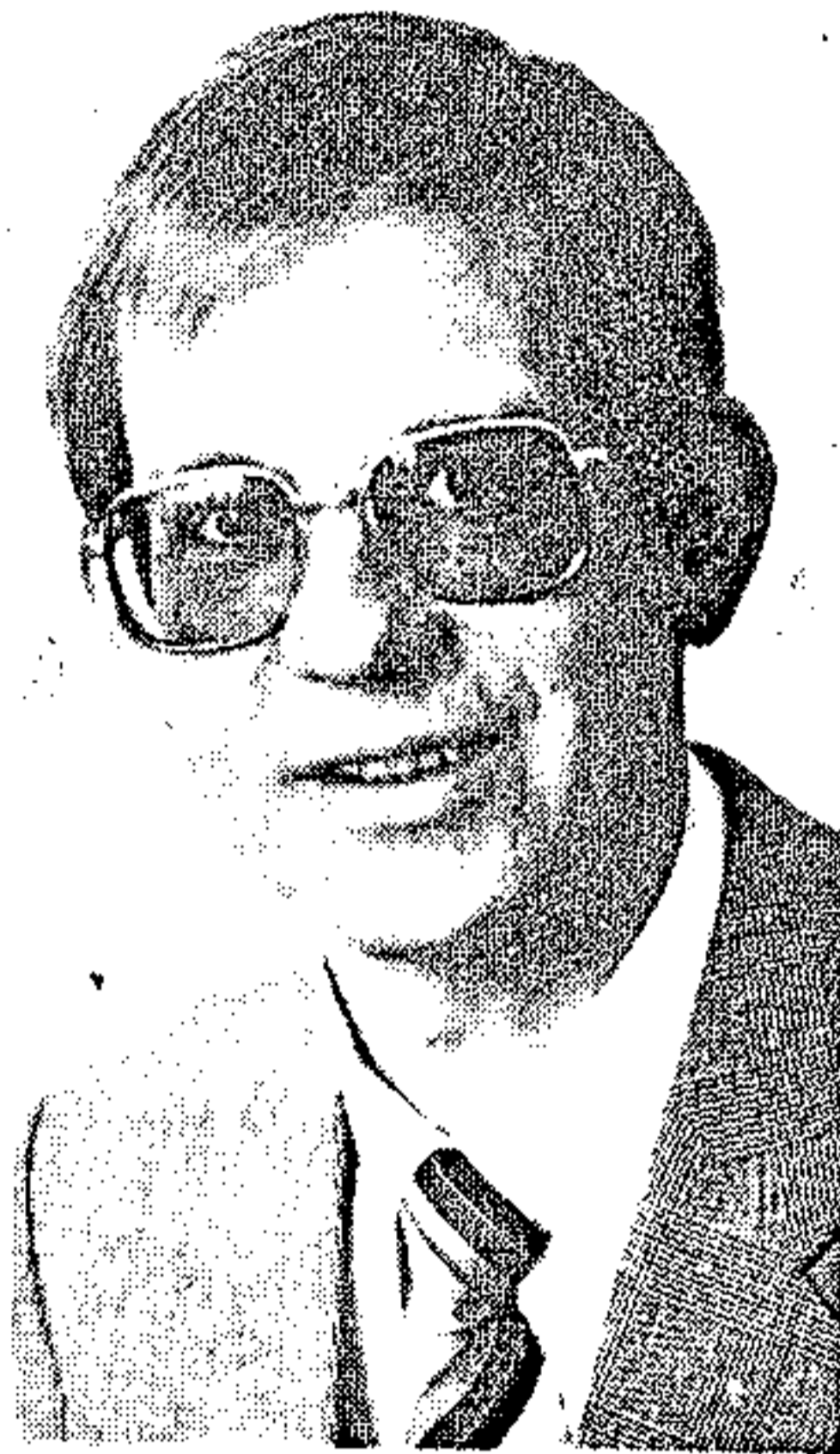
"Same sphere"

The Rev Johann Els of the Ned Geref Kerk in Africa has been appointed regional director for the Western Cape and will be assisted by former top black affairs official Mr Timó Bezuidenhoud.

Mr Bezuidenhoud recently announced his early retirement and intention of operating within the same sphere but outside "the system" with Mfesane.

Interviewed by telephone from the organisation's headquarters in King William's Town, Mr Els said it was premature to speculate on what Mr Bezuidenhoud's position would be with the organisation. This would be decided early next year.

Sketching the history of Mfesane, Mr Els said Mr Cloete started by opening a small factory to provide employment for former farmworkers.



Rev Johann Els

Other organisations followed his lead and Dimbaza now boasted more than 100 factories.

Mfesane later created special schools and institutions for the handicapped, emphasising training and employment — for instance, building projects, printing works and pottery workshops for the deaf or blind.

They had self-help agricultural training projects and — a new field for the organisation — pre-school education where mothers and children are educated.

The philosophy was one of working with the community and seeking guidance and advice on how to proceed. The organisation did not move into an area without first being approached to help.

"We are not interested in empire-building; we act as a catalyst for people to promote their own growth," Mr Els said.

Mfesane had sold a number of projects to the workers once the projects were running smoothly.



Informal trade is also encouraged and promoted.

In the past Mfesane was confined mainly to the rural areas but it had been recognised that a need existed in the cities.

Initial plans for the Western Cape include an ecumenical community centre for meetings — to be used as a base for community development, a school for the deaf and a small pre-school centre.

"We hesitate to make promises unless we know we can fulfil them. I believe that many people have been frustrated by organisations which have publicised great plans and then nothing happens," Mr Els said.

Another facet of Mfesane's work is in providing cross-cultural contact.

One community

"We see South Africa as one community. The problems experienced by black people are not only their problems but the responsibility of the whole of Southern Africa.

"If some suffer financially or materially then others who have all the financial and material resources also suffer because their neighbours are suffering.

"So we will establish forums where organisations can come together and discuss problems in a relaxed way. We don't use political platforms. Others do, and it is necessary, but we prefer to approach the ordinary person."

HOMELANDS — CISKEI —

LABOUR

18 / 11 / 81 — 5 / 12 / 81

Labour crisis warning

General
106 18/1/80

EAST LONDON — The inclusion of the pineapple production area at Kidd's Beach into the Ciskei could destroy the biggest labour employer in the East London area, the secretary of the East London Western Districts Farmers' Association, Mr J. R. Hempstead, warned here yesterday.

If the Ciskei border is extended any closer to East London, it could also mean the end of East London, said Mr Hempstead.

"Nobody wants to be a border farmer. If the border keeps creeping up to East London, it will have a ripple effect and be the end of all the local industries supporting pineapple production."

Mr Hempstead was commenting on discussions a farmers' association delegation had with the deputy Minister for Co-operation and Development, Mr J. J.

Wentzel, this week. Mr Hempstead said the association was divided on the land issue, but the general consensus appeared to be that the Ciskei border should not be extended.

Mr Hempstead said he was an "unwilling seller" like the majority of Kidd's Beach farmers who were not on the Ciskei border.

The chairman of the farmers' association, Mr Neville Hewson, said Mr Wentzel had requested a memorandum from the association for the information of a commission investigating land sales in the Kidd's Beach area before the end of the month.

The MPC for East London City, Mr Petro de Pontes, who led a delegation of farmers in a meeting with Mr Wentzel this week, was not prepared to comment.

Ciskei, Transkei workers paid out

106

CAPE TOWN — About 280 workers from Transkei and the Ciskei, who were paid out by the civil engineering firm CMGM in Saldanha Bay following a dispute over a dismissed worker, left here last night after refusing an offer of re-employment.

They were taken from the CMGM site in

Saldanha Bay by bus on Tuesday night after they had refused to continue working following the dismissal of the worker. He is a leading member of the Western Province General Workers' Union.

They spent yesterday afternoon at a CMGM industrial site in Cape Town

where they were paid leave pay. They were paid normal pay in Saldanha Bay shortly before leaving for Cape Town.

A committee of six met the managing director of CMGM Cape (Pty) Ltd. Mr Paul Hodge, at his office at the site in Cape Town where topics included the

dismissal of the worker on Monday.

In a statement released yesterday afternoon by Mr Hodge, the company said the worker was Mr M. Sodladla. He had been dismissed by a foreman, Mr D. Nyathi, for refusing to work. After being dismissed he had threatened the foreman. — DDC.

...place of the striking... The management have... director of the... Chamber of Commerce... negotiate with the... meeting and... employment of the workers and... its members not to... called for workers to... At a solidarity... Havel, Havel... We were all... had gathered... Department... 'Coloured'... of being endorsed... men who were on... cut-back of... with the union. It... to negotiate... (Workers Union), say... and would lead to... the factory says... pay and hours of... members of... workers were... in the South

...production... by blacks... firm says he... Fattis and... has issued a... The Cape branch... workers... The Women for... called for a... More than 400... a boycott of the... schools affiliated... The South African... sell the factory... The Western Province... be re-employed... Peninsula... last work... Moves of... there for the... outside the... of Labour... brothers and... back to the... strike are... Although those... staff... says the men were... for better... the dismissed... Officials of... 'disruption'... these demands... work - R50... a trade union... dismissed... have been on... For almost a month...

Strike

Strike

Union man turned down

106 ~~137~~

EAST LONDON — A national trade union organiser trying to set up an office here has been given the cold shoulder by the Ciskei Government and Mdantsane Council.

He has been told: "We don't want trade unions here — they are redundant."

He is Mr Thozamile Gqwetha, national organiser of the South African Allied Workers' Union, who said he was seeking an office in the New Mdantsane shopping complex.

He said he sought the help of Colonel Charles Sebe, head of Ciskei Intelligence, but that he had told him he and the Ciskei Government were

against trade unions.

In a telephone interview, Colonel Sebe denied he said this. He said Mr Gqwetha did appeal for his help as the council had refused to allow them an office.

Colonel Sebe said he told Mr Gqwetha that his office was not in a position to help him because trade unions in the Ciskei were redundant as the Ciskei Government looked into the problems of each worker.

Colonel Sebe denied he ever warned Mr Gqwetha to do his thing in the Republic and come back to the Ciskei to sleep.

"That is nonsense," Colonel Sebe said. He said men from his office attended a meeting at

Mdantsane at Mr Gqwetha's request.

Mr Oscar Mpeta, of Sgulethu, Cape Town, told the meeting that trade unions were not political organisations. They were there to protect the interests of workers.

He said for many years blacks — according to National Party policy — were anything but employees.

The refusal of the government to have migrant labourers registered as members of trade unions added insult to injury. People should not allow themselves to be intimidated by employers who threatened to dismiss them from work if they joined trade unions.

[Faint, illegible text and markings, possibly bleed-through or a separate document, covering the lower half of the page.]

Mdantsane women protest over union

EAST LONDON — A group of more than 100 women demonstrated at the main terminus in Mdantsane yesterday over the formation of a trade union in the Ciskei.

The women carried placards which said: "We do not want you Gqwetha. We have our own trade union."

Mr Thozamile Gqwetha, the national organiser of the South African Allied Workers' Union, recently formed a trade union here. He has also addressed meetings which were well attended by factory workers.

Among the women who demonstrated were Mrs N. Nene, wife of Coun-

cillor Steve Nene, and other women whose husbands have trading rights in the township.

Mrs N. Dyosi said they were demonstrating against Mr Gqwetha because his union could not help Ciskeians. She said a statement would be released later after the women had held a meeting.

Police at Mdantsane reported there were no incidents during the demonstration.

Mr Gqwetha has been involved in a war of words with Colonel Charles Sebe, the head of the Central Intelligence Service, over the issue of a trade union. Col Sebe had told Mr Gqwetha trade unions

were redundant in the Ciskei as the government looked into the problems of each worker.

Mr Gqwetha countered by asking Col Sebe since when did a government usurp the power of a trade union.

"This will be the first time in the history of the world," Mr Gqwetha said.

— DDR

12/3/80

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Ciskeian job breakthrough

(353) (104) (174) (177) 13/1/80 20

EAST LONDON — A breakthrough in the registration of Ciskeians as apprentices outside the homeland has been made.

The Ciskei Transport Corporation in collaboration with Ciskeian authorities have indentured six motor mechanic apprentices who will undergo training in South Africa.

The chief training of-

ficer of the company, Mr B. van de Weg, said yesterday the company was negotiating for the apprentices to do their first three months of theory at a technical college.

The senior inspector of apprenticeship in the Ciskei, Mr P. J. Nell, said the Department of Manpower Utilisation had supported the move because CTC was a "closed" firm

which had specific aims to train black people.

When the Ciskei approached the firm it had already started planning for an apprenticeship scheme. It was hoped that more Ciskeians would be registered as apprentices soon, Mr Nell said.

The local officer in charge of apprenticeship at the Department of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Rob-Engelbrecht, would

not comment on what progress was being made with registering black apprentices living and working in South Africa.

However, the owner of a Parkside garage, Mr Des Ally, confirmed yesterday that officials of the department had visited his business and said he could go ahead with completing application forms to register black apprentices in his service. — DDR



The Ciskeians apprenticed at the Ciskei Transport Corporation are Mr M. Zaza, Mr D. Mlonveni, Mr P. Runquo, Mr S. Didishe and

Wide agenda for teachers' meeting

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
 The third annual conference of the women's section of the Ciskei Teachers Union, to be held at the Ndabazandile High School, Peddie, this weekend, promises to be one of the most thought-provoking sessions in the history of the teaching profession in the Ciskei.

attitude of teenagers toward the church. There will be other topics relating to matters black academics have been reluctant to venture into, in the past, regarding motherhood and the bringing-up of children, attention being paid to dilemmas such as broken homes and unwanted pregnancies.

Mrs V. N. Sebe, Chief Minister L. L. Sebe's wife, will be among the dignitaries who will attend the conference. — DDR

Delegates at the meeting, which starts on Friday, will discuss subjects like the advisability of introducing sex education in schools, and at what stage, as well as the

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
154230R	ARR	HANS-ERIK	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP (59)	154230R
157795R	HARRITT	MICHAEL CONRAN	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (59)	157795R
153562D	BUCHINSKY	GLENN HAUCE	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP (50)	153562D
156581X	COHEN	PETER DAVID	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (57)	156581X
155002F	CHURCH	INOMAN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS (56)	155002F
157855G	DE KOCK	RODNEY JAMES	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP (56)	157855G
154395W	LOREYER	NAJINE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (59)	154395W
155823Y	FISHER	MICHAEL ALEX	102101	AFRIKAANS	F (31)	155823Y
150196G	GHATALA	DEREK	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (56)	150196G
155314F	GORDON	STEPHEN MICHAEL	105104	LATIN I	F (31)	155314F
158503L	HARROCASTLE	JUSTIN FRANK	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP (50)	158503L
058176W	HARRIES	ROGER EZRA PAUL	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2- (64)	058176W
115449W	HEADLICKS	ROBIN ARTHUR JUSTIN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS (55)	115449W
159727R	KANE-BERMAN	DIANA LOUISE STUART	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (55)	159727R
		EDWARD WALLACE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F (47)	162529W
		MERVYN BERNARD CHARLES	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS (51)	161080M
		NAZEEM	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP (51)	157638W
		STEPHEN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS (50)	155155X
		MAYNE BRADLEY	102101	AFRIKAANS	F (50)	156583Z
		WAYNE MILES LUTHER	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP (50)	153752X
		ILSE	003202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE II	F (49)	158337F
		MOHAMED FAIQ	105104	LATIN I	F (34)	154745U
		ONAIHMAN GRANT	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP (59)	156056B
		EDWARD BADOR PETER	105104	LATIN I	UP (50)	154272M
		MUREN RENEE	105104	LATIN I	UP (50)	154933E

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EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
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Labour problems identified

KINGWILLIAM'S TOWN — Unfavourable electricity tariffs, political instability and the local "brain drain" have been given as the stumbling block of the Border unemployment problem.

Speaking at a Jaycees "Future Affairs" meeting here, Mr Ian Duncan-Brown, president of the Dimba Chamber of Commerce, said the annual demand of 37 000 new workers could not be met unless these problems were positively solved.

He said industrial investment of at least R370 million a year was needed into Border, Ciskei and northern Transkei areas.

A R1 million factory would have to open its doors every day — including Sunday — if this was to be achieved, he said.

At Dimbaza, he said, with the assistance of the Ciskei National Development Corporation, R27 million had already been spent in five years to create 160 jobs.

"So at Dimbaza we need some 18 factories to open every month."

He said the biggest problem preventing investment was the high cost of electricity in the area. He said he knew of at least three multi-million projects that had dropped out of the area because of this reason.

"Our fixed electricity

overhead is crushing.

"The counter argument from Escom is that electricity must be charged in proportion to costs. But if the government wants decentralisation, then it must repeal the Act governing electricity undertakings.

"If it doesn't, then it will have to use the army and the police to stop the 1 000 new Ciskeians per month

moving to the Reef.

Another problem was the "brain drain". The men capable of creating jobs were going to the Reef, he said. He called for the expansion of academic and training facilities in the region.

He said people were essential and no development could get along without the necessary "brain power".

Of political uncertainty, Mr Duncan-Brown said there was too much debate on the problems without anything being done to solve them.

Mr Duncan-Brown suggested the entire region be made an integrated state.

"Let's get a frame of reference and get down to making it work." — DDR.

Unionists' home stoned

EAST LONDON — The home of the secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr Thozamile Gqwetha, was stoned and set alight at Mdantsane early yesterday.

Mr Gqwetha, 28, was asleep in one of the rooms when the house was attacked by unknown assailants.

The stoning followed a demonstration by more than 100 women at the township's civic centre on Wednesday. They protested against Mr Gqwetha who is organising the union in East London and Mdantsane.

Since the formation of the union here in 1978, it has enjoyed support in the Ciskei, but there have been differences over the organisation between Mr Gqwetha and the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, Colonel Charles Sebe. Mr Colonel Sebe told Mr

Gqwetha at one stage that trade unions were redundant in the Ciskei as the government looked into the problems of each homeland worker.

Wednesday's demonstration was made by women members of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party, led by Mrs N. Nene and Mrs Beauty Mayojo.

The women chanted songs and said they had their trusted leader to look after their interests as Ciskeian workers.

Yesterday Mr Gqwetha said he was not worried about the demos and they would not hamper the progress of the union, but would make workers more determined to support it. "This has been proved by the fact that most of the demos were

non-workers," he said.

He was not worried about the attack on his home, but was concerned about members of the union who could have been left leaderless.

He estimated damage at R40.

He said some people made inquiries about his whereabouts before the attack.

The chief magistrate at Mdantsane, Mr D. Bouchier, said yesterday he had not issued a permit for Wednesday's demonstration.

"The demonstration is news to me," he said.

Mr Gqwetha was born at Peleton and grew up at Duncan Village where he attended Welsh High School. The demonstrators claimed Mr

Gqwetha was a Transkeian.

Meanwhile, Mr Wellington Sangotsha, a Daily Dispatch reporter covering the stoning and burning of Mr Gqwetha's house, had his camera taken away by Ciskei police. He was also threatened with detention.

Detective Sergeant Ngwanya, who spotted Mr Sangotsha taking pictures, confiscated the camera. He said Mr Sangotsha was not allowed to take pictures at the scene of the incident because he had not sought permission from the investigating officers.

Mr Sangotsha was told to report to the Mdantsane charge office. There he was told by the Mdantsane CID officer,

Lieutenant M. Khonjwa, that he would be charged for obstructing the police. Lt Khonjwa said pictures would hamper their investigations.

Mr Sangotsha told Lt Khonjwa he had received permission from the houseowner.

The camera was returned.

FOOTNOTE:

Mr Sangotsha was carrying out his duties and responsibilities as a reporter of the Daily Dispatch as requested by his news editor and in no way, or at any time, did anything other than his normal professional duties. He was at pains to co-operate with any requests made by the investigating authorities but he is also bound to do his work as a journalist according to the ethics of his profession.—DDR

Picture, page 13.

Businessman: EL

must go to Ciskei or die

EAST LONDON — The president of the Dimbaza Chamber of Commerce, Mr Ian Duncan-Brown, has called for the incorporation of East London into the Ciskei before the city becomes a ghost town.

Commenting on a speech he made at a "Future Affairs" meeting in King William's Town this week, Mr Duncan-Brown said the whole of the white corridor should eventually become part of the Ciskei, with a government representing all race groups.

"East London's future is hanging in the air," he said yesterday.

"When investors come to the area they only go to the Ciskei and Transkei. We have had three Cabinet Ministers and 32 MPs visit Dimbaza Foundries, but who ever visits East London?"

"When the Prime Minister visited the Ciskei did he ever think of going to East London?"

"Who can plan ahead with any certainty when nobody knows what is going to happen to East London? Businessmen have enough problems already with economic forecasts, without the added problem of a political quicksand."

He said the whole of the white corridor should become part of the Ciskei as there was a better future in an integrated society.

"It is inevitable that eventually we are going to end up as some form of integrated state. It may take a hundred years, but it all leads to the same thing. It's just the political parties who have different ways of getting there.

"I think the politicians have seen the writing on the wall, but the National Party seem to be trying to ensure there is a white enclave somewhere.

He called on all concerned parties to come

together and form a multi-racial body for the area and do something worthwhile.

"Would it be out of the question for East Londoners and Ciskeians to get together and draw up a constitution like the one in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia now?"

"The Parliament would have representatives from all race groups and, as in Zimbabwe, the majority would be in power.

"If we take the corridor area into consideration there are over 60 000 whites, and they cannot be swamped no matter how many blacks there are — we will still retain a nucleus of whites who will have their interests protected."

He said it was not a case of the Ciskei Government just stepping in and taking over control of the area, but there would be consultation and hopefully consensus.

"I don't see any of the existing homelands getting international recognition as they are now. However, if there was a larger economic block, with a constitution like Zimbabwe-Rhodesia's, we could probably receive international recognition."

He said Transkei's position was "another story", as it was "a bit much to expect people who were holding the reins to start sharing their power with others.

Mr Duncan-Brown also criticised the MPs who represented Border constituencies, who he described as "a waste of time".

"Have these MPs ever actually met with Chief Sebe? Does Chief Sebe even want to talk to these MPs? And how much weight do their voices carry in Parliament?"

"Sometimes I wonder if there is anybody who is expressing the views of

East London's whites to government.

"If I want something done in this area I have more chance with Chief Sebe — and I would rather go and see him than speak to someone who represents the area in Parliament but lives in Malmesbury or somewhere like that."

"But what we really need here is an Ian Smith who can talk to Chief Sebe on behalf of the whites. Then we can live together happily.

"But who has ever asked the whites in East London, under what circumstances they would be prepared to stay here if a black government was in power, with white representation?" Mr Duncan-Brown asked.

He suggested the government offer people a percentage of the value of their property, and those who did not want to stay in the area would be compensated.

"I have a factory in Dimbaza, a home in East London and a cottage at Chalumna. I want to stay in all three. But one is in the Ciskei, one is in South Africa, and the other is in never-never land.

"I would like all three in the Ciskei and have an MP living in the area to represent me in Parliament," Mr Duncan-Brown said.

In yesterday's Daily Dispatch, Mr Duncan-Brown was quoted as saying industrial investment was needed in the Border, Ciskei and Southern Transkei. He estimated this at R370 000 million per year, not R370 000 as appeared in the report.

He was also reported to have stated that 18 new factories were needed at Dimbaza every month to keep up with job creation.

"It doesn't matter where in the Ciskei these factories are built," he said yesterday. "As long as they are built somewhere." — DDR.



MR DUNCAN-BROWN...
better future

DAILY JESP 27/3/80

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A love made visible

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Van Leer, a plastics factory which was opened at Dimbaza yesterday, was love made visible, said Chief Minister L. L. Sebe, who performed the official opening.

The factory was an investment not only for profit "but also for peace. The dividends to be reaped from it will multiply the riches in man's heart as well as his pockets," Chief Sebe said.

The factory, which specialises in plastic mesh, is a R2 million investment, and the first Van Leer project of its

kind in the South African black states.

Yesterday's opening was also attended by Mr G. Veller, a director of the company, and his wife, Ursula, both visitors from Holland.

Also present was Dr D. de Graaff, an international engineer for the company, which now operates in 35 countries.

Mr De Graaff comes from England, although he is a native of Holland. He was working in Australia before he came to South Africa. — DDR.

Trade Union Votes Against Registrations

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EAST LONDON — More than 800 members of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union and the South African Allied Workers' Union have rejected the registration of black trade unions.

The decision was taken at a meeting held in Duncan Village, here, at the weekend.

The main reason for the refusal to register — released in a statement after the meeting — was that it was felt such registration would not be meaningful until the Pass Laws, influx control regulations, Group Areas Act, section three of the Factories' Control Act, Separate Amenities' Act, the migratory labour system, the Industrial

Conciliation Act of 1950 as amended, including the Wage Determination Act of 1957 and the liaison committee machinery were all repealed.

Also discussed at the meeting, after which the statement by the general secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr S. K. Kikini, of Durban, and the secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr B. P. Norushe, was issued, was the question of the future of workers in the homelands.

The workers rejected the Bantustan system claiming "the system automatically deprives black workers of their birthright when their

white counterparts are not subjected to the same laws," the statement said.

Also criticised was a claim by the secretary of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services, Col. Charles Sebe, that workers in the Ciskei were looked after by the government.

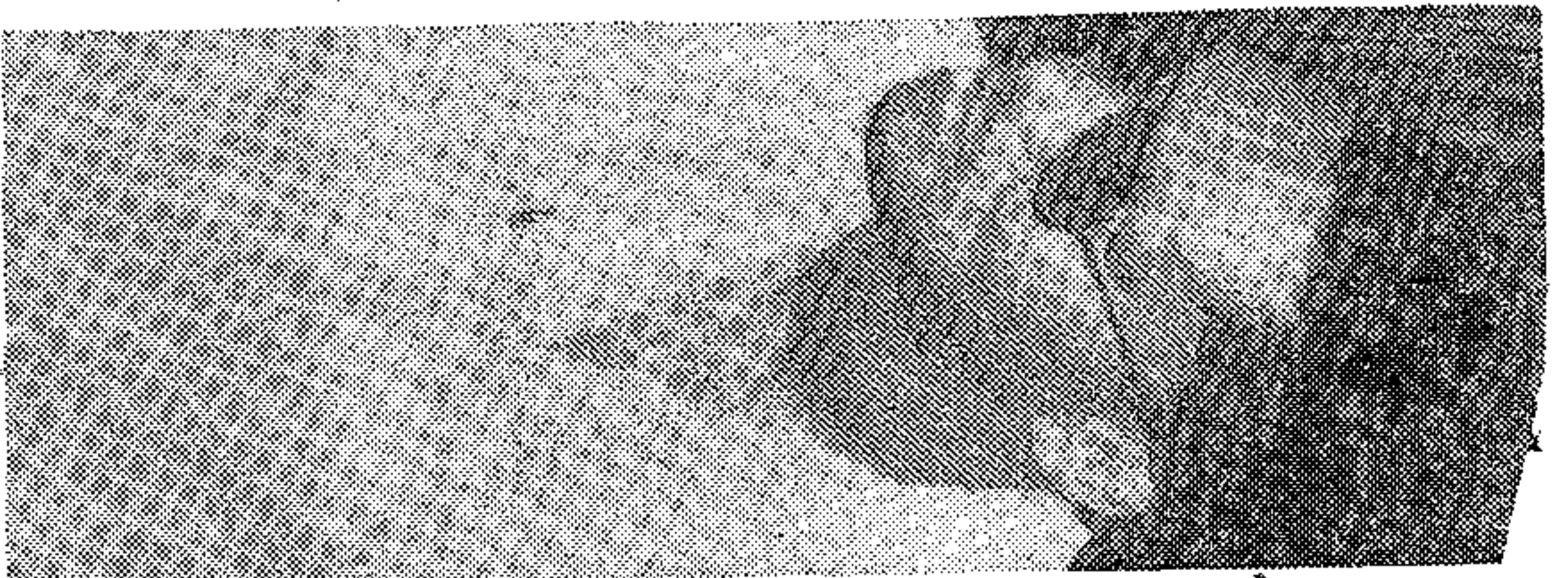
The workers appealed to all churches and ministers of religion to make their church premises available for workers' meetings "with no strings attached" because the workers were responsible for maintaining the churches, the ministers and their families.

Meanwhile, un-

employed workers are reporting in large numbers to register in black trade union offices here following a call by black trade unions that all unemployed workers must register at their offices in Duncan House, Terminus Street.

A report by a Johannesburg trade unionist at the meeting was that the campaign to register unemployed workers had received support from various organisations.

In a "right to work" demand the workers invited civic, political and welfare organisations to support the unemployed workers' campaign throughout the country.



COLONEL SEBE... state-
ment attacked.

*Alchian & Adian: Exchange
Trade*

Joint, Team Production

We examined specialization in the previous chapter; now we examine another source of enhanced output, teamwork. People work with other people or with other people's resources to produce something. Two of us, navigator and pilot, operate an airplane. Two of us, one as steel mill, I as crane operator, you as roller controller. Three of us operate a fishing boat, I as helmsman, as engineer, and handler of the nets. Four people perform surgery on a patient, I as surgeon, anaesthetist, surgical aide, and operating nurse. Five lawyers work together on a case jointly creating their strategy. The result is increased output from joint physical or mental effort is taken as a fact that need not be explained here. (We need not explain, for example, why two people pushing a car can push it faster than one person could push it for twice as long.) Instead we examine how people are grouped into teams, on a team that is known as a *firm*. We also inquire into what influences those firms are organized and internally controlled, and how each member's reward is determined. We first examine a few control techniques; we assume temporarily that all participants are identical in ability.

In exploring these basic issues, we can examine features such as whether the enterprise is small or large, unionized or nonunionized, conglomerate or single-product, local or multinational, new or old, retailing or manufacturing, corporation or proprietorship. We pass over administrative problems like how to select personnel; to plan production schedules; to arrange

700 builders at Mdantsane down tools

EAST LONDON — More than 700 workers employed by the Mdantsane Special Organisation in the construction of houses in the township near here, downed tools yesterday over complaints about the attitude of management. But by 2 pm all were back at work.

The end of the 'strike' came after negotiations between management and the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS) on the one hand and workers on the other.

Workers in the organisation's depot and stores did not start work yesterday morning while others on construction sites joined more than an hour later.

General grievances were that the treatment of workers was bad with

workers being fired or suspended for trivial matters, sometimes without reason, and general use of bad language by some white officials.

Two allegations of workers being fired or suspended unfairly involved Mr Aron Mkanzana, a security guard, who was allegedly fired after he had reported the loss of two glasses, which they found missing when they went on shift, and Mr Stanford Sikit, a plumber who said he had been suspended because he had reported earlier than his unit mates for his pay last Friday.

Mr Sikit said he had left his place of work after they had stopped at 3 pm to go for their pay. When he arrived at the pay point he was told he would be

suspended for a week because he had reported ahead of his work mates.

"I explained I had got a lift in a colleague's car but the man would not listen," Mr Sikit said.

"I went back to plead with him on Monday and he told me I was fired because I was pestering him.

"I then appealed to the project engineer, Mr Ray Hassall, who told me the decision would be a week's suspension. I was still not happy about it," Mr Sikit said.

Another employee said the administrative officer, Mr L. C. Clark, had called him this week and showed him a footprint on a lawn and said: "If you look there you can see why farmers do not like kaf-firs. When they see Kaf-

firs on their farms they get their guns and shoot them because their feet are poisonous."

The man said Mr Clark asked him to tell the "kaf-firs" anyone found walking on the lawn would lose two days' pay.

The workers said they had appealed to Mr Hassall to look into the matter but that he had told them he would have to refer it to the Chief City Engineer, Mr G. B. Keping.

Mr Hassall had also told them he was not certain whether their trade union, the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU), whose representatives had seen him on the matter, had any standing with the Mdantsane Special Organisation.

The trade union officials, Mr L. N. Mhambi (secretary), Mr H. Fikayo (president), Mr D. Kohisi (treasurer) and Mr L. Magwanya (vice-president) were taken by Ciskei Central Intelligence Services men and police for questioning and when Mr Hassall and Col Charles Sebe, CCIS secretary, addressed the workers, they refused to move until their leaders had been released by the police.

The four men were then brought back and Mr Magwanya and Mr Mhambi addressed the workers and told them to return to work as they had been misled by Mr T. Gqweta, of SAAWU.

They were asked to return to work by 2 pm. All did but some claimed it was incorrect to say they

had been misled.

Their complaints were based on incidents they could quote and they had brought all these to the attention of management through their trade union leaders.

Commenting on the matter after all workers had returned to work, Col Sebe said: "It is significant that there is an element of racial friction. This is clear from the reports of the workers."

"I feel this should be resolved before any further problems occur and we shall be failing in our duty if we do not recommend that our government appoints some commission to inquire into this racial ill-feeling which we feel is rather belated at this stage.

"It was surprising to hear many people saying it is attitudes they were concerned about," Col Sebe said.

He said he was surprised the MSO had had no liaison committee since 1976.

"We have arranged with management and the workers in the six work units that each unit elects two men to a committee of 12 that will put their grievances to management," he said.

Mr Clark was not available for comment yesterday and Mr Hassall referred all calls for his comment on the complaints and allegations against Mr Clark to the Chief Commissioner Mr J. Hitge, in Queenstown.

Mr Hitge could not be reached for comment. — DDR

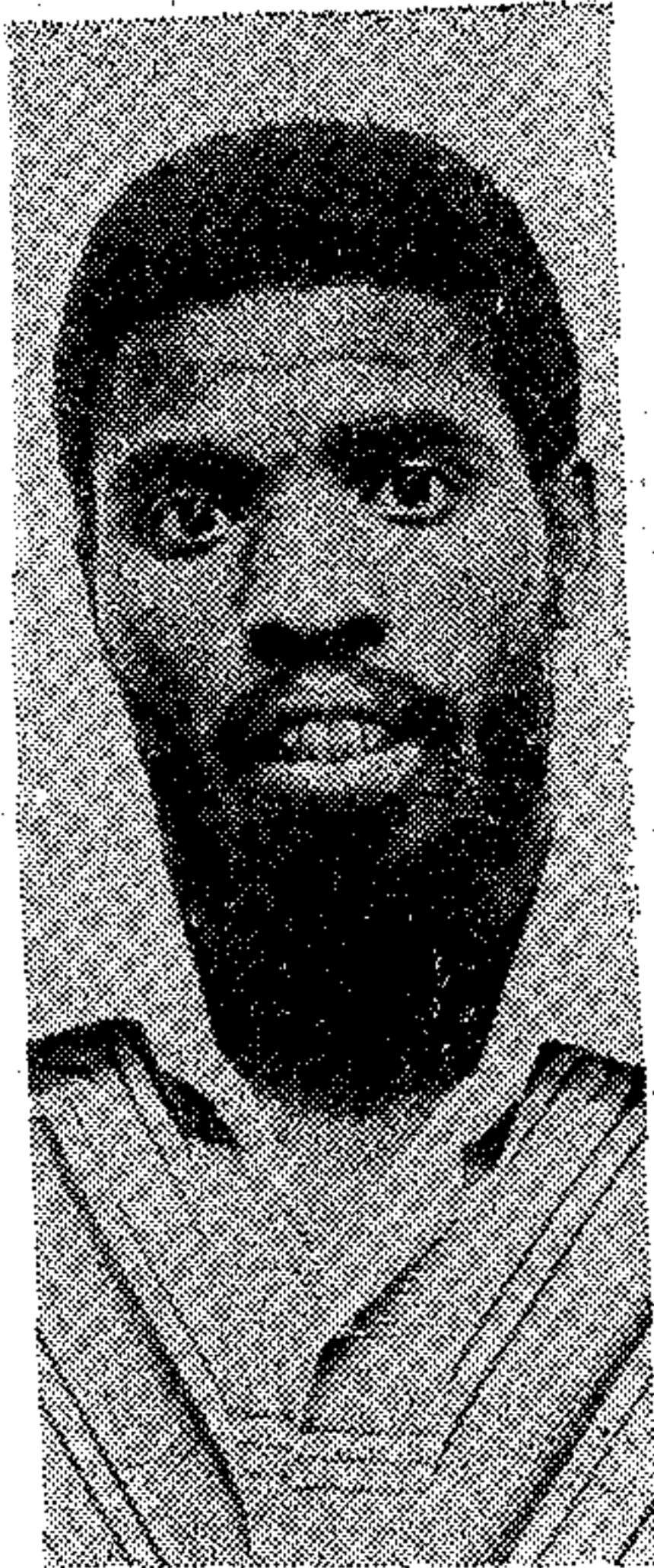
Is used, that is, how many are allowed on board and (b) he is allowed to charge a price for access to the boat, and (c) keep the receipts. A private property scenario permits those conditions. Private ownership of firms is dominant in most non-socialist countries and will be examined in more detail later.

Example of the boat?

The same situation could be described differently. Instead of saying fishermen rent the boat we could say the boat owner hires the fishermen. In the latter case, he must pay them four plus a midgeon of fish each to fish on his boat while he keeps the total catch, minus those wages. A total catch of 34 fish with five people, each paid four fish, a total wages bill of 20 fish, leaving him 14 fish. There is no difference in this example between fishermen renting the boat or boat owner hiring fishermen as employees!

Is there, then, no difference between Macy's hiring clerks as employees or the clerks renting Macy's building and facilities and paying (and inventory-use costs) to the owners of the total daily sales—leaving the clerks with the same income in either case? No difference there is certainly about the output performance but someone must bear the consequence of mistaken estimates of the catch, and that makes a difference. For the moment, the important point is the identity between the two payment methods, renting and hiring—assuming certainty about performance.

Uncertainty about the prospective catch introduces a major difference. If fishermen rent a boat, renters bear the consequences of not catching



MR GQWETA

How the MSO is controlled

EAST LONDON — The Mdantsane Special Organisation is a Government-funded body responsible for building houses and laying services at Mdantsane.

It is run by a control committee consisting of members of the East London City Council, the Department of Co-operation, and Development, the Ciskei Government and the Mdantsane township manager.

The chairman of the committee is the Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-

operation and Development, Mr D. J. Hitge.

The organisation employs about 80 whites and about 1 500 blacks.

Forward planning for the MSO allowed about R9 million for expenditure last year, but it was believed that the organisation received only R4,2 million on which to operate during the year.

The organisation was the centre of a controversy last year when it was believed to be in serious financial difficulty and workers were working short weeks. — DDR

EL striking workers are back at work

POST Reporter
EAST LONDON —
About 1 000 workers employed by the Mdan'sane Special Organisations, downed their tools this week complaining of bad treatment, suspension and dismissals for petty offences.

They returned to work the same afternoon after four of their colleagues who had been detained in the morning by the Ciskei police, had been released and received an assurance that their grievances would be looked into. Post 18/4/80 (106)

The workers gathered outside the organisation's

yard on Wednesday morning and refused to go to work. They complained that white foremen called them "kaffirs" and suspended or dismissed them for petty reasons.

Members of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service and the organisation's management failed to persuade them to return to work in the morning. The workers demanded the release of their colleagues. The police gave them an ultimatum to return to work or disperse. Before the specified time expired they released the detainees who told their workmates to return to work. The workers claimed that they had been misled by a trade unionist.

The workers were told to elect a committee to discuss their grievances with the management.

The chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J Hitge, was not available for comment.

MSO workers may act

33 106
18/4/80 DD

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EAST LONDON — Workers from the Mdantsane Special Organisation, who went on strike here this week, are to meet soon to discuss possible action against the administrative officer, Mr L. C. Clark.

This was announced by a representative of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr T. Gqweta, here yesterday.

We are not fighting the employers in the Ciskei — our duty is to rehabilitate people like Mr Clark who are suffering from racial insanity," said Mr Gqweta.

Mr Clark was alleged to have said any of the workers who walked on the lawns at the MSO would lose two days pay.

and also to have referred to workers as "kaffirs".

Mr Gqweta criticised the Ciskei security police for allegedly interrogating the workers' executive at the organisation, saying the executive were instructed to tell the workers they had been misled by Mr Gqweta.

"Mr Mhambi (the trade union secretary) could not utter such words and broke down in tears," Mr Gqweta claimed.

"The police's so-called intervention at the MSO, to resolve the workers' problems, turned out to be an interrogation of the workers' executive.

"Mr Hassell (the project engineer) and Mr Clark

were never interrogated, yet they were the cause of the dispute."

Mr Gqweta said the Ciskei government owed workers an explanation as to what they meant by "looking after the problems of workers".

Mr Hassell and Mr Clark earlier referred all queries to the Chief Commissioner, Mr J. Hitge. Mr Hitge was not available for comment last night. — DDR

UK ban on vodka

LONDON — The British Government, to show displeasure over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, has banned Russian vodka from official gatherings.

company

Insurance: Pooling

Because of risks of cal damage (such people often insuring them over the form of sure insurance premiums are suffered by any insurance trades large loss for the insurance premium.

Insurance also may induce people to change the probability of the contingent event. Each insured person is often required to take special precautions as a condition of getting insurance. Otherwise, precautionary incentives might be reduced with insurance; for without insurance, we may devote more resources and care and anxiety to protection than with it. So insurance may either decrease or increase total social accidental losses. Yet even if total losses are greater with insurance than without (as they may well be), the avoidance of precautionary resource-use and the reduction of anxiety may exceed the increase in accident losses.

Some accidental losses are not insurable because they are not accidental enough. Insurance against bad business or loss of customers would entice a retailer to be less productive while relying on the insurance to indemnify him for his increased shirking. He could too easily and covertly "influence the chances of the loss." This "moral" hazard diminishes the feasibility of insurance. Claims for indemnity against losses would exceed

risks shift away from your services, or divorce, or dull children, or marital infidelity. You can't buy insurance against these risks, yet you can insure for some of these events. For example, the risk of an oil well's unexpectedly drying up can be transferred to someone else. Just sell the well to him. You will get the present value of that oil that other people expect is there. If the oil well does dry up, the buyer bears the loss, not you; if it lasts longer he gets the profit.

By choosing not to own certain goods, you avoid the hazards of changing values (profits and losses) of those goods. With a private-property system, risks can be transferred to the most willing, optimistic people—the new owners. People can exchange ownership entitlements to goods and the risks to bear on them on a selective, discretionary, personally preferred basis. By renting a house monthly instead of owning one, you avoid having so much of your wealth depend on the future service potential of that house. By renting goods, a person can select his ownership of goods and risk-bearing more independently of his consumption patterns.

DD 1987/80

MSO workers' cash returned

~~105~~ (106)
EAST LONDON — Money taken by police from Mdantsane Special Organisation workers when they downed tools on Wednesday was given back to the workers yesterday.

The Station Commander at Mdantsane, Captain D. N. Mlandu, said the money had been taken from the workers when police were still investigating the strike.

"It was money found on one of them who appeared to be collecting from others and it was claimed today and we handed it back," Capt Mlandu said.

Fresh complaints were received yesterday from workers who said they had experienced new restrictions in the MSO yard after Wednesday's strike.

"We are now being asked to carry tags with our clock numbers," Mr L. N. Mhambi said.

He added they were also not allowed to see visitors in the yard.

"We must go out to meet them if we have visitors," he said.

Mr Mhambi said what had not been returned from the police were trade

union registration forms which had been taken from Mr M. Kolisi, the South African Allied Workers Union branch treasurer at MSO.

Also not returned was a book taken from Mr Mhambi in which the complaints raised by the workers against management had been compiled.

Meanwhile, moves were made yesterday to get workers to elect two members from each of the six units to represent them in putting their grievances to management, but a trade union official said workers were not interested in electing workers to a liaison committee which they had not had since 1976.

"All we want are our trade union officials to put our grievances to management to solve the attitude problems we have here," he said. — DDR.

Kaolin plant opens

CAPE TOWN — A plant for the refining of kaolin, expected to save the country about R2 million a year in foreign exchange, has been officially opened in Fish Hoek by the Minister of Industries, Dr Schalk van der Merwe. — SAPA.

Appeal noted over closure of bakery

BD
23/4/80
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EAST LONDON — An appeal was noted in the Mdantsane magistrate's court yesterday after a magistrate, Mr C. P. Swanepoel, confirmed with costs a rule nisi enforcing the closure of a bakery run by Mr A. Z. Tom and Mr S. R. Sende.

The appeal was noted by Mr I. C. Clark, who appeared for the owners of the bakery.

An order stopping the two men from running the bakery in the Lennox Sebe Building, owned by the Ciskei National Development Corporation (CNDC), was granted last Friday and the respondents filed an urgent application to set the order aside.

After a lengthy argument by Mr Clark and Mr J. Burger (for the CNDC) Mr Swanepoel gave a short judgment: "The rule nisi is confirmed with costs."

Mr Clark immediately stood up to note an appeal.
Earlier Mr Clark had

argued that the court did not have the power to decide on the matter as the damages involved were in excess of R1 500.

He also argued that on one hand the CNDC claimed there was no agreement on the use of the premises for the bakery while the owners said there was a verbal agreement with Mr L. P. Zaayman, of the CNDC.

"I submit that the court cannot make a decision on the two arguments and I suggest the court acts in terms of Rule 55 — where facts are in dispute the court cannot decide on papers alone," Mr Clark said. He argued that the matter be brought up for a hearing and tried.

He asked Mr Swanepoel

either to decide to set the order aside or set it down for "proper hearing."

Mr Burger said no good reason had been furnished why the owners should stay on the premises. He said there either existed an agreement on lease or there did not.

"On paper it is evident that no lease agreement existed," he said.

"The respondent had moved into the premises and started trading without the consent of the applicant," Mr Burger said.

The CNDC had notified Mr Sende by letter on February 20 for the purpose of ruling out any misunderstanding and had endeavoured to give him

six weeks to make the necessary arrangements set out in the letter.

He said the owners had occupied the premises illegally as there was no lease agreement.

Their action had also contravened the Ciskeian Marketing Act as amended in that they never registered with the Ciskei Marketing Board, Mr Burger said.

"We have here the situation that even if the rule nisi is discharged the occupant would not be allowed to trade as before pending the outcome of a criminal case against him," he argued.

In that case the premises would be unoccupied and the CNDC

would be put in a position where it could not do anything while suffering damage from day to day.

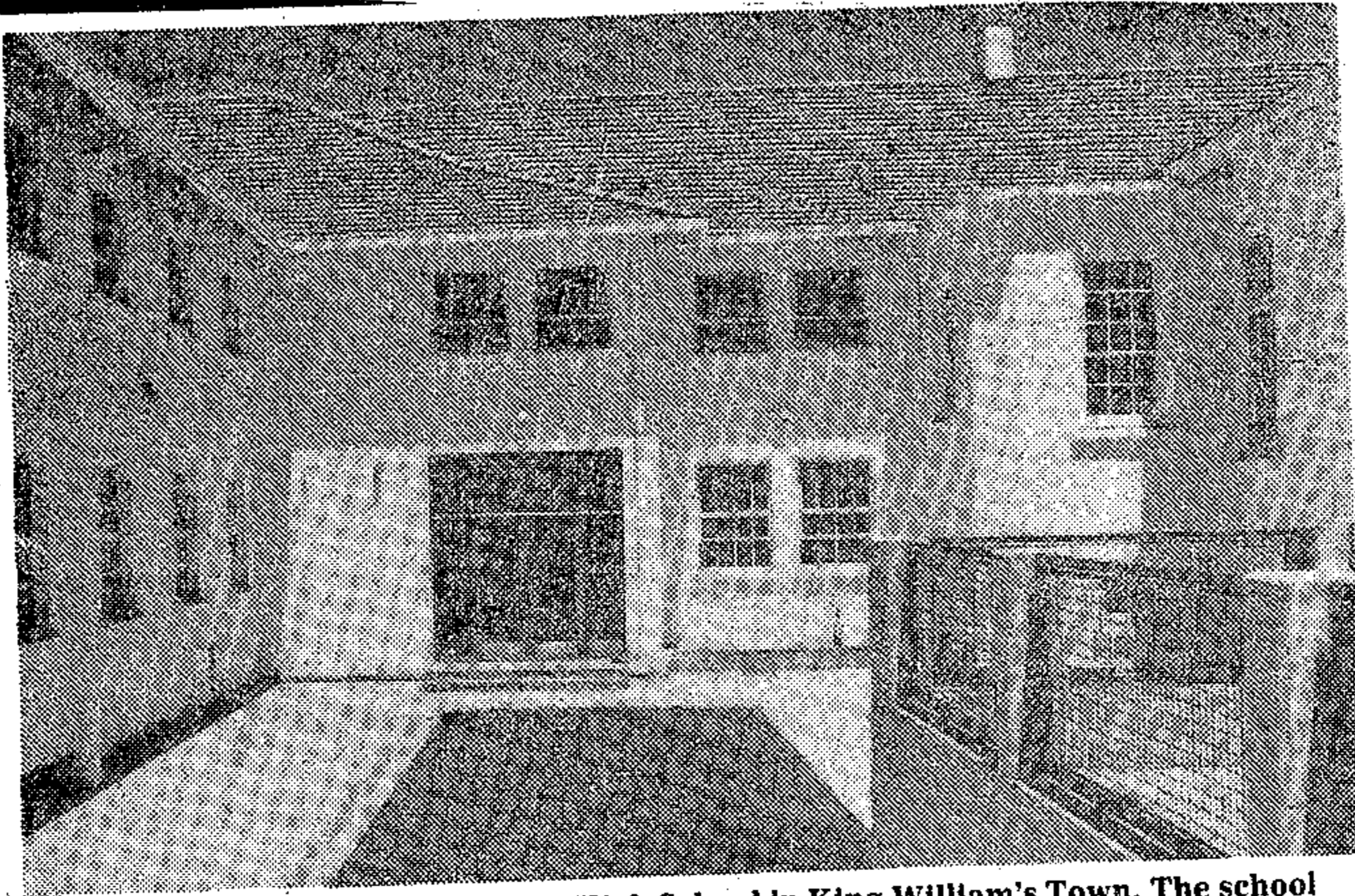
Mr Clark again argued that the Marketing Act allegation did not affect the occupation of the premises.

He said rent had been paid and receipts were available.

What was at issue was that the law provided that in such cases the occupier should not suffer unduly.

Mr Sende had purchased equipment worth R45 000, made alterations to the premises and installed electricity.

He said the prejudice involved was considerable and advised against making a decision. — DDR



Courtyard of the De Vos Malan High School in King William's Town. The school has just been renovated and extended at a cost of R1 million by LTA Construction (East Cape).

R1 million extensions at De Vos Malan

EAST LONDON — The De Vos Malan High School in King William's Town has been extended and renovated at a cost of R1 million and the Director of Education in the Cape Province, Dr P.S. Meyer, will officially open the extensions today.

The extensions and renovations were carried out by the East London branch of LTA Construction (East Cape).

Meanwhile, LTA Construction (Ciskei), a tripartite company founded by LTA Construction,

the Ciskei National Development Corporation and Ciskeian shareholders, has capitalised on the resurgence in the building industry and is sitting with a full order book.

In recent weeks the company has successfully tendered for contracts worth more than R6 million.

These include the R840 000 Mquoma Technical Institute at Alice; R3,2 million Mdantsane Magistrates' Courts; R1,5 million Dr Rubusane Teachers' Training College at Mdantsane; and R530 000 on numerous Dimbaza factory units.

The company, in fact, has won 14 of the last 17 projects for which it has tendered. A company spokesman attributed that to LTA (Ciskei's) knowledge of local conditions and its extensive training programme. —
DDR

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Subsidy bid for unsold tobacco

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The tobacco crop harvested at the Tyefu irrigation scheme, near Peddie, has been stored in the sheds at the project headquarters, following an unsuccessful attempt to sell it.

This was revealed in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly by Reverend W. M. Xaba, Minister of Agriculture, when he presented his department's budget vote speech.

Both the Tyefu crop and the crop at the Keiskamma irrigation scheme, which saw the Ciskei plant tobacco for the first time there, suffered as the result of the imposition by the Central Tobacco Board of South Africa of the quota restrictions.

Mr Xaba said: "As a result, the crop could not be satisfactorily sold and the Department of Co-operation and Development is being approached to subsidise the crop owing to the late notification of the quota restrictions which were applied after the farmers had financed their crop requisites."

In contrast, pineapple production continued to give good economic returns as a dryland crop.

"Working with the Western Province Preserving Company, the Ciskei Marketing and

Development Board has continued to expand pineapple production," Mr Xaba said.

Further pineapple production schemes had been planned for the south Peddie area.

Mr Xaba said the Ciskei milling project, near Fort Jackson, which was a Ciskei Marketing Board project, had got off to a good start.

"The Ciskei Marketing and Development Board is also to take over the Tyumie Citrus estates and, hopefully, other citrus estates currently under the South African Development Trust," he said.

His department had commissioned an ecological and management survey of the Amatola Mountain range in an attempt to develop the area as a tourist attraction.

Another survey would be undertaken in regard to the estuaries and associated sea foods. The survey would be conducted by the National Research Institute of Oceanography, estuary research unit, at Stellenbosch.

The J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology at Rhodes University, was likely to make a study of the Ciskei's fish potential and negotiations were already under way.

Overseas doctors reply to job ads

SPIKE MSP 12/5/80

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Four doctors in Belgium and Holland and a pharmacist in England had responded to advertisements for employment opportunities offered in the Ciskei, Dr B. R. Maku, Minister of Health, told the CLA yesterday.

He also announced that a Zwelitsha doctor, Dr V. Peteni, who was a medical officer at Mount Coke, would undergo registrar training next year to qualify as a physician specialist.

Dr Peteni would do his first year at Cecilia Makiwane Hospital, Mdantsane, and the other three years at Groote Schuur, Cape Town.

Dr Maku said his department had forged links with the Regional Health Organisation of Southern Africa and investigations of serious illnesses would, as a result of the links, be referred to the organisation in future.

He said his department

was continually monitoring the threat of diseases in the Ciskei "but unfortunately the present distribution of health facilities no longer matches that of the Ciskei's population and has also been disturbed by continual resettlement of people."

People who were resettled at times brought with them diseases, like the outbreak of measles in the Hewu district, when the affected children had contracted the disease

outside the Ciskei.

Dr Maku said two wards at the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital would be used to treat psychiatric patients.

Social workers in his department had initiated a community self-help nutrition project in schools and depressed areas "and my department is looking to communities to assist it in combating malnutrition which is becoming rife as a result of the prevailing drought."

**Charles Nqakula reports
from the Ciskei Legislative
Assembly**

Training plan a success — Chief

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A manpower development programme was implemented late last year in the Ciskei to secure job opportunities for an improved labour force, the Minister of Justice, Chief H. Z. Njokweni, said at the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday when he presented his policy speech.

Fort Hare University assisted in ensuring a high standard of expertise.

He said: "An orientation-cum-training centre has been established at Mdantsane to ensure a better equipped worker and a satisfied employer.

"Liaison with employee and employer groups in South Africa and careful selection of suitably qualified employees has resulted in an increase in the number of employees leaving the Ciskei," he said.

For the first quarter of the year there had been an eight per cent increase in the number of employees leaving the Ciskei.

"To assist in marketing our labour in South Africa employees must ensure that desertions, walkouts, expulsions and insubordination are eliminated and that productivity is increased," Chief Njokweni said.

He said activities of the manpower development component were increasing every day.

"Already it has become necessary to reconsider the establishment and to increase the number of posts," he said, adding the component was clearly the nucleus for the future Department of Manpower and Development for the Ciskei."

Chief Njokweni said because of more cases be-

ing dealt with by the regional court, it was necessary to have another regional court.

He said from September 1 last year, all legally qualified personnel in his department were paid a special taxable allowance to attain and ensure parity in salaries paid to Ciskeian magistrates, and those paid to their white counterparts in South Africa.

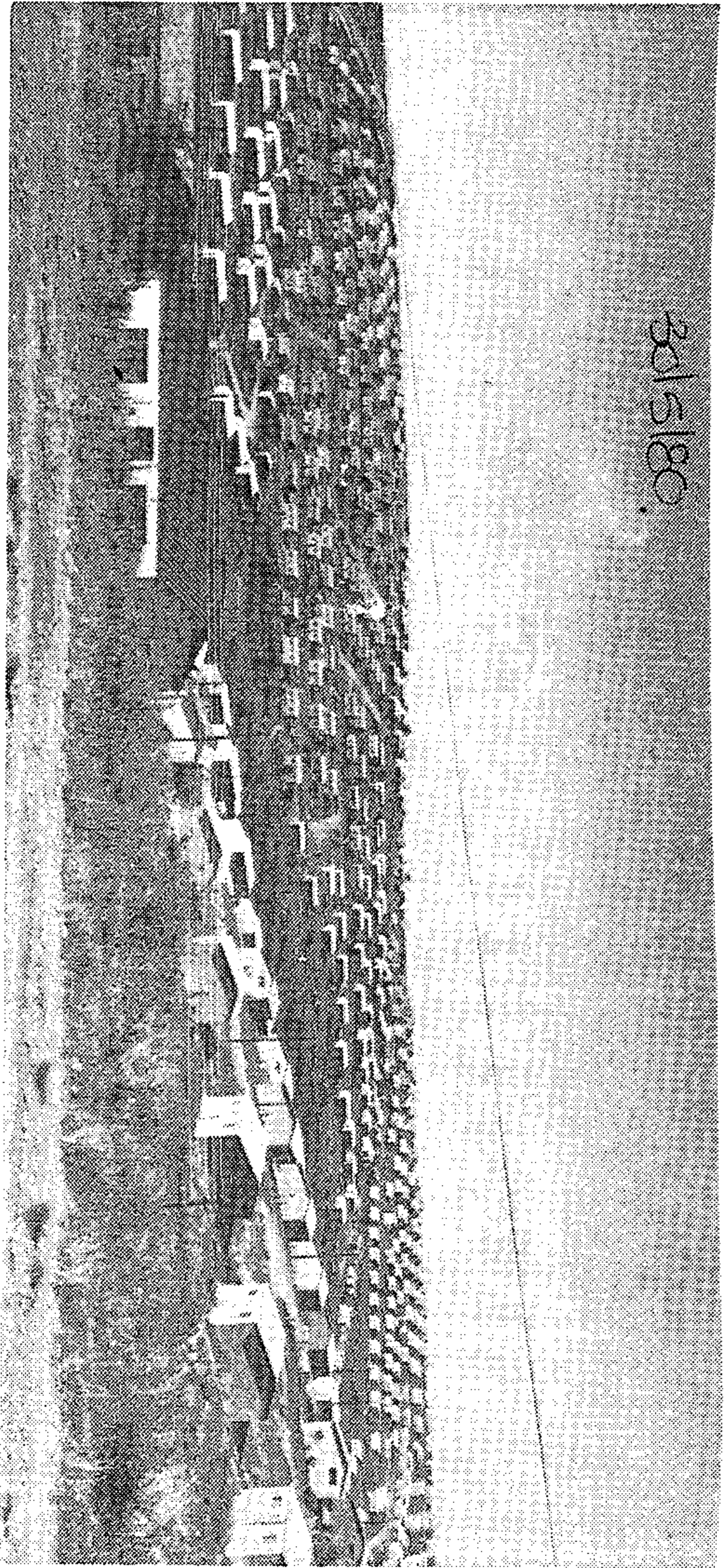
The offices at Middle-drift, Keiskammahoek and Hewu were fully staffed by Ciskeians. The Hewu office was made the first principal grade office in the Ciskei.

His department planned to promote the assistant magistrate at Peddie, who is a Ciskeian, to district magistrate before the end of the year.

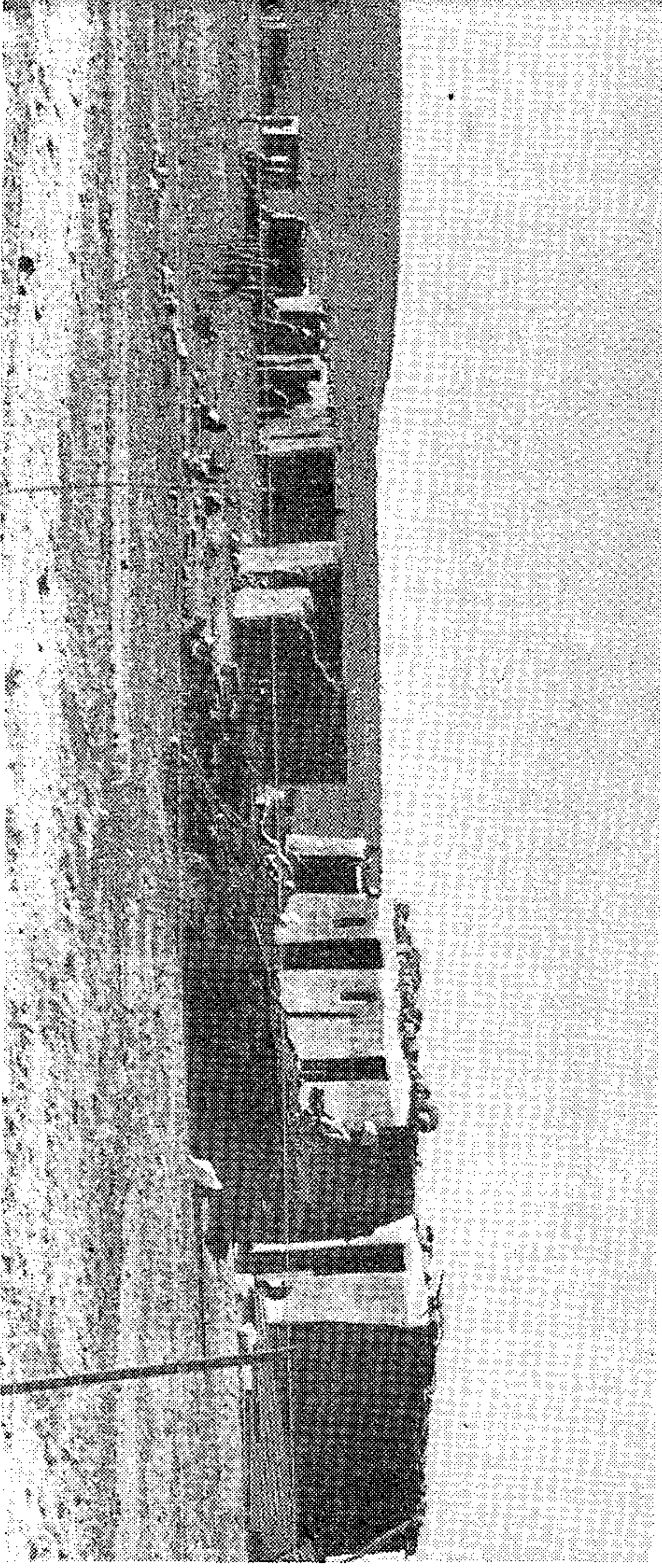
"Wherever possible, Ciskeians have been placed in senior posts and as a part of the training programme, the services of white seconded officers have been retained as advisers," Chief Njokweni said.

The appointment of a full-time law adviser had helped expedite the government's legislative programme.

30/5/80



Mdantsane, near East London, the second largest township in South Africa . . . for its thousands of unemployed, contract labour may be the only way out.



Mud huts at Thornhill resettlement camp . . . the Ciskei's new manpower freedom.

policy may mean more jobs, but even less

Ciskei will market labour by computer

~~105~~ 106 RDM 30/5/80

FACED with growing internal unemployment, the Ciskei Government has embarked on a remarkable new manpower development policy with important consequences — not only for Ciskeians, but South Africa as a whole.

Basically, the policy entails a massive new campaign to market an "improved" Ciskeian labour force on the South African contract labour market.

To this end, Ciskeian workers are to be pre-trained and pre-disciplined, and then "sold" to employers in South Africa through an aggressive marketing campaign as a productive and obedient work force.

Among the major features of the new system will be a central government computer containing a record of every worker — including a disciplinary record — used to process requisitions for labour.

Workers with "bad" work records may be penalised by not being given contracts, and indications are they may also be punished in terms of disciplinary systems to be administered by their chiefs in the Ciskei.

The rationale behind these steps is to prevent intractable workers from spoiling the image of Ciskeian labour.

Much of the new manpower development programme is spelled out in a pamphlet to be distributed soon to employers as part of the Ciskei's promotion campaign.

The pamphlet has been drawn up by the fledgling Department of Manpower Development — still part of the Department of Justice — formed recently to implement the policy.

According to a draft version of the pamphlet, all work seekers are to be registered, and will form a "large labour pool" from which labour will be selected to meet employer requirements when they requisition labour.

Records will be stored in a computer data bank at a central office serving the whole of the Ciskei.

This procedure, the pamphlet says, will enable the Government to "guarantee prompt attention and speedy processing of employers' requisitions for labour".

All work seekers are to be tested psychologically and categorised into three broad work groups: those most suited for manual work; those who could be used for semi-skilled work; and those who could be trained for more advanced types of work.

On receiving a requisition for labour, prospective employees will be computer-selected and summoned to the training centre.

The pamphlet promises: "Preference will be given to those who have the required experience and a clean work record."

All prospective employees

will undergo medical examinations, and the orientation training.

According to the pamphlet, this will be aimed at giving the new employee as much information as possible about the employer and the job being offered "as well as how to behave while away on contract work".

Among information given to workers will be "discipline at work and the consequences of breaking a contract", and "motivation to work well,

ers, who want workers who "give as little trouble as possible".

Workers should be motivated to complete their contracts and to conduct themselves in such a way that employers will insist on asking for Ciskeians for future contracts.

It suggests records should be kept of all misconduct and contract-breaking by workers, and that workers who have proved to be untrustworthy or irresponsible should be blackballed and not given a second chance.

whether all the suggested disciplinary measures will be implemented, but it seems at least some of them will.

According to Mr Du Randt, the proposed disciplinary system to be administered by chiefs is still under investigation, but is definitely being considered.

He confirmed that computerised work records would be kept, but said action taken would depend on the nature of the offence.

"Our idea is not to blackball

disciplinary measures in the system. The employer has three times the offered job, by no means one, a disciplinary step said.

Also, per the basis received from would open exploitation

Referring workers should low-grade jobs type of coercion only necessary policy of separation which forces totally unvi totally inad subsistence."

It was "pa ing" that a ment should which, instead force the \$ ernment in policies, ass with the inherent in

Some fact ranting dis against work flict with th agement of blacks within would serve t er of worker wages and w

She added: lands were t same type of pete with th labour force which the regarded only voirs to serv white South increase still f

RIAAN DE VILLIERS, the Rand Daily Mail's Labour

Correspondent, completes his two-part series on the Ciskei's master-plan to market its labour force in South Africa and overcome the unemployment crisis in the territory.

thereby improving job opportunities for other Ciskeians".

Thereafter, practical training will be offered, with the content decided upon in conjunction with the employer concerned.

Workers will be supplied with a rail warrant, placed on a train, and the employed advised when to expect them. An agreed sum of money will be advanced to each worker, to be refunded after the employee reports for work.

On completion of work, the employer will be expected to make the necessary travel arrangements back to the Ciskei.

Employers are to be issued with a "personal record card" for each employee, and will be expected to add details of any new training given or experience gained — as well as indicate "how the worker performed his duties".

At the end of the contract the worker will return the card for updating of his master record file.

In summary, the pamphlet expresses the hope that employees selected in this way will prove to be "better workers than they have been in the past".

The new policy is based on a document drawn up by the Department of Industrial Psychology at the University of Fort Hare. The study was commissioned by the Ciskei Cabinet and adopted by it last year.

While the document has not been released, it is understood to contain further policy details, including additional disciplinary measures to be taken against workers.

It is believed the report's proposals are based on the blunt premise that industrial growth in the Border and Ciskei itself is too slow to provide jobs for new entrants to the labour market or the backlog of unemployed, and that better exploitation of the contract labour system is the Ciskei's only way out.

It argues that Ciskei labour is not popular among employ-

It also suggests an orientation course for chiefs and headmen, including the promotion of a disciplinary system to punish workers who break their contracts or contravene other rules.

The report is believed to argue that it would be of no use to the Ciskei to train people in skills that could not be marketed, and workers should be trained for manual work even though they may not be keen on it.

In an interview recently, Mr Brian du Randt, the Ciskei Secretary for Justice, said the Ciskei considered its labour force to be its "main export".

"It is our ideal to provide a better and more acceptable Ciskeian worker, better able to compete for available jobs.

"We're marketing our product. Now it's up to employers to accept or reject it."

The policy has already been credited with some success.

In a recent speech in the Legislative Assembly, the Minister of Justice, Chief H Z Njokweni, said liaison with employers in South Africa, and "careful selection of suitably-qualified employers" had resulted in an 8% increase in the number of workers leaving the Ciskei this year.

An orientation centre has been established in Mdantsane, near East London. The computer there will be operating within a few months, and mobile orientation units will be into operation soon.

Mr Du Randt says the policy is unique.

Observers agree — and point out that it appears to hold a number of important implications.

On the one hand, the programme seems likely to win more jobs for Ciskeians, thereby alleviating severe suffering in the territory.

On the other, observers argue, the system is a coercive and authoritarian one, leaving Ciskeians further away from freely selling their labour on a free labour market than before.

At this stage, it is not clear

people completely — there will be a positive element to this, as well, in that we will try to shift people into other jobs to which they are better suited."

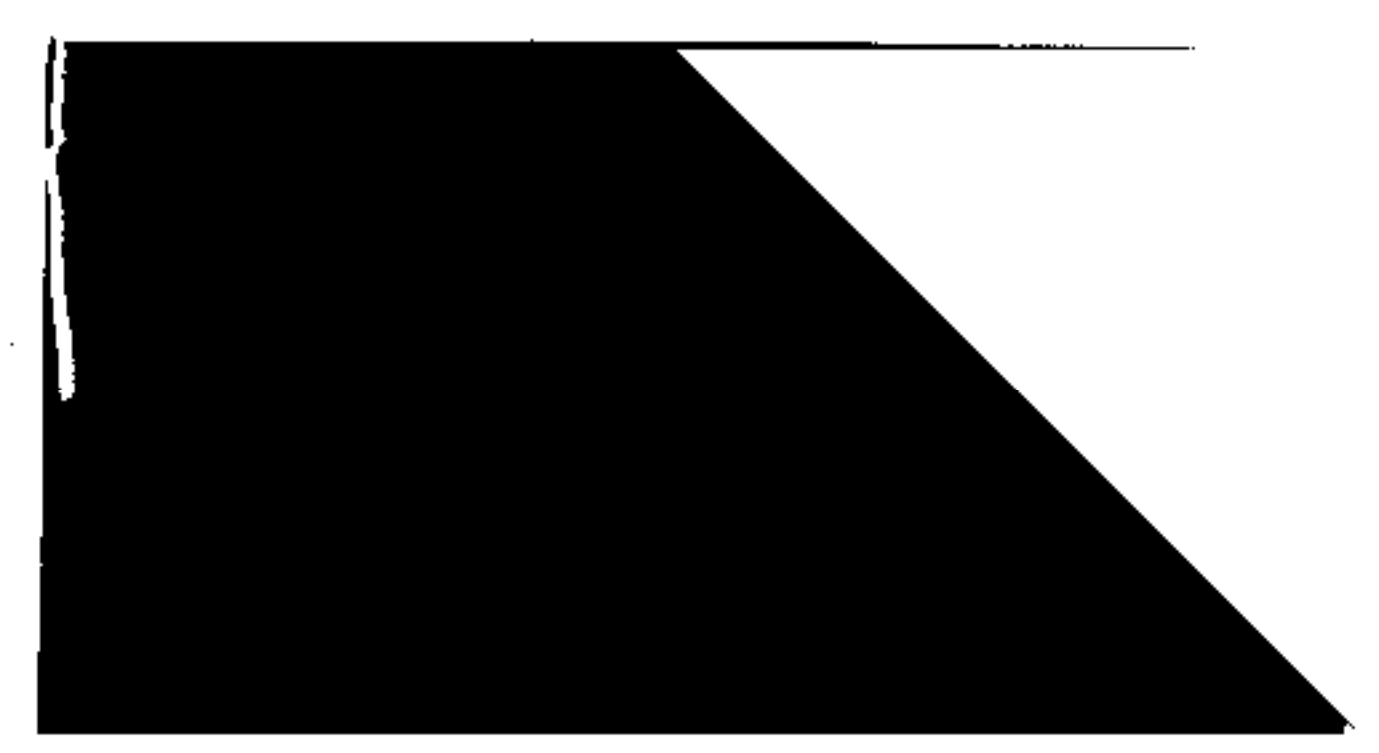
One other implication of the system is that it seems incompatible with the exercise of legal trade union rights by Ciskeians within South Africa.

This impression was reinforced recently by Chief Njokweni when he told the Legislative Assembly:

"To assist in marketing our labour in South Africa, employees must ensure that desertions, walkouts, expulsions and insubordination are eliminated."

These and other aspects of the new policy have come under sharp fire from Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash and an expert on the pass laws and influx control.

"If all the suggested disci-



MSO workers ^{DAILY DISPATCH} 17/9/80 get pay rise ~~105~~ 106

EAST LONDON — Workers of the Mdantsane Special Organisation have been put on the same salary scale as municipal workers doing similar work in East London following continued worker dissatisfaction.

The pay increases were announced in a letter from the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G. de V. Morrison, to the former MP for East London North, Mr John Malcomess.

Dr Morrison revealed that wage staff were granted a ten per cent increase on January 1 and a regrade providing a 15 per cent increase on July 1.

Salaried staff received a 7,5 per cent increase in January and an average 12,5 per cent more in July.

In addition, contract workers are now eligible for an extra month's leave at the end of their three-year contract.

"It can further be reported that the dissatisfaction among the staff has abated and productivity has returned to normal," Dr Morrison wrote.

"Liaison committees have been elected and the wage staff liaison committee has had several meetings."

Dr Morrison also announced that a further R2 million has been earmarked for the development of Mdantsane. This is on top of the R4,5 million allocated for 1979-80 and the R5 million allocated for 1980-81.

The first signs of trouble at MSO were in June last year when reports of a strike were denied by the chief commissioner of Co-operation and Development in the Eastern Cape, Mr D. Hltge.

Non-contract workers were working a three-day week and were reported to be dissatisfied that contract employees and senior officials had retained their full-time jobs and pay.

More than 400 workers were reported to have been laid off.

In April this year 700 workers employed to build houses downed tools after complaints about management's attitude.

General grievances were that workers were being badly treated and being fired or suspended for trivial reasons.

Mr Malcomess said the main problem at the MSO seemed to be that employees were regarded as temporary staff despite some having worked more than 17 years.

"This means to start with that they do not accumulate any pension benefits," Mr Malcomess said.

"I think it is highly undesirable to find a government in 1980 which, by the subterfuge of calling people temporary employees, disposes of all responsibility for ultimate pension benefits."

Also, because they were not civil servants they had no organisational means of fighting their case with the government. — DDR

Blacks

(106)
resent

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bus says

Sebe

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. —

Most black commuters realised they were victims of a segregated social system and developed resentful attitudes to the public transport systems, Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said yesterday.

He was officially opening the Bisho Transport Company bus depot at Zwelitsha, near King William's Town.

Chief Sebe said the urbanisation of black communities was generally designed to secure adequate labour near city industries. "The urban settlement is located within the nearest black state at some site conveniently situated so as not to cause any inconvenience or discomfort to the white urban area of the particular city," he said.

To meet the demands, the site was located far from the industrial area of the city.

"The consequence is that all the black labour employed in the industrial complex is then compelled to commute to and from work by bus or train," Chief Sebe said.

It was because of this that most blacks adopted such a militant attitude to the bus or other transportation companies. They felt they were being held to ransom in a situation over which they had little or no control.

On the recent unrest in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, Chief Sebe criticised the police handling of the situation.

He said when Ciskeians saw someone in a camouflage uniform they recalled the June 1976 Soweto riots.

"When we say they (the police) must not wear camouflage, we know what we say. But to bring that to the minds of the authorities is impossible," he said. "And a dog is not a symbol of peace to Africans."

The Chief Minister said it was "most important" to prevent "agitators" from coming into contact with Ciskeians.

Ciskeians should also be prevented from receiving "inciting pamphlets". Otherwise "there is going to be bloodshed," he warned.

Still on the unrest in the Cape, he said that when faced with those "distressing circumstances", the Government should exercise "considerable restraint in dealing with the volatile problems of bus routes, services and fares."

On the other hand, youths should not stone buses which were for the convenience of society.

A public transportation service should provide proper bus shelters with seats at all key bus stops. — Own Correspondent-Sapa.



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

All answer books must be numbered

Number of books handed in

6

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)

106 10/6/80 ARCUS

Insult: Sebe won't serve on council

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Political Staff

THE Government's plan for a new political dispensation has suffered another blow with Chief Lennox Sebe's announcement that he is not prepared to be involved with the proposed advisory black council.

Chief Sebe has refused to co-operate with the Government because of Mr Hennie Smit's remarks about 'slow thinkers.'

After initial optimism in National Party circles about the success of the proposals during the past few weeks, the plans have taken serious knocks.

Opposition to the proposals from black leaders and the PFP were initially based on the exclusion of blacks from the President's Council.

AGGRAVATED

But Mr Smit aggravated the situation last week with his insulting remarks about the thinking processes of blacks. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, refused to take action.

At the weekend the South African Black Alliance, whose membership includes Inkatha, the Labour Party, which held the majority in the defunct Coloured Represen-

tative Council, the Reform Party, which holds the majority in the South African Indian Council and the majority party in the Qwa Qwa homeland, rejected the proposals.

Yesterday Chief Sebe met Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development in Cape Town.

Chief Sebe told Dr Koornhof Mr Smit's remarks made it impossible for his people to participate in any way in the advisory black council.

'We have no reason to doubt Mr Smit's statement reflects the feelings of the South African Govern-

ment, as it was he whom the South African Government sent to Ciskei last year to represent the Government and to speak officially on its behalf at the opening of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

STATE OF MIND

'There was always a suspicion that this second council (the black council) was to have been a body of inferior status and this latest disclosure makes it clear it is not only a body of inferior status but also a body for whom the South African Government considers inferior.'

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t be used for written all point pen is accept- may be used only for for diagrams, for which
on each separate sheet e sheets additional to used.

WARNING

- 1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
- 2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- 3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- 4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

White officials must show loyalty — Sebe

DALEY DISP 2/6/80 106

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

— Every departure of a white official from the Ciskei was accompanied by so much publicity which was unfavourable to the government that it was often assumed a white official had no future in the Ciskei, Chief Sebe said in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

He said it was also assumed the Ciskei Government was the party was at fault.

His government had avoided going to the press on many instances with its own allegations against the officers concerned because doing so would be lacking in dignity.

"We have no desire to enter into a verbal wrangle across the front pages of a newspaper," he said.

Many white officials were, however, happy in

the Ciskei.

"What we do demand is undivided loyalty and ability. Men with divided loyalties between the Ciskei and Pretoria can never be happy and we cannot be blamed for that unhappiness."

Chief Sebe said his government expected to get men of experience, leadership and an ability to impart knowledge.

For such men, and the Ciskei had many of them, the government would fight to see they got their just deserts and Ciskeian officials would even be sacrificed before such seconded officials would be allowed to leave.

He said there was a dire shortage of qualified men and the Department of Co-operation and Development did not have sufficient qualified staff to allocate to the Ciskei to

implement development programmes.

The CLA had considered 19 Bills during the session and all but one had gone through the third reading and would be submitted to the State President in due course for ratification.

Chief Sebe said the CLA had refused to authorise the promulgation of the Ciskeian General Law Amendment Bill 1980. It had referred it back to the Department of Justice because it felt the word "African" should be substituted for "Black".

"It appears from discussion which took place when this Bill was presented for its second reading that it was the opinion of this House that in all Bills presented here in which reference is made to Ciskeians, the term 'African' should be used," he said. — DDR

Applications for labour should also be addressed to:

Secretary for Justice,
Private Bag X518,
ZWELITSHA,
5608.

Notice required

The ideal period of notice required is two to four weeks. However, depending on the type of labour required, this period may be shortened. Employers should discuss the matter with either of the abovementioned officials.

Summary

The Ciskei Manpower Development Programme is designed to assist both the Ciskei Government and the employers of contract labour by simplifying the recruitment procedure and by supplying labour better suited to meet the employers' needs.

It should be appreciated that only orientation and simple basic training can be given—more specific training will have to be given by the employer. It is nevertheless expected that employees selected in the prescribed manner will prove to be better workers than they have been in the past.

Annexure 2 CISKEI MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
ADVERTISEMENT, DAILY DISPATCH, 30.01.81

~~219~~
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Labour's 'Siege City'

Adm
3/10/60

NOBODY in East London took terribly much notice this March when Mr Thozamile Gqweta, a former furniture salesman, moved his branch of the South African Allied Workers Union into offices in the city.

By August, many people, including the Minister of Manpower Utilisation and most employers, were taking a great deal of notice.

In those five months, the union's membership had grown from 5 000 to 15 000, according to Mr Gqweta. Employers confirm that it has grown at a "flabbergasting" rate.

And East London, never a centre of worker action, had seen a spate of strikes in factories in which employers resisted the union.

Suddenly, East London had moved to labour's centre-stage. It had seen one of the most startling growths in worker militancy in many a year.

This was all the more remarkable in an area which had hardly experienced unionism and where unemployment in Mdantsane township runs at an estimated 30%.

To some, it quickly became labour's siege city, with a rapidly growing and "militant" union on one side and nervous employers and the Government on the other, determined to keep it out.

Certainly the authorities think the area is important. Mr Gqweta has been arrested twice — once by Ciskeian and once by South African authorities.

Worker leaders at three oth-

perhaps for something more militant," argues an East Cape worker.

None of this is likely to please companies or Government authorities. The Government obviously believes that SAAWU is beyond the union pale and many employers see it as a dangerous mass movement with a distinct tinge of black militancy.

Mr Gqweta rejects these assertions. He doggedly insists that "our prime goal is the security of the individual worker on the factory floor".

And he adds that SAAWU wants to negotiate with employers, not confront them. The way to achieve worker security is to achieve recognition, he says.

He goes on to blame the strike wave on Government and employer hostility. "There would be no trouble here if employers were prepared to negotiate with us."

SAAWU is one of the new breed of black union which have recently sprung to prominence. It has sprung from nowhere and, like Macwusa in Port Elizabeth, it is not a product of years of careful study of Western European and American union tactics and strategy.

Its growth may herald an important new trend — the sudden rise of seemingly untrained, but effective, mass unions.

"Mainstream" black unions — perhaps for something more militant," argues an East Cape worker.

SAAWU has broken many of those rules — for now, with amazing success. It could, as some unionists predict, run out of steam and collapse, but there are few signs of that yet.

Department of Manpower Utili- sation's divisional inspector in East London, Mr J Bam, says his office has urged SAAWU to register.

He is obviously concerned that the union isn't registered and that concern is shared by his Minister.

He adds that his staff are actively engaged in trying to encourage employers to use liaison committees, a move which, unintentionally or by design, would weaken the union.

"If there is a strike we go in and tell the employer through his liaison committee," he says.

Many employers are also alarmed, more so because the union's emergence has coincided with a rash of strikes.

While they never spread into the sort of strike wave which hit Uitenhage this year, an increasing number of companies were affected. At least 10 East London companies have experienced strikes this year.

The most recent occurred last week at Wilson Rowntree, where about 1 500 workers were downed.

With few exceptions, employers have reacted by dismissing all strikers and replacing them with new recruits from the Mdantsane unemployment queues.

There are certainly enough unemployed about — strike-hit employers point to crowds of up to 3 000 job-seekers at their gates the morning after a strike.

Some employers blame

Some, like National Converter Industries, simply take a hard line. They say the union "promised its members the earth" and lost out. That, the company argues, is the end of the matter.

Others insist they are prepared to talk and have shown "patience and restraint" in dealing with it. But they say that a "militant splinter group" in the union is provoking confrontation.

Mr Gqweta denies these charges. The union leadership, he insists, does not tell workers what to do. It merely informs SAAWU committees of the progress of negotiations at their plants and, while it offers advice, it leaves it up to them to decide what action to take.

The union is democratic, he says, and besides, a man with his head is not terribly eager to go looking for a third.

The union plays no role in urging workers to strike, he says.

But he insists that SAAWU does control its members. "We insist on discipline. Our workers have many grievances and the situation is tense, but we tell them these must wait until we win recognition and they must be patient."

"If we are negotiating with a company we tell them that they must not arrive late for work, they mustn't get drunk and they must accept instructions."

Not all employers see SAAWU as a menace. Says one: "I can't buy this prepared to re- seriously of th- I obviously anybody who majority of my one. But some so- fear that most ingness to ta- delaying tactic for Governme- "It may be the out until Marc- ter asked ther- local man. He believes mon front" ag- alive and well Time will tel- tain is that th- antipathy to SA- It is easy to like SAAWU's meat for East employers."

Some also say that more companies are willing to talk to the union — that attitudes have softened.

Certainly, many employers are now talking to SAAWU. Some of the strike-hit factories have opened talks on reinstatement of strikers. A few companies are discussing the recognition of SAAWU committees.

The union believes this has occurred because "employers have learned from the strikes". There are less strikes now because companies are talking, it says.

But, while companies are prepared to talk to the union, most become non-committal when asked whether they are becoming one.

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SAAWU: the tough new breed (134) (134) (134)

er factories face charges in the courts and recently 126 workers at National Converter Industries were convicted of attending an illegal meeting after a strike there.

At one strike, police took it upon themselves to call individually on strikers at one firm, exhorting them to return.

And Minister Fanie Botha was moved to fly to East London for urgent talks at which he urged employers not to deal with unregistered unions and to

have always operated accordingly to a carefully-laid down strategy. They have battled manfully in terms of this strategy to carefully build up support on the shop floor.

They stress the need not to spread their meagre resources too thinly and to fight those battles which the unions have some prospect of winning.

Once a SAAWU committee is elected, workers demand the disbandment of the committees — “they are totally ineffective — all they talk about is boots and overalls,” says Mr Gqweta.

WHAT is SAAWU? The organisation is a new factor on the labour scene and some explanation is in order.

The union was born out of a split in the Black Allied Workers Union (BAWU), a black-consciousness oriented organisation, towards the end of 1978.

The split occurred when a substantial number of BAWU members rejected the union's “blacks-only” constitution and decided to form a non-racial union.

“We believe the country has a non-racial future and we must therefore be totally non-racial,” says SAAWU national organiser Mr Thozamile Gqweta.

It is a general union organising everyone from steel workers to domestic servants, but plans to split into separate individual unions in time.

From the time of the split until early this year, the union was active in East London but was not a significant force. By March this year it had accumulated about 5 000 members, according to Mr Gqweta. Its chief problem was that it could not find an office in which to meet workers.

The turning point came in March, when the union finally found offices. It was then that “workers began flocking to us,” he says.

Soon afterwards, SAAWU formed a close working relationship with the African Food and Canning Workers Union, a Cape Town-based union which had opened a branch in East London.

Co-operation grew when AFWU's branch secretary, Mr Bonisile Norushe, was detained by police. SAAWU office-bearers stepped into the breach and temporarily took over administering the union.

Mr Norushe is still in detention and the links have grown. Employers complain that “we can't distinguish between the two unions”.

Soon after the union found its offices, Mr Gqweta was joined by two workers, Mr Sifa Njikalana and Mr Xolani Kota, who were fired from SATV, a local company — for union activities, they allege.

The union has few of the trappings of other unions, with their sophisticated bargaining

handbooks and other worker education material. But it is certainly a force to be reckoned with.

Mr Gqweta says he began his union work by standing outside factories, urging workers to join.

But, after a while, “workers began coming on their own”. It is now up to a core of SAAWU members in each plant to organise their fellow-workers.

The union does not ask for recognition from companies until it has organised 60%-80% of the plant's workers.

At that stage a SAAWU committee is elected at the plant and management is sent a letter asking it to recognise this committee. The fact that some 20 firms have received letters is a clear indication of union growth.

Unlike most other unions, SAAWU does not raise worker grievances with management until it receives recognition. Workers, says Mr Gqweta, are urged to “be patient” about grievances until employers are prepared to talk.

SAAWU's chief method of sustaining membership interest is the holding of mass worker meetings. These are used, says Mr Gqweta “to educate workers on the purpose of a union and to increase their commitment”.

But union meetings are now rare because of official disapproval and the union relies on meetings with its committees in the various plants to maintain communication.

Committees come into the union offices regularly, are briefed and return to inform their members of developments and ask them to decide on action.

One important aspect of the union is its links with the East London black community and its emphasis on “mass participation.”

Under officials ride on buses encouraging workers to sing union songs and workers are encouraged to drop in on the office during weekends — many do.

It is this union, which seems amateurish and doomed to immediate failure at first glance, which prompted Minister Botha to fly urgently to East London this month.

Year	AVERAGE COST PER INPATIENT DAY (Rands)				
	Groote Schuur	Red Cross	Victoria	Woodstock	
1970	18,83	17,76	13,97	15,70	
1971	21,57	19,57	15,08	16,68	
1972	23,43	21,12	15,45	15,84	
1973	27,80	24,01	19,12	15,56	
1974	33,10	26,54	17,77	17,62	
1975	36,94	33,93	27,28	22,51	
1976	47,42	n/a	n/a	n/a	

Note:

1) n/a = not available

DD 20/2/81
CNDC opens 1 212 jobs

THE ASSEMBLY — A total of 1 212 jobs were created by the Ciskei National Development Corporation in the 1979-80 financial year.

This was disclosed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday when he replied to a question from Mrs Helen Suzman (PFM Houghton).

Dr Koornhof said the CNDC had created 212 jobs in agriculture, 653 in industry, 273 in commerce and 64 in transport.

Expenditure
 daily units + 1/3 out-
 patient attendance
 Hospital Group
 1970 - 1976
 Hospital Services
 1970-1975

ATTENDANCE

Year	Day Hospitals	Groote Schuur	Red Cross	Victoria	Woodstock
1970	0,98	6,28	5,92	4,65	5,23
1971	1,25	7,19	6,52	5,03	5,89
1972	1,94	7,81	7,04	5,13	5,28
1973	2,39	9,30	8,01	6,34	5,18
1974	2,40	11,03	8,84	5,92	5,87
1975	2,77	12,31	11,31	9,09	7,50
1976	3,15	15,80	n/a	n/a	n/a
1977	3,40	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: Average cost per outpatient attendance = 1/3 average cost per inpatient day for all except Day Hospitals.

For Day Hospitals: Average cost per outpatient attendance =
 Net expenditure
 Number of outpatient attendances

Sources: Day Hospitals : DHO Head Office Records.
 Others: As for Table 4.4

These costs are intended to give a general indication of the relative cost savings by treating a patient at the Day Hospitals. Until such time as hospital cost data improve in quality, a more scientific analysis is not possible. The cost figures given may bear very little relation to the true value of resources used in the care of patients.

Provincial hospitals services to both inpatients and outpatients are not free. The charges for outpatient treatment at all CPA institutions are listed in Table 3.6 Day Hospitals are classed as non-teaching institutions. If patients currently attending the Day Hospitals had been forced to attend another non-teaching hospital outpatient department there would have been no difference in the tariffs they would have to pay. If they had attended a teaching hospital, the difference in charge is not great. If, on the other hand, the patients had been unwilling to wait in long queues, they would have to consult private doctors. Many patients interviewed at Groote Schuur and the Day Hospitals said they attended these institutions as they could not afford the R6 and R7 fees they were required to pay a doctor in private practice. While price discrimination is possible to the advantage of less wealthy patients, it would be more likely to exist in charging for procedures than for ordinary consultation. Added to the cost of private consultation is the cost to the patient of purchasing prescribed drugs. Drugs are dispensed in Provincial institutions at no extra cost to the patient.

Table (3.6)

CHARGES FOR OUTPATIENT TREATMENT AT ALL CAPE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS as at 1st April, 1976.

1. NORMAL OUTPATIENT CHARGES	Teaching hospital (Rands)	Non-teaching hospital (Rands)
Gross monthly income (Rands)		
0-50	0,50	0,50
50-100	1,00	1,00
100-200	4,00	3,00
200 +	8,00	6,00

Notes:

1. Social pensioners are exempt from payment. Social pensioners include: old age pensioners, oudstryder pensioners, those receiving: family allowance; maintenance grants or disability grants.
2. Patients with monthly incomes in excess of R240 are not treated at Provincial Hospitals except in the case of emergency or where treatment required can only be obtained at a Provincial Hospital.
3. Patients on any form of medical insurance are not normally treated at Provincial Hospitals.

EAST LONDON — The R100 million South African spectacle frame market will undergo a radical change this year when a new factory goes into production in Dimbaza in the Ciskei.

The new industry, manufacturing high quality ophthalmic spectacle frames to international standards of finish and fashion, will be the only one of its kind in Africa.

The development has been put together by Mr John Smeddle and Mr Ken Dreisenstock with the co-operation and assistance of the Ciskei National Development Corporation.

It involved buying two American companies (US Optical Manufacturing Co and Imperial Optical Manufacturing Co) and all the capital equipment used in the manufacturing process at Florida-based factories.

The transfer of equipment from the United States to Southern Africa involves over 300 units of capital machinery, packed into 75 ocean containers.

The purchase also includes the Imperial, Regency, USO and Spectrum brand names.

The Ciskei company will be known as the US Optical Manufacturing Co and the shares will be owned by the CNDC, Mr Smeddle and Mr Dreisenstock.

The establishment of the factory at Dimbaza has been welcomed by the Ciskei Government as the manufacture of spectacle frames is highly labour intensive.

The company will provide employment for almost 200 people when the factory reaches full production levels. The first products are expected to reach retailers in June.

The chairman, Mr Smeddle, emphasised the factory represented a totally new industry for the area and for Southern Africa.

He added: "Against the background of sanctions

Spectacle frame factory in Dimbaza

DD 7/4/81

(106)

threats by the UN, the establishment of the factory is another step on the road to Southern Africa's independence from foreign imports."

All spectacle frames of this quality have previously had to be imported into South Africa.

The ophthalmic spectacle frame industry is big business in South Africa, where official figures indicate that more than half the population needs corrective spectacles or lenses.

In America, 56 per cent of the population, including children, wear corrective lenses (a total of 123.8 million people).

Of those, 43 per cent are men and 57 per cent women (important in the marketing of fashion and designer frames).

In South Africa, official figures indicate that 52 per cent of the population needs corrective spectacles or lenses.

In 1980 the cif value of the 3.84 million imported frames, mountings and parts for spectacles, goggles and the like exceeded R9 million — and that does not include sunglasses.

The number of frame units sold in 1980 represented a 63 per cent growth over 1979.

If the number of spectacle frames sold in 1980 (approximately two million) were sold at an

average retail price of R50, the total market would be worth approximately R100 million.

Since his retirement in 1977 as chairman of the Reed Corporation, Mr Smeddle has been actively involved in a search for development and investment opportunities, particularly in the Ciskei.

He and his partner, Mr Dreisenstock, were responsible for the highly successful Wembley Balls factory in Dimbaza.

Based in Johannesburg, Mr Dreisenstock is the managing director of Playtime International Holdings (Pty) and of Metrotoy (Pty), the largest manufacturer and distributor of toys and games in South Africa, a range which includes Monopoly, Scrabble, and Corgi.

Mr Dreisenstock's selling organisation will be responsible for the local marketing of the frames which will come from US Optical's Dimbaza factory.

— DDR.

Warning to lazy civil servants

ZWELITSHA — Ciskei's Deputy Chief Minister, the Rev W. Xaba said yesterday all civil servants would have to pull up their socks because after independence laziness would not be tolerated by the government.

He was speaking at the inauguration of new recruits for Instika Yesizwe (Pillars of the Nation) near here.

Mr Xaba said in Israel men and women who had passed matric had to undergo military training and all men, regardless of their professions had to do a 30-day military stint each year.

"As I see things, this

could well be the case in Ciskei after independence. If I were the Chief Minister I would insist that the first group that should undergo military training should be cabinet members, chiefs and headmen.

"I would like to warn all those people who say they are working for the government just to earn a living but not putting their souls and determination into their jobs, that after independence they will have to think again or start moving out of the Ciskei right now."

The Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said blacks wanted freedom

for their people, though they differed in their approach toward that goal.

He said the struggle for justice in the Ciskei would not end with his generation but would be pursued by those who would follow after the present generation had left the scene.

"The struggle at this stage in the development of this country can safely be left in the hands of myself and my fellow politicians.

"The intrusion of the youth into the arena of struggle merely confuses the issue and clouds the objective." — SAPA.

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USA

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Spell out union policy Sebe told

PORT ELIZABETH — The independent South African Allied Workers' Union, which claims a membership of more than 75 000 workers in East London and Durban, has challenged the Ciskei Government to spell out what its policy on trade unions will be after independence.

A resolution adopted at Saawu's national congress in Durban this week said it rejected the "abhorrent system of bantustanisation which makes foreigners of us in the land of our birth."

Although it demanded to know what the policy towards trade unions would be in independent Ciskei, Saawu said it did not recognise this independence.

The resolution condemned the arbitrary eviction of workers from their homes by supporters of the ruling parties of the homelands, including

Ciskei, and the practice of detaining workers and their leaders without trial. It demanded an explanation why workers were not allowed to hold meetings in Mdantsane.

Speaking from Durban, the union's general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine, said Saawu had come under a great deal of harassment from Ciskei and warned that the territory's government would face problems if it did not come to terms with Saawu.

The congress also demanded the release of the "internationally accepted leader of South Africa," Nelson Mandela, reaffirmed its stand against registration and called for the abolition of the pass laws and migrant labour system.

It called for a national minimum wage for all workers, regardless of sex or colour, of R50 a week in rural areas and R2 an hour in urban areas. — DDC.

Overtime wages too low say bus drivers

DAILY DISPATCH
15/5/81

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EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Transport Corporation has had difficulties finding drivers to man the late night special buses, which are operated on an overtime basis.

Bus drivers say this is because of a wage dispute which had arisen between management and drivers but Mr Hans Kaiser, the group manager of CTC, has denied this.

A bus driver who did not wish to be named as he is an employee of the firm, told the Daily Dispatch yesterday that several drivers had refused to work overtime because they were unhappy with their wages.

He said bus drivers in King William's Town were being paid R15 a week

more than those in East London and they had consulted management with this grievance.

Mr Kaiser, however, said the problems with overtime were a separate domestic issue.

He said late night shift drivers had experienced problems getting home after finishing their shifts. He added that arrangements had been made to provide additional transport for the late night drivers and that the problem had now been solved.

Mr Kaiser admitted that employees had raised certain aspects regarding their conditions of employment and said these were presently under consideration. — DDR

Saawu alleges Ciskei favours sweet union

DALEY DSP 16/5/81

Union

CAPE TOWN — The vice-president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), Mr Sisa Njikelana, has alleged here that East London sweet workers belonging to the union are being forced, while in detention in the Ciskei, to join the rival Sweet Workers Union.

Mr Njikelana was speaking at a rally of 400 students at the University of Cape Town held in support of 500 workers who have been dismissed by Wilson-Rowntree in East London.

The rally, which was punctuated by clenched fist salutes and "freedom" slogans was also addressed by Ms Zora Mehlemakulu, of the General Workers Union, and Mr Tony Karron, a member of the UCT Committee, supporting the dismissed workers.

Mr Njikelana said the Ciskei Security Police, the South African state and Wilson-Rowntree management were working together in an effort to crush Saawu. He alleged that an anonymous memorandum detailing methods of undermining Saawu had been distributed to all East London employers, and that Wilson-Rowntrees management had given the Ciskei security police a list of workers they wanted detained. Twenty four workers are in detention.

Saawu an unregistered

trade union which claims a membership of 75 000, has become a powerful force among East London black workers over the past year.

The present dispute arose after three workers were dismissed for refusing to fix a machine.

Wilson-Rowntree management insists the workers dismissed themselves.

Mr Njikelana strongly denied this.

"Where would you get people dismissing themselves in an area of massive unemployment such as East London, he told the UCT rally. "That would be suicide. The workers were arbitrarily dismissed by management."

He said Wilson-Rowntree had also accused Saawu of intimidating workers into joining the Union. He said Saawu considered this allegation in a serious light and had referred the matter to its lawyers.

He said three large British trade unions were to meet with Wilson-Mackintosh, the Wilson-Rowntree parent company, on Monday to pressurise the company into reinstating all the dismissed workers, unconditionally.

The three British trade unions are the Transport and General Workers Union, the General and Municipal Workers Union and the Shop Distributors and Allied Workers

Brigadier Charles Sebe, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service, denied the allegations, saying that charges of sabotage and arson were being investigated against the 24 detainees.

"There will be a docket on the desk of the Attorney-General next week in which the charges against these men will be spelled out," he said. "What connection do we have with the Sweet Workers Union? Why should we interfere in their affairs? There is no logic in that."

Brigadier Sebe said he was not interested in whether the detainees were members of Saawu.

He said Saawu were not trade unionists, but were hiding behind the cloak of trade unionism.

He denied the Ciskei was working hand in hand with Wilson-Rowntree management and the South African state.

"There is no joint venture to crush the upheaval which has resulted from the activities of Saawu. Mr Njikelana is speaking out of his lips not out of his brains," he said.

The Wilson-Rowntree management in East London were approached for comment yesterday on Mr Njikelana's remarks. They said a statement would be issued. — DDC-DDR.

Talks on Border Ciskei problems

W.P.R. x
30/5/81
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Weekend Post Reporter

EAST LONDON — Talks on problems shared by Ciskei and the Border were held last week by the Mayor of East London, Mr Donald Card, and an official of the homeland government.

Mr Card, who refused to identify the official, said the talks centred mainly on economic problems.

"The whole thing boiled down to the unemployment problem, about which both Ciskei and ourselves are worried," he said.

"As far as we are concerned, any help we can get from Ciskei in solving this problem will be appreciated."

Mr Card said the discussions also included talks about the possibilities of economic co-operation between Ciskei and Border.

"I realise that from Ciskei's point of view a co-prosperity zone in the area is seen as a second best," he said.

"Ciskei wanted the corridor within its boundaries."

An official of the Ciskeian Government also attended as an observer at a meeting last week of local government, industry and commerce to discuss economic problems of the Border.

"This is all very encouraging," said Mr Card. "It means Ciskei is getting the opportunity to see the problems facing Border from our point of view."

Hans 10
Border area manufacturing industry

9/10/81

*3. Mr. M. A. TARR asked the Minister
of Statistics:

What is the total annual salary and wage bill for the manufacturing industry in (a) the Border area (Region 0602) and (b) Ciskei (Region 1301)?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Statistics):

(a) R61 504 000.

(b) R360 000.

Latest available information—1976 Census of Manufacturing.

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Ciskei jobs

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in past ~~100~~

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KING WILLIAM'S TOWN —
The Ciskeian National Development Corporation (CNDC) has, in the past five years, stimulated an investment of about R100 million, according to an announcement today by Mr Frans Meisenholl, general manager of the CNDC.

He said the corporation began its activities in April 1976, with an investment of some R12 million already made in the Ciskei through the Xhosa Development Corporation.

"Today, the activities of the CDNC have already stimulated an investment in the Ciskei of R113 million," he said.

This investment, he said, had created 12 100 jobs. This meant that the cost per job opportunity was R9 363 — "low by any standards".

Mr Meisenholl said that by applying a multiplying factor of 1½ jobs created outside industry for every one created in industry, and multiplying this by six, the average of a Ciskeian family, it meant that 96 000 people had directly benefited from an improved standard of living because of the CNDC's activities.

"This is what development is all about — improving standards of living, creating a strong middle class, curbing the outflow of capital from the Ciskei and training the people," Mr Meisenholl said.

Sebe told to stay out of labour issues

003/11/21

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EAST LONDON — Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the president of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu), has called on Major-General Charles Sebe, the head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services to stay out of labour matters.

He was commenting on a speech at the weekend in which General Sebe said the strike at the Dunlop Flooring factory, in which 500 workers lost their jobs, was initiated by Saawu.

General Sebe said Saawu had told the workers that they should be given back their pensions because when the Ciskei became independent the Ciskei Government would gain possession and control of the money. Mr Gqweta said it was "absolute rubbish" to say Saawu

had initiated the pensions issue. He said labour unrest over pensions was being felt throughout the country, among non-Saawu factories and even unorganised factories.

"The Dunlop strike was never initiated by Saawu members. Non-union members were in the forefront because union members do not want to give management an excuse to victimise them.

"Many of the workers came to Saawu after the strike and we tried to organise them where we could."

Mr Gqweta asked why General Sebe had so much to say on the subject of labour because "where does a policeman feature in the whole labour scene?"

Mr Gqweta said the problem with strikes such as the one at Dunlop was that management refused to speak with the elected union of the workers or even to the workers themselves.

Management won't even discuss the issue — its only means of communication with the workers is to leave a message on the noticeboard. What options does it leave the workers?"

Mr Gqweta said it was clear from General Sebe's version of the Dunlop strike that he was protecting the employers. "Why has he not asked the workers what happened?"

Spokesmen for management were unavailable for comment yesterday evening. — DDR

DD 4/11/81

Sebe: labour is CCIS priority

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KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— It was a display of ignorance to tell the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services (CCIS) to stay out of labour matters, the Director General of State Security, Major-General Charles Sebe, said yesterday.

He was reacting to a statement by Mr Thozamile Gqweta, president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) in which Mr Gqweta had asked where a policeman featured in the whole labour scene. Mr Gqweta had been reacting to an accusation by General Sebe that Saawu members had initiated a recent strike at the Dunlop factory in East London by telling workers the Ciskei would gain control of their pension money after independence.

"He does not have his priorities straight," General Sebe said yesterday.

"He forgets my work is to maintain law and order and the integrity and stability of the state.

"He does not realise that labour is one of the priorities of this organisation (the CCIS), because labour is one of the targets of the communists, as was stated by Engels and Trotsky the founders of communism."

He wanted to warn the people of Mdantsane against infiltration by communist elements through the labour front, General Sebe said.

"We have to probe into labour. We know what happened at Dunlop. We had to acquaint ourselves with that subject," General Sebe said.—DDR

250 jobs offered to Mdantsane workers

EAST LONDON— The Ciskei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Reverend W. M. Xaba, has invited Mdantsane residents to apply for jobs at the Dunlop Flooring factory here by reporting to the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CCIS) offices in Zwelitsha this morning.

Mr Xaba announced that there were 250 job opportunities at the factory after delivering his main address at the Mdantsane regional independence celebrations on Saturday.

About 500 workers at the

factory lost their jobs two weeks ago after striking in demand of the return of their pension contributions. The general manager of the company, Mr N. Yeadon, said last week that recruitment to replace the fired workers was going well.

Mr Xaba congratulated the management of Dunlop for its stand against what he called "evil righteousness."

He said applicants for the jobs should be able to read and write English and should have passed standard three. The jobs

were for Mdantsane residents, he said, adding that they should report at the Zwelitsha offices of the Ciskei Central Intelligence in zone six to be "guided about these job opportunities."

Mr Xaba said he sympathised with those who had lost their jobs after being misled by irresponsible people. "These hungry stomachs are the responsibility of the Ciskeian government," he said.

He appealed to Ciskeians not to accept anything that came before them without finding out what the government thought about it and said they should always seek the government's guidance.

"Do not listen to self-styled leaders. They will lead you to nowhere because their time is doomed," he said.

Mr Yeadon was unavailable for comment — DDR

Employees misled says Dunlop chief

EAST LONDON — Mr N. Yeadon, the general manager of Dunlop Flooring, said in a telex statement yesterday that the government's decision to drop the controversial Bill to preserve pension contributions until retirement should resolve once and for all the problems, which have arisen over the issue.

Commenting on the strike at his factory which has been over the pensions issue, Mr Yeadon said it was extremely unfortunate that the workers had been completely mis-

guided by some irresponsible elements who, it was obvious, by having incited them to an illegal strike, did not have the existing and long-term welfare of the workers at heart but some other motive.

"We sent telegrams to our employees, as any responsible employer would do, to inform previous members of our workforce, who had much to lose, to make up their minds quickly or suffer the consequences of not having jobs to come back to." — DDR.

Mdantsane pair tell of stoning by labourers

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(106)

EAST LONDON — Two employees of a wholesale concern in Mdantsane described last night how their van was stoned by angry casual labourers who claimed they had been underpaid.

Mr Joel Dasheka, a trainee manager at Nolzwe Wholesalers, and the manager, Mr Stanley Africa, said the four workers had been hired for two days to cart bags of sugar to the shop from Mount Ruth station.

When they were paid they accepted the money but said they had been

paid more in the past. They refused to accept an explanation that the rates had been laid down by the head office in Queenstown. "They told me I was responsible" Mr Dasheka said.

He said the workers waited at the gate as he and Mr Africa drove out in a van. They stoned them, breaking the van's windows.

Mr Dasheka said he drove to the Mdantsane police station. The police accompanied them to the firm, but the workers had disappeared. — DDR



Mr Stanley Africa shows one of the rocks used by the labourers to stone their van. Seated behind the broken window is Mr Joel Dasheka.

By Anthony Swift

THE STATE of dependency of the Ciskei, which next month gains its "independence" from Pretoria, is underscored by a report on the economy of one small region of the nation-to-be.

The report establishes that while most adults leave to find work, benefiting the industries of other regions, a major impediment to the development of their home area is an acute shortage of labour.

The report, based on research in the remote Amatola Valley is an interim finding of the Institute of Social and Economic Research of Rhodes University.

The researchers, led by Professor Simon Bekker, found that 10 percent of the homes in 13 villages stood empty most of the year, while their owners migrated to other areas for work.

Most adults between the ages of 20 and 60 from the homes that are occupied also live and work away, mainly in towns and cities, with one in six of the men working on the mines. Only a quarter of the men in this age group and 40 percent of the women live at home, and more than half

Ciskei — nation without a work force

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of them are unemployed.

Migration has made the region a land of the very young and the very old: one third of the population is under 10 and more than half the effective heads of households are over 60 years of age. Resident adults are not only older, they are also less educated than those who leave.

Threequarters of the householders are dependent on money sent from outside the area, with one in three dependent for more than half of their incomes on outside sources.

Nearly 40 percent of the people have a per-capita monthly income of less than R10. Almost everyone in the area eats a cereal based main meal, with meat hardly featuring in their diet.

While threequarters of the homesteads in the area

undertake dryland cultivation of gardens not all the available land in the area is cultivated.

Reasons are the shortage of labour, due to the migration of adults, the shortage of draught cattle for ploughing and the shortage of cash.

The report notes that effective agricultural extension services are hampered as the official who has been in the Amatola Basin since June last year has no transport. Only a third of residents knew who he was and four-fifths said he did not help them.

The final report of the institute, which was commissioned by the Agricultural and Rural Development Research Institute of Fort Hare, will be used as a basis for an agricultural development project in the area.

Ciskei UIF: firms may help

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EAST LONDON — Industry here would be prepared to contribute towards an Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) for Ciskeians, Mr John Rich, past president of the Border Chamber of Industries, said here.

Mr Rich was commenting on the fact that Ciskeian migrant and commuter workers will not be entitled to unemployment benefits three years after independence unless the Ciskei Government institutes its own UIF.

A circular sent to employers recently informed them that:

● People employed in the Ciskei (for instance, Dimbaza) will cease to be contributors to the fund from December 4.

● Ciskeian workers employed in South Africa under contract will continue to contribute until their existing contracts of employment — which do not exceed one year — terminate. These include migrant workers and commuter workers who, for instance, live in Mdantsane

but work in East London.

● Ciskei citizens with residential rights in the urban areas (for instance, those in Duncan Village) will continue to contribute and draw benefits from the fund.

● Benefit rights have been preserved for three years for former contributors. Thus a former contributor — if he loses his job before December 4, 1984 — will still be entitled to draw benefits. However people who become employed after December 4 will neither contribute nor receive benefits from the fund.

A spokesman for the Department of Manpower in Pretoria explained that at present an employee contributes 0.5 per cent — 50c out of every R100 — to the fund. In addition the employer contributes 0.3 per cent of his employee's wage to the fund.

The fund is further bolstered by annual government subsidy of R7 million.

For every six weeks that an employee pays into the

says Rich

UIF he is allowed to draw one week of unemployment pay up to a maximum of six months. Thus an employee has to contribute for at least three years before he is entitled to the maximum benefits. An employee who has contributed for 30 years is still only liable for a six months payout.

An unemployed person is paid 45 per cent of the amount he was earning when he lost his job for the period that he is supported by the fund.

Citizens of Transkei and Venda — where the UIF lapsed after independence — had no unemployment fund, he said. Thus, for example, a contract worker from Transkei who lost his job in South Africa was not entitled to draw unemployment pay while he was out of work.

On the other hand, the Bophuthatswana govern-

ment has set up its own UIF, based on the South African model. The one major difference is that the employer contribution of 0.3 per cent is voluntary because South African employers are not subject to Bophuthatswana law.

However, according to a Bophuthatswana government spokesman, many employers who employ Bophuthatswanans have been willing to make contributions towards the fund.

The fund was started with an initial donation of R300 000 from the South African government.

A spokesman for the Ciskei Department of Manpower said Ciskei was investigating the possibility of starting its own fund. "I don't think we are going to leave the situation as it is," he said.

Mr Rich said it was believed that the UIF was

among issues discussed by the South African and Ciskei Governments in Cape Town.

"I don't foresee that there will be any problems over this issue. Industry in East London would be quite prepared to continue contributing after independence.

Meanwhile the Albany branch of the Black Sash has issued a statement saying the withdrawal of the fund would have far-reaching effects for Ciskei migrant workers and workers in Mdantsane employed in industry in the East London-Berlin region.

"The responsibility of supporting unemployed workers resident in the Ciskei is no longer that of industrial enterprise or the South African state. This responsibility is being transferred to the independent Ciskei government, a state which is unable to generate internal sources to carry the financial burden," the statement says.

"The withdrawal of UIF benefits will create division among workers living permanently in South Africa and those classified as Ciskei residents who will not enjoy the same benefits.

"In the East London area, which is characterised by a low wage structure and large-scale unemployment, this could mean starvation for those temporarily unemployed and excluded from UIF benefits.

"Under these conditions tensions could develop and this could result in increased unrest in an already unstable labour situation.

"We deplore these invidious injustices."

Miss Zodwa Mapela, the branch organiser of the South African Allied Workers Union (Sawu), said this was further proof that the claim by the Ciskei government that Ciskeians would not lose out through independence was a bluff.

Ciskeians covered by UIF for three years

Post Reporters

CISKEIANS who contribute to the national Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) will be covered for three years after independence. After that, a similar fund will be established in the independent state, according to a statement from Pretoria.

However, it is not clear whether workers who have contributed for years to the UIF in South Africa will then be able to transfer their contributions to the Ciskei.

The vice-president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Sisa Njikelana, said he expected a hostile reaction from workers — similar to that which greeted the plan for the now scrapped Preservation of Pension Interests Bill.

A spokesman for the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner's office in Pretoria said a circular had been sent to all employers in the

Ciskei stating that workers would be able to draw on the UIF for three years after independence.

"Thereafter they will not be able to claim any money from the South African authorities, even if they have worked for a long time for the same employer," he said.

The circular states:

● People employed in the Ciskei will cease to be contributors to the fund after December 4.

● Contract workers will continue to contribute to the fund until their term of contract expires. This term does not last longer than a year.

● Former contributors who lose their jobs before independence day will still be entitled to draw benefits. But those who become employed after December 4 will neither contribute to nor receive benefits from the fund.

Provided they have contributed to the fund, all employees

who have worked legally for more than 13 weeks in one place qualify to claim unemployment insurance. This can be drawn from the Department of Manpower Utilisation by someone registered as a workseeker.

The Director of Manpower Utilisation in King William's Town, Mr A Coetzee, said after three years the Ciskeian Government would start its own UIF, and people who had been contributing in South Africa would automatically be covered by the new fund.

A lecturer at the Department of Sociology at the University of Cape Town, Mr J Maree, predicted "administrative confusion" when the three years were up.

He said that judging from the experience of Transkei, migrant workers would suffer most.

"There is a limited period during which a person can claim from the unemployment

insurance fund and, because of the administrative difficulties experienced, many people who qualify will not, in practice, get any money," he said.

Problems with the fund could contribute towards industrial instability in the territory, he said.

Of the other homelands which took independence only Bophuthatswana has its own UIF.

Contract workers from the Transkei, which became independent five years ago, did not contribute to the national UIF in South Africa, according to the vice-consul in Port Elizabeth, Mr K E Malgas.

Workers who lived in South Africa and had Section 10 rights contributed towards the UIF. They could draw on it.

Mr Njikelana said it had proved "almost impossible" for workers from Transkei to get paid from the UIF in the first three years after independence.

Researching development



Simon Bekker is Professor of Development Studies at Rhodes University and holds the Loewenstein Trust chair in the Institute of Social and Economic research. He

has been involved in research on a wide range of subjects and has worked on development projects in the Ciskei.

FM: Areas in the eastern Cape have been pin-pointed as high-priority growth points under the proposed de-centralisation scheme. What are the possibilities for regional development there?

Bekker: There is no doubt that regional development is necessary. The fact that the PWV/Durban-Pinetown areas are acting as a magnet on the country can have enormous social consequences. But the situation won't change overnight. Planning in itself takes a long time. If it is possible to reverse the trend, the results will only be seen in ten, perhaps twenty, years' time. The success of regional development will depend on how labour is allocated — whether people get the jobs they are best qualified to do, and sensible decentralisation in terms of the mobility of labour, especially.

What practical problems do you envisage?

Well, we must realise, for example, that after the Ciskei becomes independent there are going to be six national education departments in the eastern Cape region. This kind of overlapping in the sphere of social services is unnecessary. More important though is how one is going to reconcile a system of labour regulation, historically and currently rooted in the homelands, with optimal regional development demanding the free mobility of labour. It's the old problem of the contradiction between the free market and the principles of separate development. The existing political boundaries are in many ways an obstacle to the economic development that is necessary there. One must hope that we don't fall somewhere between the two.

Can you suggest ways of overcoming these obstacles?

Machinery is going to have to be created to promote the maximum co-oper-

ation across political boundaries within the development regions. The existing political boundaries should not restrict the movement of labour as they do now. The mobility of labour should be determined, as far as possible, by the demands of the free market. Another point to bear in mind is that industrial development in these areas is going to depend on an adequate supply of skilled labour and managerial staff. If white skilled/managerial people are going to be attracted to these areas there will have to be facilities — in terms of things like education especially — that live up to the quality of life they have come to expect.

What are the main issues from the point of view of the people in the Ciskei?

As it is, over two thirds of Ciskeians live outside the area, and of the remaining third, a half are urbanised. The central problem for the resident Ciskeians is the question of land and this is intertwined with the whole question of political boundaries. From the point of view of the leadership in the Ciskei, the group of landless people living in resettlement camps like Sada and Glenmore present the most urgent political problem.

How do you foresee development in the eastern Cape region?

Within the region the two most important areas are PE/Uitenhage and East London. In the former, because of the motor industry in particular, industry is generally large-scale and capital intensive, employing a relatively settled and skilled labour force not immediately affected by homeland boundaries. In East London, however, industry is on a smaller scale and labour intensive, employing a less skilled commuter labour force which will be directly affected by the forthcoming independence of the Ciskei. I think we can expect to see a different form of labour regulation and control evolving in this area to that which exists in the rest of SA because of these differences. If this happens, it remains to be seen whether that will pre-empt serious industrial unrest or accelerate it.

And development nationally?

In the medium-term it seems likely that there will be an escalation in the trend towards industrial based trade union action with a developing white rightwing counter-reaction.

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Saawu members call for action on UIF

EAST LONDON — About 1 500 workers elected last night to approach their managements with the request that the money they have paid in to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) be paid back to them.

At a joint South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) and African Food and Canning Workers Union meeting in the city hall here the UIF issue was hotly debated. Workers expressed anger at the way their UIF benefits were to cease three years after independence of the Ciskei.

The workers unanimously rejected any attempts to have the UIF transferred

to the Ciskei government, saying it was a government which they did not recognise.

Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the president of Saawu, said it was the experience of workers that when they relied on social security payments from homeland governments they did not get paid out properly.

Speakers from the floor said they were dismayed that they had been paying into the UIF for years but three years after independence would not be able to recover any of that money. Among the suggestions made was that workers demand that the money they had paid in to the UIF be transferred to

the safekeeping of Saawu but workers from non-Saawu factories said they would prefer to be paid out individually.

After the workers elected to approach their managements with the request that the UIF money be paid back to them, Mr Gqweta said the workers committees would be told that the money was controlled by the government and not by the employers.

He warned workers not to take action if they received this reply but to demand that managements write letters to the government and show these letters to the workers committees. — DDR

SA official confirms illegal UIF deductions

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UMTATA — Employers in South Africa are making Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) deductions from Transkei contract workers illegally.

This was confirmed by the assistant UIF commissioner in Pretoria, Mr C. J. Vermeulen.

He was commenting on a report in a Johannesburg newspaper of a row between Transkei and South Africa over UIF benefits which quoted the Transkeian Minister of Education and Finance, Mr S. Mqaba, as saying that South African authorities had been refusing to pay unemployment benefits to Transkeians who had left the country for Transkei.

"They want the money paid out in South Africa but our people are not allowed to live in South Africa while unemployed," Mr Mqaba was reported to have said.

"Most of them live in compounds in South Africa and even if they wished to remain in South Africa to draw their benefits, they cannot because compound accommodation is reserved for employees.

"The police are instructed to allow our citizens to be in South Africa for not more than 72 hours while unemployed. Those who stay for longer periods are arrested."

Mr Mqaba had said they were negotiating with South Africa over the matter and advised Transkeians to refuse to have the UIF deductions made from their pay.

Mr Mqaba was not available for comment yesterday.

According to estimates,

there are 450 000 contract workers from Transkei in South Africa. According to a report in the African Interpreter in 1979, there were about 350 000.

Mr Vermeulen said Mr Mqaba's advice was entirely correct and he hit out at the more than 100 000 South African employers he said had been informed not to deduct UIF from Transkei contract workers.

"We informed them through pamphlets and through the media but they continue to make these illegal deductions. Of course when a worker claims from us, we pay out because it is money that rightfully belongs to the worker."

Asked if there was no way of checking when deductions were made, Mr Vermeulen said: "That is impossible and would be one hell of a job to do. The employer merely tells us he has so many workers and pays the amount. We don't know where they come from."

Mr Vermeulen confirmed that the fund was prevented from paying out in a foreign country.

"We had a Supreme Court ruling on this matter when a woman living in England claimed from us. She lost the case on the grounds that we could not pay out in a foreign country.

"But I must point out that in cases of death, we do pay out to the dependants living outside the borders of South Africa. For example, if a man has worked say 20 years in South Africa and he decides to go back to Transkei, we do not pay him UIF

benefits in Transkei. But we do pay his dependants in case of death and this amounts to 26 week's contribution."

Mr Vermeulen said some people had the wrong concept of UIF.

"I am very proud of our fund," he said. "But people must understand ours is a benevolent fund for the worker in times of need — and need only.

"If a worker is without a job, our job is to tide him over his period of need. But our priority is to get him suitable employment — and the emphasis is on the word suitable.

"It is better that a man lives off his earnings than live off the 45 per cent of his last earning which the fund pays.

"Of course we do not have control over workers in foreign states where we can place them in suitable alternate employment. This is where some of the problems arise."

Mr Vermeulen sketched the background to how the agreement was made with Transkei at independence and said it had been agreed that no UIF contributions would be taken from contract workers from the day of independence.

However, a three-year period had been granted whereby workers could still be paid out.

He said this did not apply to Transkeians living permanently in South Africa under section 10 rights.

"Three things to remember about UIF is that we accept contributions from Transkeians living in South Africa, we don't accept contributions from contract workers and we don't pay out in foreign countries, be it Transkei, America or England," Mr Vermeulen said.

A Transkei Government official said the matter was still being investigated. — DDR.

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Fund operates to aid jobless

UMTATA — The Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) operates to tide workers over in a period when they are without work. The maximum payment period is six months.

But the basic tenet of the aid is that the workers get suitable alternative employment as soon as possible.

The worker contributes half a cent for every rand he earns and the employer contributes one third of a cent for every rand paid to the worker.

In real terms this means that a worker who, for example, is earning R100 a month will contribute R18 over three years. For that period he is eligible for R278 from the funds.

Officials point out that in this respect it is a benevolent fund and that a worker would have to pay in for 45 years to equal the possible benefit from the fund in the maximum payment period.

During unemployment, a worker is paid 45 per cent of his earnings on the same scale that he was on

when he left work.

Other features of the fund are that if the worker dies, his dependants are entitled to 26 weeks' contribution and there are also maternity and sick leave benefits.

At independence, agreements are made with the new national states that UIF will no longer be deducted from contract workers and that pay-outs will continue for a three-year period from the date of independence.

A Pretoria official said agreements had been made with all the national states and that Bophuthatswana now had its own fund which was started with a R300 000 donation from the South African Government.

A Transkei official said initial research had shown that a fund was not economically viable for Transkei because of the high unemployment rate. He said there had been talk of some sort of provident fund but that investigations were still continuing.

— DDR.

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Drivers told: quit Ciskei

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EAST LONDON — Transkeian bus drivers who were released from detention in Ciskei police cells on Thursday claimed that they were told to leave the Ciskei by today.

The Transkeian drivers were employed by the Gomo Transport Corporation and they went on strike in January.

During the strike the drivers were detained under the Ciskei emergency regulations — Proclamation R252.

On Thursday, 71 drivers who had been detained since January 20, were released after being in detention for 90 days.

One of the drivers who asked his name be withheld said most of the released drivers were from Transkei.

With 15 others they were held at the Mdantsane police cells. Before their release some drivers who had been detained at various Ciskei police cells were brought to Mdantsane by members of the Ciskei Intelligence Service.

He said they were told by an officer that those

drivers who were from Transkei should quit the Ciskei by today.

Most of the drivers were not keen to return to Transkei because of rife unemployment. Because of the instructions, some of them had decided to remain in Duncan Village, since it was in an urban area.

He said there were more than 200 drivers who went on strike — the majority of them from Transkei. Some of those who were not detained had fled to their homes in Transkei.

A police spokesman at Mdantsane confirmed that the drivers had been released by members of the Ciskei Intelligence Service (CIS). He did not know what the CIS had told them.

The Secretary for the Ciskei Department of Justice, Mr J. du Randt, said yesterday he could not confirm whether the Transkei drivers had been told to quit the Ciskei.

A spokesman at the Minister's office said Chief Njokweni would not be available for comment until Monday. — DDR.

ers face three-day week

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108 000) 12 small cars, ten mini-buses, one automatic roller, seven trucks and four new tractors.

This equipment, they said, was not being fully utilised because of a resulting shortage of money.

Mr Card explained last night that forward planning by the MSO allowed for the expenditure of about R9 million this year, instead of being given this amount they had been given R4,2 million by the government — slightly less than they received last year.

The organisation was already committed to large capital works, a R1,25 million sewerage project among them, and these works had to be paid for out of the money available.

The organisation aimed at building 30 houses a month. This had already been reduced to 20.

Mr Card said the opening up of Potsdam had necessitated the construction of sewerage and other services, for which new equipment was needed.

He denied 300 black staff had already been laid off, but said some staff

had become redundant recently. He did not know how many.

A supervisor on the MSO, who asked not to be named for fear of victimisation, said yesterday the staff had been asked to work a three-day week, with this spread out so they worked from 7.30 am to 12.30 am each day.

This was completely unacceptable to them as they would only be paid for the three days.

He said he did not see how the black staff, who were paying R15 to R20 in rent a month, would be

able to manage. They would be receiving only 60 per cent of their original salary.

An overseer, who also asked not to be named, said he understood all contract staff would continue to receive full pay and only the non-contract staff would be put on a three-day week.

Mr Card said he believed some of the permanent staff would continue to work full-time, while temporary staff would not.

While the East London City Council acts as agents for the Bantu Trust in running the MSO, the

employees of the MSO do not fall under normal municipal employee regulations.

The controlling body, the Mdantsane Control Committee, consists of members of the city council, the Department of Plural Relations and Development, the Ciskei Government and the Mdantsane Township Manager.

It is understood the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, discussed the plight of the Mdantsane Special Organisation with Dr Piet Koornhof on his visit to Cape Town this week, but Mr Card said he had not received word last night of whether any concrete help had been obtained. — DDR.

Possible strike action at Mdantsane denied

106
DD
12/1/77

EAST LONDON — Reports of a threatened strike at the government-funded Mdantsane Special Organisation, which builds houses and lays services in Mdantsane, were denied yesterday.

The chief commissioner of Co-operation and Development in the Eastern Cape, Mr D. Hitge, said he had received no official complaints from the workers.

Non-contract workers at the organisation, which is in serious financial difficulties, are working a three-day week.

An MSO employee, who

asked not to be named, said workers were dissatisfied that contract employees and senior officials had retained their full-time jobs and pay.

Mr Hitge said the organisation had had "to act according to available funds and had tried to accommodate this by introducing a shorter week."

The organisation employs 80 whites and about 1,700 blacks.

Mr Hitge said he knew nothing about 400 workers being laid off.

A member of the Mdantsane Control Committee,

Mr D. Card, and MSO project engineer Mr R. Harsei also refused to comment, saying Mr Hitge alone could make press statements.

Mr Hitge refused to comment on allegations that R1,5 million had been spent on unnecessary machinery or that funds had been badly administered.

"These matters are dealt with in committee," he said.

He refused to answer questions over the telephone, and said queries had to be submitted in writing. — DDR

Short week angers workers

106
4/7/79

EAST LONDON — Employees of the government funded Mdantsane Special Organisation, which constructs housing and services in Mdantsane, are furious about working a three-day week because of short funds.

On June 20 a three-day week began for 60 of the 80 white workers.

And, according to them, 300 of the nearly 2 000 black employees have been laid off.

The white workers on short time were particularly incensed when money was deducted from their June pay for the short time they worked last month. They claimed

this was unfair as the MSO's books closed on the 15th of the month.

Some of the artisans put onto short time said they had been working for the organisation for nearly 20 years, while people who had been employed in recent months were being retained on full-time pay.

They claimed some of those still on full pay were pensioners who received an alternative income.

Many of those on full time did not have proper qualifications.

"Why can't we all work four days and we can all suffer equally," said one worker.

Those who spoke to the

Daily Dispatch asked for their names not to be published in case they suffered further financial repercussions.

One man blamed the situation on "extremely bad management".

He cited the buying of six compressors at R18 000 each, a R75 000 excavator, 12 small cars, seven minibuses, a pneumatic drill, seven new trucks and four new tractors.

The new machinery had been bought at a cost of more than R1 million and now men were being laid off and put onto short time, he said.

One man said his salary was R316 a month. "Now I

drop to R189 a month. That is not a living, and I don't know how the black workers will survive."

He said superintendents and administrative staff received average salaries of about R600 a month.

An East London City Council representative of the MSO committee who spoke to the press previously, Mr Donald Card, said he could not comment as, after his last statement, it had been agreed only the chairman should talk.

Attempts to contact the chairman, Mr D.J. Hitge, over four days were unsuccessful. This included leaving messages at his office. — DDR.

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LIDMAATSKAP

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila F. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergrupestudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

- Mnr J.G. Benfield
- Mnr H.L. Kennedy
- Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigterslede aan):

- Professor E.V. Axelson
- Professor J.F. Beekman
- Professor J.F. Brock
- Mnr C.S. Corder
- Professor W.H.B. Dean
- Dr J.P. Duminy
- Professor G.F.R. Ellis
- Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
- Mnr E.V.E. Howes
- Professor M.F. Kaplan
- Ds. W.A. Landman
- Mnr G.K. Lindsay
- Sir Richard Luyt
- Professor S.J. Saunders
- Professor H.W. van der Merwe
- Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
- Professor Monica Wilson

Ciskei told to decide on Coloured builders

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Government has been urged to declare whether Coloured building contractors are allowed to work in the homeland.

The question was raised here last night by the chairman of the East London Management Committee, Mr Peter Mopp, during discussion on the use of more skilled Coloured labour.

Mr Mopp said the critical situation in the building industry had left many artisans without work.

"I have now been informed Coloured artisans are being denied the right to offer their services as independent contractors in the Ciskei.

"I have also been informed that a major company closely connected with the building trade has entered into some sort of agreement with the

Ciskei Government which denies our artisans the right to sell their labour."

Mr Mopp said he understood this was being done on the reasoning that Coloureds could sell their labour anywhere in South Africa while Ciskeians could not.

"It must be made patently clear to the Ciskeian Government that we have never been part of the government machinery that decided such a policy, that it has always been our belief that every man must have the right to sell his labour to the highest bidder and not be confined to sell his labour in certain select areas."

Mr Mopp said if the Ciskeian Government was denying Coloureds the right to sell their labour, it was racialism in reverse.

"We living in East London know there is a battle going on for East

London to be part of the Ciskei. But how can we ever be convinced to support such a move if there already are clear signs that we will be the victims of reverse discrimination?

"We expect Chief Minister Lennox Sebe to voice his government's policy clearly: Are Coloured artisans allowed in the Ciskei or not?"

Mr Dody Nash quoted a case where a Coloured contractor had built part of a house for a black businessman when he was ordered off the site.

Mr Nash said he had approached the Minister of Interior, Chief Lent Maqoma, who had told him Coloureds enjoyed the right to sell their labour anywhere in South Africa and he had to reserve the work in the Ciskei for his people.

"I pointed out black labour was being used in Breidbach and we were

not complaining. We firmly believe in the right of any man to sell his labour where he pleases."

Chief Maqoma was not available for comment and his secretary said he would only be back in his office tomorrow.

There was long discussion on how Coloured artisans could be used because of the large unemployment and it was suggested that whoever wins the tender for the new houses in the Coloured areas be approached to use 50 per cent Coloureds in their work force.

Mr Mopp said there were further difficulties because the Fish-Kat line was a black worker preferential area.

"We know this is a sensitive issue but we are being caught in this web and we are being kicked from both sides. We must also make a stand." — DDR.

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Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Ciskei labour officer appointed

DD (105) 28/1/79 (106)

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The Secretary for Justice in the Ciskei, Mr B. J. du Randt, has been appointed labour liaison officer for the homeland.

His appointment, which will not affect his position in the Ministry of Justice, was announced by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe yesterday.

The Chief Minister

described the appointment as an attempt to curb the high incidence of unemployment in the Ciskei and a means to promote employment of Ciskeians in South Africa.

Mr Du Randt will be meeting chief commissioners of the Department of Co-operation and Development, officials of the various administration boards and interested

employers," Chief Sebe said.

"My government will leave no stone unturned to ensure that the best employment opportunities are explored and secured for the people of the Ciskei, and the establishment of an orientation centre in the Ciskei is receiving urgent attention," he said. — DDR.

THE CISKEI

God's forgotten

pm 3/8/79

106

When Prime Minister P W Botha and Co-operation Minister Piet Koornhof land in the Ciskei on Monday, to begin a whistle-stop tour of some of the bantustans, they will confront what has been described as a "national emergency:" the vast dumping grounds of the area.

Or at least they ought to confront it. Koornhof stood in the area some years ago and vowed with tears in his eyes that it would never happen again. No doubt he will make the same vow this time. But with or without Koornhof's tears, it is happening again — resettlement and its terrible effects.

The most concentrated area of resettlement is near Whittlesea, south of Queenstown. At least 75 000 people are crammed into several camps within a 30-km radius of Whittlesea, in an area which is officially described as "semi-arid", and which overpopulation and lack of planning have quickly reduced to a desert. Cattle have grazed the area bare.

Women, children, old people

Jobs are few and far between, and those men who can find work leave as migrants on one-year contracts. So it is a land of women, children and old people, scratching out a living miles from nowhere in what Ciskei Secretary for Agriculture Gary Godden calls "one of the most inhospitable parts of SA."

Most of these people are victims of government's desire in 1975 to entice the Transkei into independence by excising the districts of Glen Grey and Herschel from the Ciskei and giving them to the Transkei. About 30 000 Ciskeians fled their homes in order to escape falling under Transkeian rule.

About 3 000 families from Herschel were settled at Thornhill. Although several more farms were later added to Thornhill, bringing the total area up to 7 000 ha, the load of people with their 6 000 livestock was still too great. In no time at all, Thornhill had become a vast rural slum, riddled with typhoid and malnutrition.

In April this year, another 22 000 ha were added to the Thornhill farm. Godden is trying to develop the new region, called Ntabatamba. But he tells the FM he needs R3,7m during a single financial year, and it is going to take a lot of talking before the SA government will hand over anything like that sum.

Two thousand families from Glen Grey were settled at Zweledinge, in the foothills of the Katberg. As one neighbouring farmer observed: "You can't imagine why

they would put people in such a desolate, desperate spot." Until a reservoir was built, people drank from sheep troughs belonging to the previous landowner. The land is at least six times overstocked.

Those who had lived in Glen Grey's Ilinge township were shunted into the bulging shantytown at Oxton, between Thornhill and Zweledinge. This too is a desperate community, which has been waiting for two years to be moved again, this time to a new "town" of 7 000 sites to be built on the Whittlesea commonage. So far urban development at Whittlesea consists of rows and rows of tin lavatory-pondoks and a few schools.

What the future population of this new



P W Botha . . . words of care, but deeds?

"town" will do for a living remains to be seen, especially considering the high unemployment among the 30 000 people living at Sada township near Whittlesea. There are four factories at Sada, but most men have no choice but to work as migrants — if they can get contracts. Asked what job options he had, one man replied that if he could not get work as a migrant, all there was left was to build toilets.

Parts of Sada are slightly better off, with electric street lights and water taps. But it is so overcrowded that about 1 600 people have in desperation erected their own mud houses in what is now called Mud City.

The whole area is critically short of

fuel. It has been stripped bare of trees, and paraffin sells at exorbitant prices.

Ciskei Chief Minister Lennox Sebe agrees that resettlement compounds his existing problems of unemployment and poverty. Although he welcomes returning Ciskeians, he is not given the tools to cope with them.

In fact, his government has come off second best from the Herschel and Glen Grey transfer. No further mention has been made of the land promised him near Seymour and Stockenström, and he received no compensation for the two dams at Herschel and Glen Grey, worth about R9m, nor for the schools and clinics left behind.

PFP MP Rupert Lorimer has now challenged Botha and Koornhof to take emergency action at the highest level. "It should be a salutary experience for the Prime Minister to see what government policy has done to human beings in SA," he tells the FM. "If his expressed care for the welfare of blacks is to be more than just words, he will have to do everything possible to alleviate the situation."

Trade unionist allowed K/50 bail

WORCESTER. — Bail of R750 was extended in the magistrate's court here yesterday to the secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr Jan Pierre Theron.

Mr Theron has been charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act following a strike at Rainbow Chickens factory at Worcester, on March 6. *Cape Times 10 April 1979*

No evidence was led and the hearing was postponed to May 16.

Conditions of bail include: that Mr Theron hands in his passport and identity documents; that he reports to Caledon Square police station, Cape Town, every Tuesday and Friday; that he does not take part in extra-mural meetings; that he does not interfere with state witnesses, and; that he is not allowed on Rainbow Chicken premises at Worcester. — Sapa

Drivers work stoppage

By PENNY SWIFT
ABOUT 130 Black South African Railways container truck drivers stopped work yesterday after a dispute between a driver and a white inspector.

The driver was treated in hospital and discharged after the incident on Sunday night.

The Railways Public Relations Officer, Mr J van Rooyen, said officials were investigating the incident which led to the four-hour work stoppage by most of the black drivers at the City Deep depot.

The drivers refused to start work at 6 am yesterday, saying they first wanted the incident discussed with officials. By 9.30 am they were back at work, after assurances from the systems manager that a full investigation would follow.

ONNIE CAN'T MAKE IT

13 APR 1979
when no Nat cabinet minister would be seen dead at a Tucsas conference. If they went to any union meetings at all they were hosted by the largely pro-government SA Confederation of Labour. Either the government has changed, or Tucsas has.

Nafco chief Sam Motsuenyane is the only invited speaker who is not a present or former cabinet minister. Perhaps his presence will prevent the gathering from being mistaken for a SATV newscast. Nevertheless, Tucsas and government appear to have buried the hatchet pretty permanently.

Détente?

Financial Mail August 3 1979

mineworkers were sent home after discharging themselves by ignoring an ultimatum issued by Anglo American Corporation.

—Sapa

Vorster. Invitations have also been sent to Plural Relations and Development Minister Piet Koornhof, and Economic Affairs Minister Chris Heunis.

A far cry indeed from the days

FACTORIES of the Ciskei homeland industrial showpiece, Dimbaza, are paying their workers starvation wages.

A SUNDAY POST probe has revealed that there was a lot of discontent about the industrial wages paid to workers. But people were scared to talk about them for fear of losing their jobs.

The workers cannot afford to lose their jobs because there are many unemployed people in the district who would gladly fill their places.

And at one factory the SUNDAY POST investigation found piecework employees were not paid last month because "they did not produce enough".

Chief Lemot Sebe, head of the Ciskei, has campaigned for industrialisation in his territory possibly more than any homeland leader.

Dimbaza Overallis, owned by German-speaking Mr Ednar Krull, pays female labourers R3,50 a week as

a starting wage plus a 50-cent attendance bonus.

The starting wage for female machinists is R4,50, which includes the attendance bonus.

Men are started at R9 a week.

Mr Krull refused to

discuss what his factory not produced enough. They did not know what their exact pay was and said they were usually given R5 each week as a loan and paid a few rands and the end of the month.

On Friday afternoon last week SUNDAY POST met sad faces from Ranger Carpets' workers going home-empty-handed.

They said they had not been paid because, they

Carpets, Mr Radloff, said

who were not paid on Fri-

his workers were paid on piecework monthly. They were given a R5 loan for "pocket money" every week and, in the last week of the month, their piecework was added up.

Asked about the women Tribal Handweavers said

day he said: "Those girls are loafing. You know yourself that, if you work in a factory and are paid on piecework, you must work because, if you do not, you do not get money."

A woman workers at Tribal Handweavers said

they started work at seven in the morning and worked until eight in the evening except on Fridays.

"Pay depends on production. I was employed in 1977 and the highest I have earned in a week is R19. Most of the times it is less."

A spokesman for Tribal Handweavers said workers were paid on piecework. Weavers and cutters were paid different rates per square metre. The best weaver was paid about R35 a week and the worst about R16.

Where a Wage Packet is R0,00

SP 5/8/79
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(Registered as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies)

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSSTUDIES

1978

JARVERSLAG

UNEMPLOYMENT

Ciskei scheme

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mkelg/79

A controversial new scheme to combat unemployment and build up "patriotism and nationalism" among young black people is about to get off the ground in Ciskei.

The scheme's supporters, who reportedly include influential SA government men, see it as an exciting attempt to counter both unemployment and a "lack of discipline" among black youth by engaging them in rural development work. There is even talk of government extending the scheme nationally. But it has been slammed in the East Cape black press as an attempt to introduce "slave labour."

In a statement issued in response to his critics late this week, Ciskei Chief Minister Lennox Sebe defended the scheme, which involves the establishment of a youth centre on farming land at which young recruits (Sebe hopes there will be 50 in the first intake) will live and participate in agricultural development work in exchange for a small "pocket money" allowance.

During their stay at the centre, the youths will undergo aptitude tests which Ciskei officials believe will improve their chances in the area's job market. They will also take part in sporting and other social activities while they participate in "national service work" such as afforestation, agriculture and so on.

Sebe says the scheme was prompted by the unemployment situation and by the urbanisation process which "has left youths frequently unable to obtain parental guidance". The aim is to build "nationalism, patriotism and a love of the

1035

soil," and Sebe also hopes it will serve to identify "future leaders". Ciskei officials hope the new centre will begin operation in January. "We'll start as soon as we find the right person to run it," says Sebe's private secretary.

But fears have been expressed about disciplinary arrangements at the new centre, and suspicions have been voiced that it could become compulsory.

Sebe dismisses these charges as the work of "critics of Ciskei" who he says are ignorant of what the scheme entails. "We will deal with them in our own time." Discipline at the centre is necessary "as a means to an end rather than as an end in itself," ie the development of "balanced individuals". There are no immediate plans to make it a compulsory national service project — "at least at this stage," says Sebe.

2/11/79 106

R8 m factory for Dimbaza

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

The economic development of the Ciskei will get a major boost with the establishment of a R8 million wool washing and combing plant at Dimbaza, according to an announcement by the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe.

Chief Sebe said the project was being established by a consortium of European businessmen together with O. S. Blenkinsop (Pty) Ltd, a South African group, in conjunction with the Ciskeian National Development Corporation Ltd.

The factory will process millions of kilograms of local raw wool annually and expects to export a large proportion of this production, so earning foreign exchange. New job opportunities will be created for 200 Ciskeians when the factory comes into full production.

Construction of the 11 000 square metre plant has already begun. The contractors are LTA

Construction (Ciskei) Ltd, a three-party company whose shares are held by LTA Ltd, CNDC and Ciskeians. The contractors employ on this contract 200 Ciskeians who are receiving valuable training in the construction and building trades.

The agreement was finalised after extensive negotiations by Mr Frans Meisenholl, general manager of the CNDC, and several of his top development officers, against fierce competition from other countries.

"The signing of this agreement could well encourage the establishment of other associated wool industries such as spinning, weaving and finally, garment manufacturing factories.

"They will have the raw material right on their doorstep and we are looking into this possibility in an effort to attract more industries to the Ciskei," Mr Meisenholl said. — DDC.

Strike leads to Ciskei mayor's detention

AN MDANTSANE deputy mayor, Mr C Sotyelelwa, has been detained by the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services under the territory's Emergency Regulation Proclamation R 252.

The secretary of the CCIS, Colonel Charles Sebe, told POST that the detention resulted from the strike by the Bisho bus company drivers, and that he would be released on Thursday.

Mr Sotyelelwa is one of the few blacks in the high echelons of the bus company.

A strike by 35 drivers on Monday morning was halted after discussions between the drivers, Col Sebe and the

group manager of the Ciskei Transport Corporation, Mr H Kaiser. All the drivers returned to work.

A four-man deputation saw Chief L L Sebe last week.

The Chief referred them to Col Sebe who set up a meeting with management. But before the meeting four men were dismissed.

The drivers claimed that they were sacked for trivialities. They received no pay for overtime. They also claimed they had to face irate commuters over increased fares which they had to pay despite a court order to reduce the fares.

13/12/79

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Tyefu irrigation farms are now at the peak of their sweetcorn season. Despite blistering heat in the Tyefu basin, the luscious strong plants get their drink of water regularly from the concrete canals which interlace the area.

Tyefu scheme transforms a Ciskei way of life

By JILL JOUBERT

Productivity, quality and variety of produce, soil management and general good agricultural practice gained for two Tyefu farmers, one a woman, awards for the best farmers of the year.

The awards were made by the Chief Minister of Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, on a farmers' day at the Tyefu Irrigation Scheme on the banks of the Great Fish River between Peddie and Grahamstown.

Mr D. Hoza was judged the best commercial farmer. Mrs Martha Mbekekane won the award for best farmer of a subsistence plot.

In two years, more than 300 ha of the Tyefu tribal area, one of the most densely populated, eroded and impoverished areas in the Ciskei, has been developed into lush farms and plots.

Cotton, tobacco and

maize are the main crops. Tyefu farmers also supply a food freezing factory with seasonal cash crops — sweetcorn, cauliflower, broccoli and brussel sprouts.

According to Mr N. G. Maisela, Senior Extension Officer of the Ciskei Agriculture Department, the population of the formerly depressed area is about 45 000. Now there are 23 commercial farmers, averaging an annual income of R2 500; 52 subsistence farmers and about 250 farm labourers, representing nearly 350 families.

Central to the scheme is the commercial or Ndlambe farm, run by agents for the tribal group. Profits accrue to the tribal community.

One quarter of the land is allocated to commercial farmers who are granted four hectare each. They are assisted with exten-

sion advice, machinery, marketing and finance.

Mr Turk Stone, senior farm manager, said they were averaging an income of about R2 500 a year.

A third group comprised subsistence farmers. These were displaced land owners with land rights, who were granted 0,3 ha. They receive advice on what to grow and could buy seed from the central agency. Basically they produce food for their families, said Mr Stone.

Mr Stone said if the subsistence farmers produced surplus crops, the agency would sell them through their marketing agency, deducting the cost of seedlings.

He said: "This is not a charity scheme. We aim at total economic viability for Tyefu and the entire homeland."

He said a third phase was now under construction. This involved a

further 110 ha and it was hoped that Tyefu would expand to cover 1 800 ha eventually but it was limited by availability of water.

"We can go up to about 600 ha with the water available but after that we shall require Orange River water," said Mr Stone.

At present 54 ha are under tobacco and 120 ha under cotton which goes to East London to be ginned before it goes to the textile manufacturers.

Although there is no formal farmers' association at Tyefu, farmers and agents get together every week to discuss progress and problems, Mr Stone said.

If the individual farms deteriorate, there is a danger they may revert to the tribal authority.

"A very high standard is required for irrigation farming," said Mr Stone.

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105 106 DD 14/12/79 Indaba

Little industry's big boost

Indaba reporter
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

The steering committee for the development of small industrialists in the Ciskei has received a financial boost from a South African company which investigated and helped the Ciskei in launching the scheme.

The company donated R100 000 to the project. The money was given to the chairman of the steering committee, Mr Ray Mali.

Chief Minister L. L.

Sebe, said at the handover function of the cheque in launching the project, that his government had not taken a casual and unreasoned decision.

"We took a careful look at the development in the industrial sector in the Ciskei and discovered the majority of industries which are prospering are industries which are in the hands of whites or a majority of white shareholders," Chief Sebe said.

Ciskei suffered under various constraints.

He said many car repairers, welders, upholsterers, cabinet makers and tinsmiths operated from small premises which were inadequate for expansion.

"The most satisfactory means of solving the small industrialist's problem seems to be the erection of a block of industrial flats which can be leased out to individual industrialists," Chief Sebe said.

He said a supervisor could then be appointed over the complex. The

supervisor would necessarily be a person with knowledge and experience of industrial management.

"He is seen as being a man who would assist individual industrialists with the buying, bookkeeping and selling," Chief Sebe said.

A suitable site at Zwelitsha had been earmarked for the erection of the industrial flats and applications would be called for from people who wished to establish small industries there.

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of LIFO on working capital

ening structure whereas in real terms

actually a strengthening of the working

capital position.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

HOMELANDS — BOANTHATSWANA

LABOUR

31 | 8 | 79 — 25 | 11 | 81.

200 Babelegi workers on strike

By MALOSE MATSEMELA

ABOUT 200 labourers at Elite Upholsters, a furniture factory in Babelegi industrial area, Bophutha-Tswana, went on strike over pay demands yesterday.

The strike started at 7.30 am. On the eve of their pay day they refused to work unless their pay demands were met.

The factory is amongst those exposed by POST

for paying slave wages ranging from R5 to R15 a week.

The workers hung around the factory premises before marching to the local company offices.

A number of them, including women, braved the morning downpour as they prepared to meet the labour officials with their grievances.

A spokesman for these labourers said it had been a long time since they asked for an increase.

"Our manager, Mr Velkof, ignored us and told us that those who wanted to leave should do so," the spokesman said.

The BophuthaTswana police patrolled the industrial area's streets.

The labourers resolved that they would go to the factory this morning only to fetch their wages.

The manager, Mr Henry Velkof, could not be reached for comment. But according to sources in the factory, Mr Velkof said the labourers are automatically dismissed.

14

Nennonté Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelning voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Wolsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Bcheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benevens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

THE Southern Sun's hotel group has embarked on a major campaign to recruit more than 500 Tswanas to fill vacancies at their new prestigious hotel complex — Sun City in Pilansberg.

The recruiting involves both experienced and inexperienced staff. The latter will receive full training while employed at the hotel.

"We have recently started on a major recruitment campaign and hope to have all staff in positions by the first week in

500 JOBS WAITING FOR TSWANAS

November," as spokesman for the group said this week.

He said that they would be requiring chefs, head waiters, waiters, barmen, switchboard operators, laundry staff, control clerks, cashiers, reception-

ists and information clerks.

"Although budget salaries have been set for these positions, we may be required to pay more in order to attract people to BophuthaTswana away from Johannesburg and Pretoria."

Employees would be granted provident fund membership, medical aid, accommodation at a new township under construction approximately fifteen kilometres from the hotel.

In addition to the experienced staff, the group has also launched a recruiting campaign in the areas near the hotel in Phokeng, Boshhoek and Ledig. Training for these will be provided. These positions include porters, pages, cleaners, waiters, waitresses, wine stewards, wine waitresses, cooks, kitchen assistants, gardeners, handymen and theatre stagehands.

SPRING GREEN

- 1 medium size
 - 2 onions
 - parsley
- Wash and shr...
Keep a few p...
Wash scallio...
green left o...
scallions to...
dressing and...
of mint and

CURRIED GREEN

- 2 lbs slice
 - 2 chopped oi
- Boil the be...
pour off th...
Sauce:
1 1/2 cups
1 d curry p...
Mix the cur...
so that no...
boil up anc...
and onions,

APPLE TUNA

- 1 medium h...
 - bite-siz
 - 2 cups dic
 - 1 11 oz ca
 - orange s
 - 1 6 1/2 of
 - and brok
- In a large...
tuna and n...
and lemon...
toss gentl

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

- 1 fresh green medium size
- cabbage
- onions
- carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

EGG SALAD

- hard boiled eggs
- salanaise

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

Starvation wages are still

paid in Babelegi

A KNITTING factory in Babelegi, Bophuthatswana, pays some of its workers R6.00 a week, which dwindles down to R3.50 after deductions.

The factory is the St John Knitwear (Pty) Ltd.

POST can reveal these shock wages almost a year after our original probe into slave wages in the Babelegi area.

We publish today the pay slips of two women employees of the company. One woman earned R6,00 on November 18 for 45 hours work. After deductions it went down to R3,50 nett pay. The other earned R7,00 gross and it went down to R5,62.

The pay slip of another woman shows gross of R13,50 for 45 hours work.

ANGRY

When POST telephoned the factory, a Mr Viljoen, who said he was managing the knitting section, angrily demanded to know what type of work the women were doing.

He said all the people in the knitting section do not earn less than R15,40 a week. He then slammed the phone down.

Ms Sarah Chitja, a senior official of the National Union of Clothing Workers and of the Knitted-Fabric Union, said her union does not cover Babelegi yet.

Their efforts to cover knitting workers in Babelegi have been frustrated, she said.

"But we have not given up yet," she said.

By PHIL MIMKULU

She said that the Industrial Conciliation agreement in the industry covers all workers including ever watchmen.

"After our registration we will try to see the President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope. We want to put our case to him. He will be happy if a ruling is made that the workers should be allowed to belong to trade unions for the purpose of collective bargaining and protection against unfair dismissal," Ms Chitja said.

ARREST

In January POST exposed slave wages in Babelegi. The expose led to the arrest of POST staffers, Thami Mkhwanazi, Thomas Khosa and Walter Nkosi.

After the series of articles on the slave wages in Babelegi, the Bophuthatswana Ministry of Internal Affairs promised to launch an inquiry into the wage structure at the Babelegi industrial area. Up to now nothing has been heard about the inquiry and factories do not seem to have improved the wages of their workers.

EARNING DETAILS			HOURS	AMOUNT	EARNING DETAILS			HOURS	AMOUNT		
NORMAL			45,00	7,00	NORMAL			45,00	6,00		
SICK					SICK						
NIGHTSHIFT ALLOWANCE					NIGHTSHIFT ALLOWANCE						
OVERTIME 1			2,25	0,67	OVERTIME 1						
OVERTIME 2					OVERTIME 2						
OVERTIME 3					OVERTIME 3						
OTHER TAXABLE EARNINGS				AMOUNT		OTHER TAXABLE EARNINGS				AMOUNT	
1 PRODUCTION BONUS						1 PRODUCTION BONUS					
2 HOLIDAY PAY						2 HOLIDAY PAY					
3 HOLIDAY BONUS						3 HOLIDAY BONUS					
4 ANNUAL BONUS						4 ANNUAL BONUS					
5 HANDOUT BONUS						5 HANDOUT BONUS					
6 ATTENDANCE BONUS						6 ATTENDANCE BONUS					
NON TAXABLE ALLOWANCES				AMOUNT		NON TAXABLE ALLOWANCES				AMOUNT	
1 FIXED ALLOWANCE 1				0,50		1 FIXED ALLOWANCE 1				0,50	
2 FIXED ALLOWANCE 2						2 FIXED ALLOWANCE 2					
3 FIXED ALLOWANCE 3						3 FIXED ALLOWANCE 3					
GROSS EARNINGS				7,97		GROSS EARNINGS				6,50	
DEDUCTIONS				AMOUNT		DEDUCTIONS				AMOUNT	
1 PENSION 1						1 PENSION 1					
2 U.I.F.						2 U.I.F.					
3 PROVIDENT FUND				0,35		3 PROVIDENT FUND				0,30	
4 MEDICAL AID						4 MEDICAL AID					
5 SICK FUND						5 SICK FUND					
6 TRAINING FUND						6 TRAINING FUND					
7 COUNCIL				1,50		7 COUNCIL				1,90	
8 SLACK PAY						8 SLACK PAY					
9 UNION						9 UNION					
10 SAVINGS				0,50		10 SAVINGS				0,50	
11 ATTENDANCE BONUS						11 ATTENDANCE BONUS				0,30	
12 PETTY CASH						12 PETTY CASH					
13 STOP ORDERS						13 STOP ORDERS					
14 LOANS						14 LOANS					
15 GARN. ORDERS						15 GARN. ORDERS					
16 P.A.Y.E./BANTU TAX						16 P.A.Y.E./BANTU TAX					
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS				2,35		TOTAL DEDUCTIONS				3,00	
NET PAY CASH				5,62		NET PAY CASH				3,50	

Weekly wages of R7 and R6 are still being paid in Babelegi in spite of an expose by POST about the slave wages being paid in Babelegi early this year.

3,42 27,05 F (s) (REVISION)

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Batswana Gare

men in court

By MALOSE
MATSEMELA

THE 31 Batswana
Gare Transport
workers sacked after
a strike pleaded not
guilty on a public
violence charge yes-
terday and their
case was postponed
until January 29.

They appeared be-
fore Mr P. W. van Nie-
kerk, chief magistrate,
in the Odi Magis-
trate's Court, Ga-
Rankuwa in Bophutha-
Tswana.

All were represent-

ed by Mr N M Ma-
vundla of Maluleke,
Seriti and Moseneke.
Mr P Van Wyk was
prosecuting. All are
out on R50 bail each.

They are: Mr Shad-
rack Maudi Kande (26),
Mr Elias Phele (18),
Mr Elias More (18),
Mr William Giredi
(26), Mr Belson Le-
chuti (33), Mr Titus
Legodi (27), Mr Elias
Mosalo (37) and Mr
Joseph Letlape (19).

Mr Edward Motsipe
(23), Mr John Molefe
(40), Mr July Hlong-
wane (55), Mr Jeth-
ro Masala (25), Mr
John Khondo (47), Mr

William Mathibedi
(25), Mr Bethwell Mo-
loko (56), Mr Daniel
Makgamathe (60), Mr
Andries Rauwane
(44), Mr Philemon
Mosia (59).

Mr Dondo Shiroro
(68), Mr Moses Tsote-
tsi (45), Mr Moses
Thwala (40), Mr Si-
mon Kenosi (45), Mr
Godfrey Bodibe (24),
Mr Oupa Sebogo (23),
Mr Benjamin Makhu-
du (25), Andries Ma-
boane (36), Mr Morris
Mogoetsi (30), Mr
Daniel Matala (30),
Mr Abel Makobe (30),
Mr Patrick Simelela
(30) and Mr Enoch
Hlophe (30).

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reveals a weakening structure whereas in real terms
there is actually a strengthening of the working
capital position.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year
and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the
FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory)
is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of
R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

COURT TOLD
OF

teargas attack

By Alinah Dube

A POLICE officer described yesterday how teargas was fired at a group of protesting workers in BophuthaTswana last year. 1980

He said this when 31 workers from Batswana-Gare Transport sacked last year after a strike at the bus company appeared at the Odi Magistrate's Court in BophuthaTswana.

They are facing charges of public violence before chief magistrate Mr P W van Niekerk.

Giving evidence, a police officer said that they were called to the Batswana-Gare Transport after the workers had gone on strike. It was alleged that workers were dissatisfied with the dismissal of a co-worker.

ACCUSED

Police found the accused standing on the premises and everything was peaceful, he said. After police instructed the employees to evacuate the premises they asked if they could fetch their belongings from the storeroom.

"I refused to give them permission to do so and ordered them to go away without delay. The men left peacefully but gathered outside and still insisted that they wanted to fetch their belongings which included clothes, money and cars," the officer said.

RAN

Police, under the instruction of the officer, then fired teargas and people ran in all directions. The officer said the firing of teargas caused confusion in the area as passengers in an approaching bus got scared and pushed their way out of the bus thinking that it was on fire. He instructed his men to arrest the fleeing workers.

The officer told the court that he did not know which charges to lay against the accused. He said he was also unable to identify any of the accused.

The hearing was postponed to March 3 and all accused are on R50 bail each.

Handwritten marks in the margin, including a large 'X' and the number '110'.

Paulus predicts white confrontation with Nats

STAR 1/2/80 (2/1) (110) (128) (177)

By Sieg Hannig,
Labour Reporter

Everything points to a confrontation developing this year between the white worker and the National Party, says Mr P J "Arrie" Paulus, general secretary of the Mineworkers' Union.

He wanted more from the Government than promises that the white worker would retain his due share, he told reporters after the annual congress

of the MWU.

He said guarantees applicable to everybody on the basis of merit were not acceptable.

He wanted special safeguards applicable to whites alone.

Mr Paulus was replying to what he called the "ultimatum" given at the opening of the congress by the Minister of Mines, Mr De Klerk.

"My congress feels very aggrieved that the Minis-

ter said here frankly that whatever we decide he will continue with the exemptions (for black training) in Bophuthatswana and that the Government will continue with the training of coloureds, Indians and blacks in South Africa," he said.

"The white mineworker was shot dead in 1922 by an SAP Government. Two years after that a National Party Government was put-

into power which protected the white in South Africa.

"And everything indicates — and we don't want it — that a confrontation will develop in 1980 between the white worker and the National Party this time."

On black advancement in Bophuthatswana, Mr Paulus said a letter would be sent to the Minister as soon as possible. This would have to be followed by many discussions with the Minister.

But he declined to say what the union had decided.

He said the firm decisions had been taken on matters such as action (op-trede) to be taken if the Wiehahn Commission made certain recommendations concerning the Mines and Works Act (which denies blacks a blasting ticket).

Asked whether the MWU had adapted any of its known policies on the labour situation, he said: "If you can't break them, join them and they will break themselves."

Asked whether a stage might be reached where opposition might change to co-operation, he said plans had been made for the future. The union knew how to get the most advantages for the white worker at the least sacrifice.

Hansard 2

Quies

Col

92

15/2/80

Mineworkers' Union: grievances

*14. Mr. R. B. MILLER asked the Minister of Mines:

Whether he will call for the establishment of a committee representing the Mineworkers' Union, the Chamber of Mines and his Department to investigate Mineworkers' Union grievances relating to Black advancement in the mining industry; if not, why not?

110

†The MINISTER OF MINES:

No. As far as the Republic is concerned, I am not aware of facts which at present justify such action. Labour arrangements in the mining industry are at present the subject of investigation by the Wiehahn Commission whose report on the matter is awaited.

Regarding the advancement of Black workers in Bophuthatswana, negotiations and discussions are at present being conducted on a wide front, also between the respective Governments, and it is not advisable to furnish details at this stage.

Mr. R. B. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, can he tell the House whether in fact such a request was made to him after his most recent discussions with the Mineworkers' Union?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I have not received any such request.

Answer 3 (149/150)

28/2/80

Babelegi: factories

264. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (a) How many factories have been established at Babelegi, near Pretoria, to date, (b) how many persons in each race group are employed in these factories, (c) what is the total (i) Government and (ii) private invest-

109
150
110

109
110

FEBRUARY 1980

150

ment in Babelegi and (d) what is the estimated income of the Tswanas from the industrial development at Babelegi?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) - (d)

As mentioned in my reply to Written Question No 372 of 1979, Babelegi is situated in Bophuthatswana for which reason the required particulars cannot be furnished by me.

6/3/80 DA
Transkei
leads
the way

THE ASSEMBLY — Transkeian citizens had taken over most of the internal railway jobs in their country, Mr Heunis said in his budget speech.

"A considerable number of citizens of Transkei have already been trained by South African Railways," he said.

In Bophuthatswana, however, where the railway lines traversed that country and did not terminate as was the case in Transkei, "station staff not concerned with operating matters are being replaced by trained Bophuthatswana citizens".

He explained: "The predominant principle is that our dealings with neighbouring countries, whether they relate to our export of expertise or hardware, the through carriage of passengers and goods or the interchange of rolling stock and related equipment, must be based on commercial practice and conducted in a spirit of absolute equality.

"The Railways' policy in this context has contributed in no small measure to the success of the Government's policy of decentralising industries and thus to the development of our black states, three of which have already achieved full independence.

"The rail and/or road transport services in these countries are operated, in terms of formal agreements, by the SAR until such time as they wish to do so themselves," Mr Heunis said. — PC.

577R 24/3/80
Govt talks
to Mangope
on mine job
strictures

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The thorny issue of the Mineworkers' Union resistance to the advancement of black miners in Bophuthatswana was the subject of further talks between the Government and President Lucas Mangope in Cape Town this week.

The Minister of Mines, Mr. F. W. de Klerk, said today that he had informal discussions with President Mangope during the President's state visit on Wednesday and Thursday.

"Further negotiations between other parties involved are now under way and I will give my attention to the matter again when I get back from Europe at the end of April," Mr de Klerk said.

The Minister threw down the gauntlet to the right-wing Mineworkers' Union in January about their refusal to aid advancement of black miners, especially those in Bophuthatswana.

He said he had undertaken to provide an answer to President Mangope by April on proposed exemptions from job reservation and training restrictions.

Workers earn peanuts

From Page 1

Mr H U Sterk, manager of Car Part Industry, confirmed that some of his workers were paid between R10 and R14, but said that POST informants did not disclose several incentive bonuses offered by his firm.

"Workers prepared to work hard and report for duty regularly carry between R25 and R40 a week home," Mr Sterk said.

Other firms said to be paying similar wages of between R9 and R15 a week were Woolf Tools, Heritage Sawing Factory and Tiger Clothing. These three could not be reached for comment.

According to workers, General Electric Company is one of the better paying companies in Babelegi since June this year. Workers said they now earn between R21 and R27 a week there after a strike over pay in April.

The POST investigation followed complaints by some workers that they still earned "peanuts".

It was the second such investigation by POST in Babelegi. During the first investigation last year, the three-man team of Thami Mkwanazi (reporter), Walter Nkosi (driver) and Thomas Khosa (photographer) were arrested by the Bophutha-Tswana Security Police.

They were released after charges were withdrawn.

26/8/80

110

POST

POST

Starvation wages

BY NORMAN NGALE
HUNDREDS of workers in Babelagi are still paid 'peanuts' — more than a year after POST first exposed starvation wages in Bophuthatswana's largest industrial complex.

Some women told us they were paid as little as R7,50 a week and some men R12,50 a week.

Firms found to pay low wages included Lectric Element and Academy-Brushware (R7,50 for female and R12,50 for male employees), Craft Press and Vel Skin Products (R10 and R15 for women and men respectively) Car Part Industry, and Sports Metal, who paid between R9 and R14 weekly wages to some employees.

Two women employed by Springbok Clothing Factory said they were paid R9 weekly. They said 50c of this was deducted for tea.

These two and several others, said they had to pay R1,50 for season tickets to travel between work and home.

Most of the workers in Babelagi are from the Moretele district of Bophuthatswana.

The technical director of Springbok, who refused to give his name, said he had no comment to make and referred us to the Babelagi Industrial Association.

The chairman of the association, Mr Carlos Marutshi, said the matter had nothing to do with his association and referred us back to individual managers.

A white woman at the Academy Brushware, who answered the call from POST, said working conditions at her firm had nothing to do with anybody else and refused to call her manager.



Workers in Babelagi wait for buses home after the day's work — but some earn "peanuts."

Employers slammed for low wages

21/8/80
Post

MIR NCHAUPE
Tlhabane, vice-president of the Bophuthatswana Federated Chamber of Commerce, yesterday attacked the Babelegi industrialists for paying their employees starvation wages.

Mr Nchaupe, a former employee at Babelegi, Mr Tlhabane whose chamber is recognised by the homeland's government, said he had to quit his post where he was serving a party newspaper, "because of dissatisfaction about my salary."

Mr Tlhabane, also chairman of the Moretele branch of the chamber in the area which supply the majority of labour at Babelegi, said: "We are aware that our people are exploited by these firms and we hope the government will act to stop this practice."

"The industrialists cannot claim they are not doing well through the services of employees. Most of the firms took part on gold medal winning stalls at the Rand Easter Show and the Pretoria Show in the past two years," Mr Tlhabane said.

He said this went a long way to prove that the poorly paid workers at Babelegi were contributing tremendously towards the prosperity of the firms while not properly compensated for their efforts.

Mr Tlhabane was reacting to a report published in POST yesterday that women were paid as little as R7,50 a week while men earned R12,50 minimum wage a week at some firms.

"I resigned my post as circulation manager of Batswana Mirror, a paper printed by Craft Press last month when I realised I was given a raw deal," Mr Tlhabane said.

Mr Tlhabane said though his salary at the time of his appointment was R400, he had received a gross of R375 when the new managing director took over the paper and since then he (Mr Tlhabane) was refused an increment due to him in accordance with the agreement at the end of the first year.

Some firms, Mr Tlhabane said, had allowed employees to appoint workers "toothless" which were and only served as bodies to channel instructions from employers down the workers.

Both the Minister of Interior in Bophuthatswana, Mr G Makodi and his secretary, Mr Gert Nkhu could not be reached for comment yesterday. Spokesman for their offices said they were both out.

No. R. 1882

12 September 1980

WET OP VAKLEERLINGE, 1944

VRYSTELLINGSKENNISGEWING

Ek, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister van Mannekragbenutting, verleen hierby, kragtens artikel 46 (1) van die Wet op Vakleerlinge, 1944, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing, vrystelling aan—

(a) alle werkgewers wat minderjariges in aangewese ambagte in diens het wat in die Republiek van Bophuthatswana ingevolge die Bophuthatswana-Wet op Vakleerlinge, 1973, ingeboek is, van die bepalinge van artikels 19 en 20 van eersgenoemde Wet ten opsigte van sulke minderjariges, met dien verstande dat die werkgewers ten opsigte van sodanige minderjariges die vakleerlingskapvoorwaardes wat op vakleerlinge in die betrokke ambagte in die Republiek van Bophuthatswana van toepassing is, nakom;

(b) vakleerlinge wat by geleentheid in die Republiek van Bophuthatswana vir doeleindes van hul opleiding werksaam is, van die bepalinge van artikel 26 (1) van eersgenoemde Wet in die mate dat tydperke van sodanige diens nie as afwesigheid van werk beskou word nie, met dien verstande dat—

(i) hulle die betrokke vakleerlingskapkomitees binne veertien dae na die datum van vertrek na en die datum van hul terugkeer van die Republiek van Bophuthatswana in kennis stel;

(ii) die vakleerlingskapvoorwaardes wat ingevolge eersgenoemde Wet vir vakleerlinge in die betrokke ambagte voorgeskryf word, ten opsigte van hulle nagekom word terwyl hulle opleiding in die Republiek van Bophuthatswana ontvang; en

(iii) al die partye wat deur hul leerlingkontrakte gebind is, onderling met sodanige diens akkoord gegaan het.

S. P. BOTHA, Minister van Mannekragbenutting.

No. R. 1882

12 September 1980

APPRENTICESHIP ACT, 1944

EXEMPTION NOTICE

I, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister of Manpower Utilisation, hereby, in terms of section 46 (1) of the Apprenticeship Act, 1944, exempt with effect from the date of publication of this notice—

(a) all employers who employ minors in designated trades who have been indentured in the Republic of Bophuthatswana in terms of the Bophuthatswana Apprenticeship Act, 1973, from the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the first-mentioned Act in respect of such minors, provided that the employers shall in respect of such minors observe the conditions of apprenticeship applicable to apprentices in the relevant trades in the Republic of Bophuthatswana;

(b) apprentices who are on occasion employed in the Republic of Bophuthatswana for purposes of their training, from the provisions of section 26 (1) of the first-mentioned Act to the extent that periods of such employment shall not be regarded as absences from work, provided that—

(i) such apprentices shall within fourteen days notify the apprenticeship committees concerned of the dates of their departure to and the dates of their return from the Republic of Bophuthatswana;

(ii) the conditions of apprenticeship prescribed in terms of the first-mentioned Act for apprentices in the relevant trades are complied with while they are receiving training in the Republic of Bophuthatswana; and

(iii) all the parties bound by the relevant contracts of apprenticeship have mutually agreed to such employment.

S. P. BOTHA, Minister of Manpower Utilisation.

INTRODUCTION

Exactly how dangerous is asbestos to human health? at the level of industry, the state, trade union organisations, academic institutions, civic bodies or interested individuals many arguments are heard.

There is clearly a double question involved here. What precisely are the vested interests that are brought to bear when taking up any point of view?

Naturally one would expect industry to be biased in playing down the dangers involved and of being most in setting, often expensive, processes for protective in motion. Likewise one would expect trade unions concerned with environmental pollution to stress the exposure to asbestos. Academic researchers, where they directly employed by industry or trade unions, whether of State institutions, may be expected to produce arguments somewhere between these two positions. However argued in this paper that, as is the case with the department or research bodies), academic institutions research workers generally lean more to the side of virtue of a multiplicity of connections.

Essentially there is a state of industrial dispute. There is also generally an explicit acknowledgement of division in most advanced industrial societies, which enshrined in the law and various state structures. Asbestos has been established as a carcinogen (a cancer substance), the problem that immediately springs to mind is to take the decisions with regard to protection and effects of this substance in a divided society?

One might think that those directly involved by virtue of exposure should take the weighty decision, particularly notable feature of the whole asbestos controversy has

Starvation Wages for Workers in Babeloegi

50
10
14/9/50

WHAT is the real meaning of starvation wages? Ask anyone who works in the Babeloegi industrial complex near Pretoria. They'll tell you.

A chat to the families involved revealed the shocking conditions under which Babeloegi workers are compelled to live in a nearby township.

The investigation was made after a report was published stating that most firms in the complex paid workers between R7 and R15 a week.

The township is a mixture of two-roomed shanty houses of corrugated iron and mud and four-roomed houses which stand in stark contrast to the modern Babeloegi complex.

Along one of the dusty streets we found a shabby-looking house which is rented for R2,05 per month. Inside we found a dejected mother cuddling her baby. Other children were playing next to

By MONY MMONO and NORMAN NGALE



Mrs Elizabeth Mashiane, struggling to make ends meet for a family of 11 on R12 a week.

Mrs Elizabeth Mashiane stays with her husband Jeremiah, a worker at Sarma furniture firm, his parents, a sister-in-law and six children.

According to Mrs Mashiane, her husband earns a meagre R12,50 a week and has been working for the same firm for the past three years.

"We only live on hope because you really cannot do a thing with this money," Mrs Mashiane said.

Pap, bread and tea is all the family can afford for lunch and supper, week after week. They share R1 of meat on a Friday or two during the month, according to Mrs Mashiane.

Their future is bleak. Rice and vegetables are a luxury as far as they are concerned. There is old and dilapidated furniture in the room. These are their best possessions — part of which was given to them by relatives.

Another family in the neighbourhood, who preferred to remain anonymous, said they could hardly afford the 40c clinic fee each time one of their children became ill.

The family said they lived by borrowing from neighbours to buy food. They sometimes could not pay back the money.

Mrs Pauline Kololo told SUNDAY POST that her eldest son had to quit school at a local secondary school in order to supplement his father's salary.

Mr Alfred Kololo, employed as a watchman in the industrial complex, was earning, according to Mrs Kololo, R50 per month.

The family lived on tomatoes, cabbage (occasionally), milk and pap to sustain itself.

Most families we spoke to claimed they could not afford medical care, burial policies and the other necessities of family life.

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Shadow over Sun City

SUNDAY POST

Reporter

THE glitter and glamour that surrounded the official opening this week of Sun City stadium, site of the Weaver-Coetzee world title fight on October 25, hid a dark secret

The stadium, and an accompanying 250 luxury cabanas to house big fight guests, are being built on a foundation of hunger and exploitation.

SUNDAY POST has discovered that labourers for two of the companies involved in the R16-million project — Duwat Fencing and Stocks Construction — are paying their workers wages as low as R15 a week.

And most of these men say they have families to support.

Three youngsters, one fifteen years old, the others sixteen, who are employed by Stocks as general labourers in the building of the cabanas, said they earned R32 a fortnight

A 31-year-old man loading cement bricks only a hundred meters from the stadium where hotel magnet Sol Kerzner was presiding over the champagne and-balloons opening ceremony, said he earned R44 a fortnight.

Out of this money he had to support a wife and two children. Although he and other

Stocks employees were given free accommodation in a newly-built compound nearby, they had to pay for their own food.

"It's not good," he said. "My children are hungry. I'm hungry. For breakfast this morning I had half a loaf of brown bread and a pint of milk. I had the same for lunch and I'll have the same for super."

"The last time I had meat was two weeks ago." Mr Peter Venter, Financial Manager of Stocks Construction, told **SUNDAY POST** that "the guys are all housed and fed. The money they get is pocket money".

He expressed surprise when he heard that the men said they were not fed, and was not sure exactly how much they were paid. Mr Venter said it cost his company a lot of money to train labourers who came "rough and ready out of the bush".

The minimum rate for a labourer in Johannesburg was about 81 cents

an hour, he said, and one labourer at that rate might be worth two labourers at 40 cents an hour at Sun City. "We are not penalising them for being untrained," he said.

Duwat's workers, including men with up to six children and a year's service, said they earned from R20 to R25 a week.

A 21-year-old youth who said he'd worked for the company for nine months said he earned R15 a week, and claimed he knew about 12 people who earned the same.

This was denied by the owner of Duwat, Mr Jimmy Thorne.

He did not know how much they were paid, for his wife looked after the books but said they all got upwards of R30 a week.

When approached about the workers' pay Sol Kerzner, who is managing director of Southern Suns, told **SUNDAY POST** that he would take up the matter with the contractors.

See post 19/10/80



A labourer at Sun City stadium . . . building luxury on a foundation of hunger and exploitation.

More jobs for

Batswanas

73/11/81
STAMP
110

Mr Wynand van Graan, managing director of the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation, reports in a 1980 review that all the sites in the modern Babelegi industrial township just north of Pretoria have been taken up.

During the year a further two industrial areas were established at Ga-Rankuwa and Heystekrand. These two areas were about four times the size of Babelegi and had already attracted sizeable investments, he said.

Mr van Graan said contracts in the order of

R30-million were being finalised with AECI to erect an explosives factory, and that further details of this project would be released soon.

He said a steady stream of applications for the establishment of new industries in Bophuthatswana was being received. During the past seven months more than 50 applications were received providing job opportunities for 5 500 Batswanas.

Applications for extensions to 36 industries were received during the same period, creating 3 000 extra jobs.

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

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For the best final year student.

S A Read

'No bribe, so no job'

By MONK NKOMO
A 26-YEAR-OLD Mabopane man has claimed that a personnel clerk at Batswanagare Training Corporation in Mabopane demanded R10 before he could get a job.

Mr Jack Mokone (26) of 1254 Mabopane, told SOWETAN he had applied for a job at the Company two weeks ago as a ticket seller.

After filling in the necessary forms at the of-

ices of a clerk, he was referred to the selection centre at Erasmus, for an aptitude test.

After the test, the white examiner at the centre told him to report at Batswanagare Depot, where he would be employed, said Mr Mokone.

"A clerk told me to report to his office last Friday to be employed — but on condition that I gave him R10 first," said Mr Mokone.

According to Mr Mokone, the clerk concern-

ed demanded R10 on Friday morning. "I explained to him that I had no money because I had been out of work for the last two months. He told me there won't be a job for me unless I paid him R10," he said.

Mr Mokone said he went to the company's offices on Monday and was taken to the office of a Mr Terblanche by the clerk. "I was told to wait outside whilst they talked behind closed doors. After about two minutes, I was called inside, and Mr Terblanche told me that they only employed matriculants as ticket sellers and that there was no job for me," said Mr Mokone.

MONEY

"How can a black man sell a job to another black, especially in our independent state," he asked.

Batswanagare is a subsidiary of BophuthaTswana Transport Holdings.

Mr R Willers, group personnel manager of the company, said he was investigating the claim. He conceded, however, that it could be possible that the money was demanded from Mr Mokone.

Although the clerk concerned was not responsible for the employment of staff, it is not the policy of the company to sell jobs. I have instructed the personnel manager to investigate if recently employed staff had experienced the same treatment from the clerk concerned," said Mr Willers.

According to Mr Willers, the report he gathered was that Mr Mokone was on the border line of being employed. The minimum qualifications for the job he applied for, he said, was standard 8. Mr Mokone had passed Standard seven.

If his claim is proved to be true, disciplinary measures would be taken against the clerk, said Mr Willers.

(63) (197) (110)
STAR 25/11/81
**Unionists arrested
in Bophuthatswana**

Three officials of the Fdsatu-affiliated National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers were arrested and charged in Bophuthatswana this week.

The NUMARW regional secretary, Mr Taffy Adler, and two union organisers, Mr Martin Ndaba and Mr Nelson Rakau, were arrested at a meeting of BMW workers in Ga-Rankuwa on Monday night.

The BMW plant, which was hit by a strike last week, is in the industrial area of Rosslyn, north of Pretoria. Workers commute to it from Ga-Rankuwa, one of the territories of Bophuthatswana.

According to a union

spokesman, about 15 armed Bophuthatswana police carrying teargas canisters entered the church hall where the meeting was held.

They searched the workers, dispersed them and arrested the three union officials.

Police initially indicated the men would be charged with "illegal trading," the spokesman said. But when they appeared in the Ga-Hankuwa magistrate's court yesterday morning, they were charged with attending an illegal gathering.

They were released on bail, and their case was postponed until November 27.

HOMELANDS

Ciskei - Labour

1975

Platinum miners

By MARTIN CREAMER

BOPHUTHATSWANA could engage qualified miners from Zambia's Copperbelt and Zaire if white South African miners held the country to ransom, Bophutha-Tswana's Deputy Secretary for Mines, Dr Bennett Marengwa, said this week.

In an interview with the Sunday Times after the threatened strike by white miners in the newly independent territory over a racial incident at the Impala platinum mine, Dr Marengwa emphasised that the country wanted, and needed, white miners and would like to see them working in BophuthaTswana for all time.

But he wanted to make it clear that South African white miners were not indispensable, particularly now, when there was an abundance of qualified miners on the labour market from Zambia and Kolwezi, scene of the bloody Zaire rebellion.

"If people become unreasonable and push us into a corner, we will have to get out somehow," Dr Marengwa said.

"There are a lot of good miners from Zambia and Kolwezi looking for jobs. If I were a white miner, I would think twice before going on strike," he said.

Asked whether the closed-shop agreement between the South Afri-

BophuthaTswana eyes Zambia for aid

can Mine Workers' Union and the mines in BophuthaTswana would not rule out recruitment of non-union-member foreign miners, Dr Marengwa said that as far as he was concerned, the closed-shop agreement was irrelevant in BophuthaTswana as it was a South African agreement — a standpoint mine labour boss Mr Arrie Paulus strongly challenges.

Dr Marengwa spoke against the background of a commission of inquiry appointed by the BophuthaTswana Government into allegations that black police roughed up a white miner after an assault on a black miner — the second this year.

With the Mines and Works Act — one of the cornerstones of apartheid — still in force in the new republic

Warmed

Sum. Times 2/7/78 (1) 110

six months after independence, black miners continue, ironically, to be barred from obtaining such qualifications as blasting tickets — the key to advancement on the mines promotion ladder.

Two years' notice would have to be given of the BophuthaTswana Government's intention to scrap this, and such notice had not yet been given, Dr Marengwa said.

"But it is only a matter of time before discriminatory sections of the Act are amended," he said. This had to be done in terms of the country's non-racial constitution.

He was in the process of screening blacks for mining engineering bursaries and felt that it would be indefensible if these blacks graduat-

ed only to find that they were barred from becoming fully fledged miners.

While Dr Marengwa was eager to promote black advancement on mines in BophuthaTswana, he was against this being done at the expense of efficiency and safety.

"The highest possible efficiency and safety must be maintained," he said, with promotion of blacks being based solely on merit.

Some mines, particularly Rustenburg and Impala platinum mines, had introduced excellent training schemes for surveyors and he hoped that others would follow suit.

Mr Paulus, general secretary of the Mine Workers' Union, said that it would not be possible for the mines to recruit foreign labour, because of

the closed-shop union agreement.

"I would like to point out that this agreement is not with the BophuthaTswana Government, but with the mines themselves," he said.

Mr Paulus reiterated his union's stand that the white miners would not be willing to train blacks.

"If they want the blacks trained, why don't they try to get someone from Zambia and Zaire?" Mr Paulus asked.

Mr Paulus, whose union will be represented on the commission of inquiry, said he would like to give one message to Mr Marengwa.

"Tell him to allow his police to repeat what they have done, and we'll show him that we will go on strike."

① 110

~~SECRET~~

ARGUS 25/11/78

Homeland plan to train black miners

The Argus Correspondent JOHANNESBURG. — A scheme under which a white miner will be in charge of several blacks with blasting certificates has been proposed for mines in newly independent BophuthaTswana.

'If the miner refuses to teach the Bantu, the "shift boss miner" will do it,' the president of the Mine-workers' Union, Mr P. C. C. de Jager, said in Johannesburg.

He was addressing the annual meeting of the union's general council.

Referring to the union's previous refusal to allow its members to train blacks for blasting certificates, Mr de Jager said: 'You must not forget that the miner in the homeland is now a

temporary immigrant, or shall I say migrant worker, and may soon have to obtain a visa to work there.'

PROBLEMS

Mr de Jager said there were problems in negotiations between the union and Union Corporation (owners of Impala Platinum) on black training in BophuthaTswana.

Under the corporation's proposals, some shift bosses would be demoted to do the work of miners and this meant that a large number of whites, probably members of the union, would become redundant.

The union wanted the demoted shift bosses to become members of the union but the company insisted that they should remain members of officials' associations.

FIN. MAIL
9/12/77

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BOPHUTHATSWANA Labour reservoir

No amount of huffing and puffing by Chief Lucas Mangope about land consolidation can conceal the fact that he has thrown away his trump-card by taking his fragmented little mini-state into independence without first getting it consolidated.

The independence ceremonies in the specially-constructed stadium at Mmabatho (the new state's capital) outside Mafeking this week were a drab affair. Many of the thousands who packed the stadium seemed to have come out of curiosity rather than to celebrate.

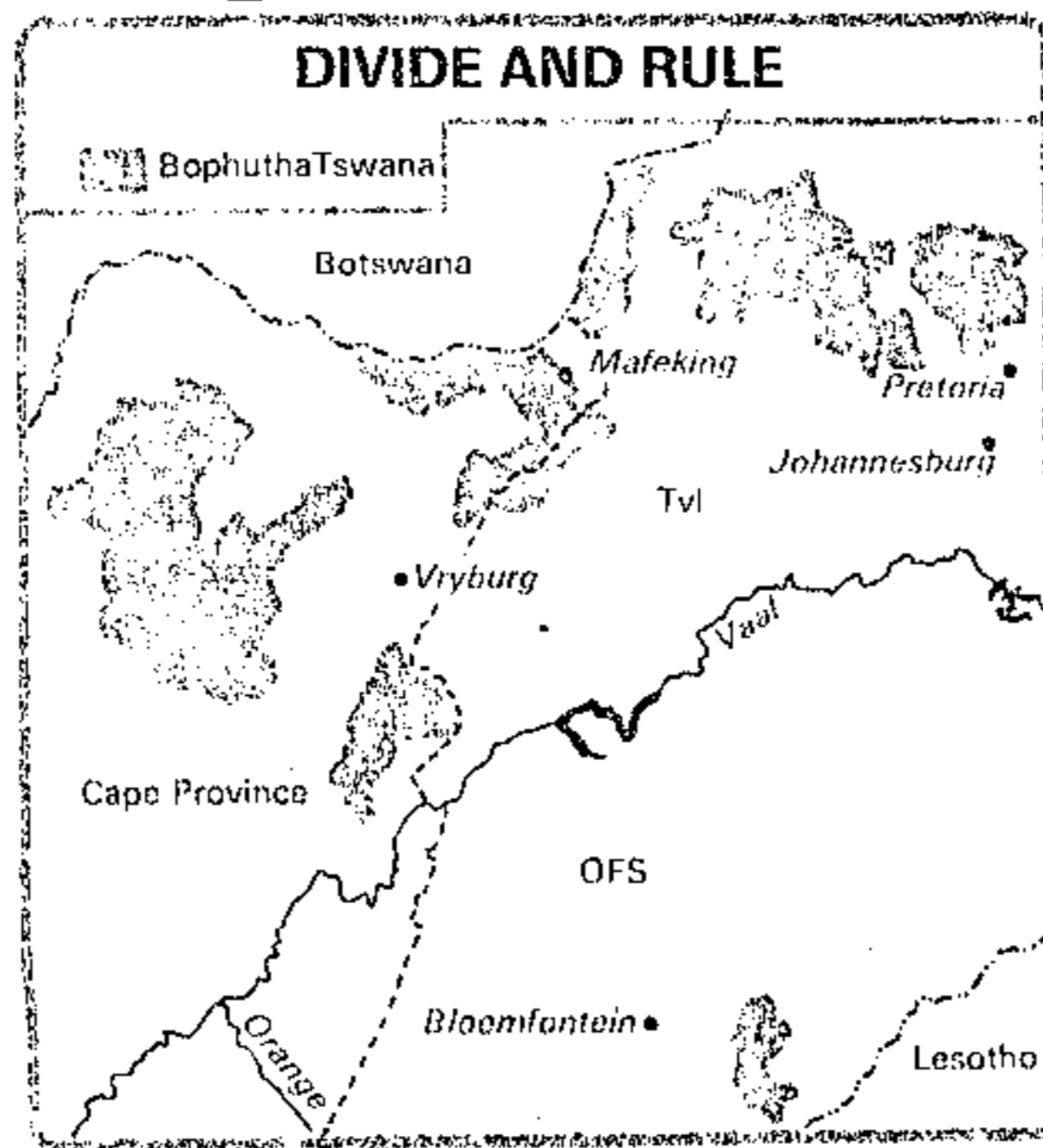
In random interviews with some of the people there, the *FM* found that Tswanas have not forgiven their new president for accepting independence on Pretoria's terms, and so making them all foreigners in the land of their birth. Said one man sitting near the press benches when the 101-gun salute was fired at midnight on Monday: "These guns are proving that our so-called independence will be bloody."

From an economic point of view, BophuthaTswana is likely to be as dependent on SA as ever.

Indeed, despite claims by the Bureau for Economic Research re Bantu Development (Benbo) that BophuthaTswana will be an economically viable entity, its dependence on SA appears to be increasing in some respects rather than diminishing.

Benbo's claims are based on its newest publication, *BophuthaTswana at Independence*.

BophuthaTswana does have some advantages over Transkei, among them its mining sector (mainly platinum). But it is much more fragmented: while Transkei consists of three blocks of land,



BophuthaTswana comprises seven — one of which, Thaba 'Nchu, is 250 km from the nearest of the other six.

Not only is the new state geographically scattered. Last year almost three fifths of its nominal (*de jure*) population was not living there. Although, as Benbo points out, all South African Tswanas are constitutionally regarded as citizens of BophuthaTswana, only 819 000 out of 2,1m were actually living in their putative "homeland".

Because of the scarcity of jobs within the territory, most of the able-bodied men work or live outside. In 1970, according to Benbo, 76% of the economically active Tswana population (ie people between the ages of 15 and 64) lived outside. As a result, only a third of the total income of the inhabitants is produced within BophuthaTswana itself, the rest being earned in SA.

Research into other situations where people migrate to find work has shown that it is the most talented men who leave the depressed areas. The potential for development is thus drastically reduced.

It is reduced even further by the fact

that these people spend most of their income outside BophuthaTswana.

According to Benbo, 145 000 of BophuthaTswana's workers commute daily to work in "white" areas, where they spend nearly three-quarters of their earnings. "Permanent migrant" workers — estimated at 49 000 in 1976 — who leave their families behind and work on year-long contracts in "white" areas also spend most of their income outside. Benbo calculates that these migrants earned R56m in the period 1974 to 1975, only 20% of which found its way to BophuthaTswana.

Nor is job creation keeping pace with the increase in the workforce. Benbo estimates that between 1973 and 1975 "there were, on average, some 12 200 annual entrants to the labour market in BophuthaTswana". Of these, only 39% could find salaried jobs within the Bantustan itself. The others had to find work outside.

If anything, this dependence on SA is on the increase. Despite an estimated decrease between 1970 and 1976 in the number of migrants this was more than counter-balanced by the increase in the number of commuters.

Dependence is also illustrated by the fact that in the last financial year only one-fifth of BophuthaTswana's public revenue came from internal sources. Similarly, of total gross fixed investment by the public sector in 1974 to 1975, 73% came directly from SA sources. This excluded the amounts given to the BophuthaTswana exchequer by the SA government.

Moreover, the share of blacks in the GDP fell from 61,1% in 1970/71 to 56,1% in 1974/76. If this continues, the non-Black population of BophuthaTswana (estimated by Benbo at 4 000 in 1976) will soon be earning one-half of the income produced there.

110

ARTICLE 2

(a) This Agreement shall enter into force on 6 December 1977 and may be terminated by either Party giving six months' written notice to the other Party through the diplomatic channel.

(b) Any amendment of this Agreement mutually agreed upon by both Parties shall be effected by the exchange of Diplomatic Notes between them.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed and sealed the present Agreement.

Done at Pretoria, in duplicate, on the 15th day of November 1977.

M. C. BOTHA, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education.

For the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

L. M. MANGOPE, Chief Minister.

For the Government of Bophuthatswana.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

EXCHANGE OF NOTES RELATING TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION

Dear Chief Minister

In view of the imminent attainment of independence by Bophuthatswana and with particular regard to the fact that Bophuthatswana will after that event cease to be a part of the Republic of South Africa, I have the honour to submit the following recommendations for your consideration:

A. *As regards the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966)*

That, since persons employed or being in Bophuthatswana who contributed to the Unemployment Insurance Fund established in the Republic of South Africa under the above-mentioned Act will in terms of the Act cease to be contributors to the Fund from the date on which Bophuthatswana becomes independent and, in particular, if no further action is taken, would from that date cease to be entitled to certain of the benefits from that fund provided for in Chapter VI of the Act, the following arrangement be entered into:

1. No benefit or allowance payable to any person under Chapter VI of the said Act immediately before the date on which Bophuthatswana becomes independent or to which any person has become entitled under that Chapter before that date, shall after that date cease to be payable merely because such person will then no longer be a contributor as aforesaid or because Bophuthatswana will then no longer form part of the Republic of South Africa;
2. no application for any benefits or allowances under the said Chapter VI by any person who was a contributor as aforesaid at any time, shall be entertained unless it is received by a claims officer of the Department of Labour of the Republic of South Africa or his agent before the date of independence of Bophuthatswana;
3. with a view to assist Bophuthatswana to establish its own unemployment insurance fund for the payment of unemployment benefits in that territory the Government of the Republic of South Africa agrees to pay the Govern-

ARTIKEL 2

(a) Hierdie Ooreenkoms tree in werking op 6 Desember 1977 en kan deur enigeen van die twee Partye opgesê word deur ses maande skriftelike kennis van beëindiging aan die ander Party langs die diplomatieke kanaal te gee.

(b) Enige wysiging van hierdie Ooreenkoms waarvoor albei Partye onderling ooreengekom het, word aangebring deur Diplomatieke Notawisseling tussen hulle.

Ten bewyse waarvan die ondergetekendes, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur hul onderskeie Regerings, hierdie Ooreenkoms onderteken en geseël het.

Gedoen te Pretoria, in tweevoud, op hede die 15de dag van November 1977.

M. C. BOTHA, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling en van Bantoe-onderwys.

Namens die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

L. M. MANGOPE, Hoofminister.

Namens die Regering van Bophuthatswana.

MINISTERIE VAN ARBEID

NOTAWISSELING MET BETREKKING TOT DIE S.A. WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSFONDS EN DIE ADMINISTRASIE VAN NYWERHEIDSWETGEWING

Meneer die Hoofminister

In die lig van die naderende onafhanklikheid van Bophuthatswana en veral met inagneming van die feit dat Bophuthatswana ná daardie gebeurtenis sal ophou om deel te wees van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, het ek die eer om die volgende aanbevelings vir u oorweging voor te lê:

A. *Wat betref die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966)*

Dat, aangesien persone wat in Bophuthatswana werk of is en wat bygedra het tot die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds ingestel in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika ingevolge bogenoemde Wet, kragtens die Wet sal ophou om bydraers tot die Fonds te wees vanaf die datum waarop Bophuthatswana onafhanklik word en, in die besonder, indien geen verdere stappe gedoen word nie, vanaf daardie datum sal ophou om geregtig te wees op sekere van die voordele van daardie Fonds soos bepaal by Hoofstuk VI van die Wet, die volgende ooreenkoms aangegaan word:

1. Geen voordeel of toelae betaalbaar ingevolge Hoofstuk VI van genoemde Wet wat onmiddellik voor die datum van onafhanklikwording van Bophuthatswana aan enige persoon betaalbaar was of waarop enige persoon voor daardie datum ingevolge bedoelde Hoofstuk geregtig geword het, word ná daardie datum gestaak slegs uit hoofde daarvan dat die betrokke persoon opgehou het om 'n bydraer soos voornoemd te wees nie of vanweë die feit dat Bophuthatswana dan opgehou het om deel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te wees nie;
2. geen aansoek om enige voordeel of toelae ingevolge genoemde Hoofstuk VI deur 'n persoon wat die een of ander tyd 'n bydraer soos voornoemd was, word oorweeg nie, tensy dit ontvang word deur 'n eisebeampte van die Departement van Arbeid van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika of sy verteenwoordiger voor die onafhanklikheidsdatum van Bophuthatswana;
3. ten einde Bophuthatswana in staat te stel om sy eie werkloosheidversekeringsfonds in te stel vir die betaling van werkloosheidsvoordele in daardie gebied stem die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in om uit

ment of Bophuthatswana from the Unemployment Insurance Fund of the Republic of South Africa an amount of R300 000 (three hundred thousand rand) on the attainment of independence;

4. the method of payment of claims and the refund of claims to the Bophuthatswana Government shall continue as at present; and

5. any legislation required to implement the foregoing shall be introduced timeously.

B. As regards the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941 (Act 22 of 1941)

That, in so far as the administration of industrial legislation in Bophuthatswana from the date on which it becomes independent is concerned, my Department renders to your Government such technical assistance as it may require in regard to the administration of the above-mentioned Act, on the existing financial basis, namely that all moneys collected in respect of work performed by officials of my Department are paid into the Bophuthatswana Revenue Fund and that your Government pays all expenses in connection with services rendered in terms of the said Act. The appointment of officials for this purpose and the issuing to them of such authorisation documents as may be required for the performance of any function under the said Act are matters to be mutually arranged between our two Governments.

I should be grateful if you could consider the following proposal and confirm that they are acceptable to your Government and that your confirmatory reply be regarded as constituting an Agreement between our two Governments on these matters which shall enter into force on 6 December 1977.

Please accept, Mr Chief Minister, the assurance of my highest consideration.

S. P. BOTHA, Minister of Labour.

MINISTRY OF MINES

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF BOPHUTHATSWANA RELATING TO SAFETY AND HEALTH IN MINING IN BOPHUTHATSWANA

PREAMBLE

Whereas the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Bophuthatswana recognise the friendly relations existing between the two Governments and their peoples; and

Whereas the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Bophuthatswana are desirous to further prospecting and mining development in their respective countries through the application of basically similar principles of safety and health in prospecting and mining; and

Whereas the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Bophuthatswana having regard to the objects of the Mines and Works Act, 1956 (Act 27 of 1956), and the regulations framed thereunder (together hereinafter referred to as "the said Act") and the resources and expertise available in the South African Department of Mines; and

die Werkloosheidsversekeringsfonds van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika 'n bedrag van R300 000 (drie honderd duisend rand) aan die Regering van Bophuthatswana te betaal vir verkryging van onafhanklikheid;

4. die metode van betaling van eise en die terugbetaling van eise aan die Regering van Bophuthatswana duur voort soos op die oomblik; en

5. enige wetgewing wat nodig is om die vooraangegene te implementeer moet betyds ingedien word.

B. Wat betref die Wet op Fabriek, Masjinerie en Bouwerk, 1941 (Wet 22 van 1941)

Dat, vir sover dit die toepassing betref van nywerheidswetgewing in Bophuthatswana vanaf die datum waarop dit onafhanklik word, my Departement aan u Regering sodanige tegniese hulp verleen as wat hy nodig het, in verband met die toepassing van bogenoemde Wet op die huidige finansiële grondslag, naamlik dat alle gelde wat ingevorder word ten opsigte van werk deur amptenare van my Departement uitgevoer, in die Bophuthatswana-Inkomstefonds inbetaal word en dat u Regering al die uitgawes betaal in verband met dienste ingevolge genoemde Wet gelewer. Die aanstelling van amptenare vir hierdie doeleënde en die uitreiking aan hulle van sodanige magtigingsdokumente as wat nodig mag wees vir die vervulling van enige funksie ingevolge genoemde Wet, is aangeleenthede van onderling tussen ons twee Regerings gereël moet word.

Ek sal dit waardeer indien u die volgende voorstel oorweeg en bevestig dat hulle vir u Regering aanneembaar is en dat u bevestigende antwoord geag word 'n Ooreenkoms uit te maak tussen ons twee Regerings aangaande hierdie aangeleenthede, welke Ooreenkoms op 6 Desember 1977 in werking tree.

Aanvaar asseblief, Meneer die Hoofminister, die versekering van my besondere hoogagting.

S. P. BOTHA, Minister van Arbeid.

MINISTERIE VAN MYNWESE

OOREENKOMS TUSSEN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE REGERING VAN BOPHUTHATSWANA MET BETREKING TOT VEILIGHEID EN GESONDHEID IN DIE MYNBEDRYF IN BOPHUTHATSWANA

AANHEF

Nademaal die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van Bophuthatswana die vriendskaplike betrekkinge erken wat tussen die twee Regerings en hul mense bestaan; en

Nademaal die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van Bophuthatswana begerig is om prospektering en mynontwikkeling te bevorder deur die aanwending, in hul onderskeie lande, van basies dieselfde veiligheid- en gesondheidsbeginsels by prospektering en in die mynbedryf in hul onderskeie lande;

Nademaal die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van Bophuthatswana met inagneming van die oogmerke van die Wet op Mynebedrywe, 1956 (Wet 27 van 1956), en die regulasies daarop kragtens opgestel (hieronder gesamentlik genoem "genoemde Wet") en die hulpmiddels en kundigheid waarvoor die Suid-Afrikaanse Departement van Mynwese beskik; en

ARTICLE 2

(a) This Agreement shall enter into force on 6 December 1977 and may be terminated by either Party giving six months' written notice to the other Party through the diplomatic channel.

(b) Any amendment of this Agreement mutually agreed upon by both Parties shall be effected by the exchange of Diplomatic Notes between them.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed and sealed the present Agreement.

Done at Pretoria, in duplicate, on the 15th day of November 1977.

M. C. BOTHA, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education.

For the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

L. M. MANGOPE, Chief Minister.

For the Government of Bophuthatswana.

ANNEXURE

A certain area of land in extent approximately 75 ha adjacent to and parallel with and north-west of the south-eastern boundary CD of Diagram SG A169/60 of Tlhabane Location, a portion of the farm Rustenburg Town and Townlands 272, Registration Section JQ, approximately 470 metres wide and extending from boundary DE to boundary ABC on the above-mentioned diagram.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF BOPHUTHATSWANA RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA IN BOPHUTHATSWANA AND TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF CITIZENS OF BOPHUTHATSWANA IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PREAMBLE

Whereas the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Bophuthatswana recognise the friendly relations existing between the two Governments and their peoples; and

Whereas it is considered necessary to make certain arrangements relating to the employment of citizens of the Republic of South Africa in Bophuthatswana and to the employment of citizens of Bophuthatswana in the Republic of South Africa after the attainment of independence by Bophuthatswana; and

Whereas it is considered necessary also to make sundry provision for additional matters affecting Bophuthatswana citizens in the Republic of South Africa;

Now, therefore, the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Bophuthatswana agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

No citizens of Bophuthatswana engaged in Bophuthatswana for employment in the Republic of South Africa shall enter the Republic of South Africa for the purpose of taking up the employment unless—

(a) they comply with the laws and regulations relating to the admission to, residence in and departure from the Republic of South Africa;

ARTIKEL 2

(a) Hierdie Ooreenkoms tree in werking op 6 Desember 1977 en kan deur enigeen van die Partye opgesê word deur aan die ander Party ses maande skriftelike kennis van beëindiging langs die diplomatieke kanaal te gee.

(b) Enige wysiging van hierdie Ooreenkoms waaroor beide Partye ooreenkom, word aangebring deur middel van Diplomatieke Notawisseling tussen hulle.

Ten bewyse waarvan die ondergetekendes, behoorlik deur hulle onderskeie Regerings daartoe gemagtig, hierdie Ooreenkoms onderteken en geseël het.

Gedoen te Pretoria, in tweevoud, op die 15de dag van November 1977.

M. C. BOTHA, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling en van Bantoe-onderwys.

Namens die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

L. M. MANGOPE, Hoofminister.

Namens die Regering van Bophuthatswana.

AANHANGSEL

'n Sekere stuk grond, groot ongeveer 75 hektaar, aangrensend aan en parallel met en noordwes van die suid-oostelike grens CD van Kaart LG A169/60 van Tlhabanelokasie, 'n gedeelte van die plaas Rustenburgdorp en -dorpsgrond 272, Registrasieafdeling JQ, welke stuk grond ongeveer 470 meter breed is en vanaf grens DE tot grens ABC op bogemelde kaart strek.

OOREENKOMS TUSSEN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE REGERING VAN BOPHUTHATSWANA MET BETREKING TOT DIE INDIENSNEMING VAN BURGERS VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA IN BOPHUTHATSWANA EN TOT DIE INDIENSNEMING VAN BURGERS VAN BOPHUTHATSWANA IN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

AANHEF

Nademaal die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van Bophuthatswana die vriendskaplike betrekkinge erken wat daar tussen die twee Regerings en hulle mense bestaan; en

Nademaal dit nodig geag word om sekere reëlings te tref met betrekking tot die indiensneming van burgers van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in Bophuthatswana en tot die indiensneming van burgers van Bophuthatswana in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika ná verkryging van onafhanklikheid deur Bophuthatswana; en

Nademaal dit ook nodig geag word om voorsiening te maak vir diverse bykomende aangeleenthede rakende Bophuthatswana-burgers in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika;

So is dit dat die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van Bophuthatswana soos volg ooreenkom:

ARTIKEL I

Geen burger van Bophuthatswana wat in Bophuthatswana gewerf word vir indiensneming in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, mag die Republiek van Suid-Afrika binnekom met die doel om sodanige diens te aanvaar nie, tensy—

(a) hy voldoen aan die wette en regulasies betreffende die toelating tot, verblyf in en vertrek uit die Republiek van Suid-Afrika;

(b) they are in possession of written contracts of employment attested in Bophuthatswana or "call-in cards" duly completed by their previous employers offering employment and authorised by the Labour Authorities in the Republic of South Africa;

(c) they are in possession of duly completed sets of their finger-prints taken under the supervision of an official of the Government of Bophuthatswana, if they cannot otherwise be positively identified.

ARTICLE II

No citizens of the Republic of South Africa shall enter Bophuthatswana for the purpose of employment unless they comply with the laws and regulations relating to the admission to, residence in and departure from Bophuthatswana.

ARTICLE III

Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles I and II citizens of the Republic of South Africa lawfully employed in Bophuthatswana and citizens of Bophuthatswana lawfully employed in the Republic of South Africa who have to cross the common border regularly to proceed to their places of employment or to their places of residence as the case may be, shall obtain from the appropriate authorities in the country where they are employed the necessary authority for such entry by means of endorsement in valid travel documents which endorsement shall be valid for periods of two years.

ARTICLE IV

An employer in the Republic of South Africa who wishes to introduce any Bophuthatswana citizens into the Republic of South Africa for the purpose of employment, shall—

(a) except where such citizens have been recruited for employment by the gold or coal mines represented by The Employment Bureau of Africa Limited, the Natal Coal Owners Labour Organisation or the Anglo Collieries Recruiting Organisation, be permitted to do so only after he has obtained from the Government of the Republic of South Africa a certificate to the effect that he is permitted to engage the number of such citizens specified in such certificate;

(b) obtain from the Government of Bophuthatswana permission to engage such citizens for employment in the Republic of South Africa, and arrange with the Government of Bophuthatswana at which place the citizens concerned are to be so engaged;

(c) pay to the Government of Bophuthatswana such fee as may be prescribed from time to time and notified to the Government of the Republic of South Africa;

(d) in Bophuthatswana enter into such written contract of employment with every Bophuthatswana citizen so engaged as may be required by the labour laws of Bophuthatswana and in accordance with the conditions stipulated by the introduction into the Republic of South Africa of any person for purposes of employment.

ARTICLE V

Citizens of Bophuthatswana who—

(a) are in possession of valid passports or other recognised travel documents; and

(b) on the date of independence of Bophuthatswana—

(i) are legally employed in the Republic of South Africa; or

(b) hy in besit is van 'n skriftelike dienskontrak in Bophuthatswana geattesteer of "inroepkaart" behoorlik deur sy vorige werkgewer ingevul waarin werk aangebied word en wat deur die Arbeidsowerhede in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika gemagtig is;

(c) hy, indien hy nie op 'n ander manier positief geïdentifiseer kan word nie, in besit is van 'n behoorlik voltooide stel van sy vingerafdrukke onder toesig van 'n beampte van die Regering van Bophuthatswana geneem.

ARTIKEL II

Geen burger van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika mag Bophuthatswana binnegaan met die doel om in diens geneem te word nie, tensy hy voldoen aan die bepalings van die wette en regulasies met betrekking tot die toelating tot, verblyf in en vertrek uit Bophuthatswana.

ARTIKEL III

Nieteenstaande die bepalings van Artikels I en II moet 'n burger van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika wat wettiglik in Bophuthatswana in diens is en 'n burger van Bophuthatswana wat wettiglik in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in diens is wat die gemeenskaplike grens gereeld moet oorsteek om na hulle werksplekke of hulle woonplekke, na gelang van die geval, te gaan, van die aangewese owerhede in die land waar hulle in diens is, die nodige magtiging verkry tot sodanige binnekoms by wyse van 'n endossement in geldige reisdokumente, welke endossemente geldig is vir 'n tydperk van twee jaar.

ARTIKEL IV

'n Werkgewer in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika wat enige Bophuthatswana-burgers in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika wil inbring vir die doel van indiensneming, moet—

(a) behalwe waar sodanige burgers vir indiensneming gewerf word deur die goud- of steenkoolmyne wat verteenwoordig word deur die Employment Bureau of Africa Limited, die Natal Coal Owners Labour Organisation of die Anglo Collieries Recruiting Organisation toegelaat word om dit te doen slegs nadat hy van die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika 'n sertifikaat verkry het wat aandui dat hy toegelaat word om sodanige burgers in diens te neem tot 'n getal in die sertifikaat vermeld;

(b) van die Regering van Bophuthatswana toestemming verkry om sodanige burgers te werf vir diens in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, en reëlings met die Regering van Bophuthatswana tref oor die plek waar die betrokke burgers aldus gewerf moet word;

(c) aan die Regering van Bophuthatswana sodanige gelde betaal as wat van tyd tot tyd voorgeskryf word en waarvan die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in kennis gestel moet word;

(d) in Bophuthatswana met elke Bophuthatswana-burger wat aldus gewerf word, sodanige skriftelike dienskontrak sluit as wat die arbeidswette van Bophuthatswana vereis en wat in ooreenstemming is met die voorwaardes vir die inbring van enige persoon in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika vir die doel van indiensneming.

ARTIKEL V

Burgers van Bophuthatswana wat—

(a) in besit is van geldige paspoorte of ander erkende reisdokumente; en

(b) op die datum van onafhanklikwording van Bophuthatswana—

(i) wettiglik in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in diens is; of

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Mangope faces Tswana alliance

ROM - 7/2/76.

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By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE decision by the ruling BophuthaTswana Democratic Party to opt for independence has finally spurred the two opposition parties to unite on a common anti-independence platform.

The opposition BophuthaTswana National and Seoposengwe parties will formally merge at an amalgamation conference at Klipvoor Dam on February 15.

The two parties will each hold separate conferences next Saturday before they finally merge into a single party. The National Party conference will be held at Klipvoor Dam and the Seoposengwe conference at Jericho.

The merger will link two key Tswana leaders, Chief Herman Maseloane and Chief Tidimane Pilane, in a common alliance against the BophuthaTswana Chief Minister, Chief Lucas Mangope.

At a meeting in Soweto last weekend, Chief Mangope pledged to negotiate with Pretoria for payment of R214-million as compensation for Tswana assistance in helping to make South Africa a rich country.

Mr S. J. J. Lesolang, chairman of the Seoposengwe Party, yesterday took Chief Mangope to task for putting a price on Tswana rights in White-ruled South Africa.

Mangope salary 'a disgrace'

Staff Reporter

IT WAS a shame and a disgrace for the BophuthaTswana Chief Minister to be earning R1 000 a month while some ordinary workers in the homeland were earning R5 a week, the chairman of the opposition Seoposengwe Party, Mr S. J. J. Lesolang, said at the weekend.

Mr Lesolang was speaking at a joint meeting of the Seoposengwe and BophuthaTswana National parties at Temba, Hamanskraal, which was attended by several chiefs and members of the homeland's legislative assembly.

He said the Chief Minister of BophuthaTswana, Chief Lucas Mangope earns about R12 000 a year. His Cabinet Ministers earned R800 a month while members of the legislative assembly received R250 a month.

"But we know that there are some workers in the industrial border area of Babelegi who are being paid R5 a week. It is a shame and a disgrace that our Chief Minister should earn that much while workers earn starvation wages," Mr Lesolang said.

Independence 'no' by 500 Tswanas

R.D.M. 2/2/76

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Staff Reporter

HAMMANSKRAAL. — At a meeting at the Lusaka attended by more than 500 Tswanas it was unanimously decided that independence for Bophutha-Tswana should be rejected.

The meeting, held at Hammanskraal, was called by both opposition parties, Seoposengwe led by Chief Tidimane Pilane and the Bophutha-Tswana National Party led by Chief Hammond Maseloane.

Criticising Chief Mangope, Chief Maseloane said he was a "puppet" used by Pretoria to sell the birthright of his own people.

"What we need today is more Black unity and solidarity and not fragmentation into backyards, said to be independent, yet no-

thing more than backyards of South Africa.

"Events today show that if war should be declared on South Africa, both Black and White will have to stand together to defend the country. But we cannot defend a country we know we do not belong to," said Chief Maseloane.

The crowd applauded when Chief Maseloane said Chief Mangope was a man "of double standard" because he spoke to his people, but on the very same issue spoke differently to Whites and the Government.

Referring to Chief Mangope's speech to members of the School of Business Administrators in Cape Town last week, Chief Maseloane said Chief Mangope had deviated from his stand on independence.

Chief wants R214m 'pay'

2/2/76 NM.

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JOHANNESBURG — Chief Lucas Mangope, Chief Minister of Bophuthatswana, has demanded a repayment of R214-million by South Africa to the Tswana people, whom he says had "helped enrich South Africa by the sweat of their brows."

He told a meeting of Tswanas at Soweto: "We have not been properly remunerated." And he explained his decision to negotiate with Pretoria for independence of the homeland.

He told the meeting, the first of a series to be held in urban townships: "We are not going to opt for an independence that will be worthless to you."

Among the issues that would be raised by Bophuthatswana in the independence negotiations would be, he said:

- Compensation to Tswanas for their labour, which had helped build South Africa into a rich country.

- Protection of the rights of Tswanas in South Africa along the lines of that given by countries of the European Economic Community to each other's nationals.

- More land than had been envisaged in the 1936 Land Act.

FAIR SHARE

Chief Mangope said he had discussed independence with the Prime Minister Mr Vorster in November last year, and that Mr. Vorster had assured him an independent Bophuthatswana would have a fair share of wealth through its participation in the customs union between South Africa and the former British protectorates.

"We say we should have a little more than that because we have contributed more (than the former protectorates) are are worth more," Chief Mangope said.

Chief Mangope and his Cabinet were earlier welcomed by the "Mayor" of Soweto, Mr. T. J. Makhaya, who told them bluntly: "We, in the urban areas, are not interested in splinter groups in the Black nation. We want homeland leaders to represent all the interests of all the Black people of South Africa."

THE REALITIES

Chief Mangope replied: "Every man should be free to have his thoughts ... and there should not be any fault-finding where people have to differ."

He defended separate independence as a way out of the impasse of Black subordination in face of the realities of White power. — (Sapa.)



Chief Lucas Mangope, left, waits to deliver a speech in Soweto yesterday while a praise singer lauds his prowess as a leader. Mr S. L. Rathebe, centre, is the Tswana urban representative.

Picture: VITA PALFESTRANT

Tswana 'sweat'

worth R214 m,

says Mangope

R.D.M.
2/2/76

RDM 2/2/76 (109)

CHIEF Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana yesterday pledged to negotiate with Pretoria for payment to the Tswana people of R214-million as compensation for the "sweat of their brows" which had helped enrich South Africa.

The BophuthaTswana Chief Minister was addressing about 450 Tswanas at Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto on his decision to negotiate with Pretoria on independence for BophuthaTswana.

He told the meeting, the first of a series in urban townships: "I do not want anyone to believe we are going to opt for an independence that will be worthless to you."

Among the issues which would be raised by BophuthaTswana in independence negotiations would be:

- Compensation to Tswanas for their labour which had helped build South Africa into a rich country.
- Protection of the rights of Tswanas in South Africa along the lines of that given by member countries of the European Economic Community to each other's nationals.
- More land than was envisaged in the 1936 Land Act.

On the question of compensation to Tswanas, Chief Mangope said: "We have enriched South Africa with the sweat of our brows and we have not been remunerated properly. We want R214-million as payment . . ."

He went on to disclose that he had discussed independence with the Prime Minister on November 10 last year.

Mr Vorster had assured him an independent BophuthaTswana would get a fair share of the wealth via participation in the customs union between South Africa and the former British protectorates.

"We say we should have a little more than that because we have contributed more (than the former protectorates) and are worth more," Chief Mangope said.

Turning to the position of Tswanas in South Africa after independence, Chief Mangope said: "We want the rights of our people in South Africa to be fully protected."

BophuthaTswana would like to have treaties between herself and South Africa similar to those between members of the European Economic Community, he added.

On the land question, Chief Mangope said: "We have insufficient land in BophuthaTswana and even that is in pieces. We reject the 1936 Land Act as a basis for apportioning of land because the present position was not taken into account and we were not even consulted."

He added later: "Mr Vorster has said to us that even after independence negotiations will remain open on the land issue."

Chief Mangope and his cabinet were earlier welcomed by the Mayor of Soweto, Mr T. J. Makhaya.

He told them bluntly: "We in the urban areas are not interested in splinter groups in the Black nation . . . we want homeland leaders to represent all the interests of all the Black people of South Africa."

In his reply, Chief Mangope said: "Every man should be free to have his thoughts (and) there should not be any fault-finding where people have to differ."

He defended separate independence as a way out of the impasse of Black subordination in face of the realities of White power.

Identity appeal

Staff Reporter

ALL Tswana-speaking people should come out of their anonymity, identify themselves as Tswanas, insist on the erection of Tswana medium schools in order to produce educated nationals for the future of the Tswana people.

Mr H. S. Maloka, the urban assistant representative of the BophuthaTswana Government, said this at a meeting of the joint East Rand Urban Representative Boards at the BophuthaTswana offices, Tembisa, at the weekend.

BOPHUTHATSWANA GOVERNMENT SERVICE

SUN. TIMES 9/11/75

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The BophuthaTswana Government Service offers interesting and challenging careers with bright prospects for qualified and experienced Tswana citizens who wish to serve their own people.

The following vacancies exist in the Department of Health and Social Welfare at various centres.

SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER (Two)

Salary: A fixed salary of R8 460 per annum.

Requirements: M.B. Ch.B. Experience and interest in promotive and preventive health services.

Duties: Guiding Medical and Para Medical Services at Hospitals, Clinics and Institutions.

MEDICAL OFFICER (Four Posts)

Salary: Minimum commencing salary R5 840 per annum. A higher commencing salary can be negotiated.

Requirements: M.B. Ch.B. Interest in promotive and preventive health services.

Duties: Medical and para-medical services at hospitals, clinics and institutions.

PROFESSIONAL OFFICER (DIETETICS)

Salary: Minimum commencing salary R2 100 per annum. A higher commencing salary can be negotiated.

Requirements: An appropriate degree.

Duties: Rendering of Nutrition Service in rural areas and supervising dietetic service in hospitals of BophuthaTswana.

ASSISTANT ORGANISER OF NURSING SERVICES

Salary: Minimum commencing salary R4 050 per annum. A higher commencing salary can be negotiated.

Requirements: Registration as a General Nurse, Midwife and Public Health Nurse. Diploma in Hospital Administration will be a recommendation. A driver's licence is a recommendation.

Duties: To assist the Organiser of Nursing Services with Community Health Services.

ASSISTANT ORGANISER OF NURSING SERVICES

Salary: Minimum commencing salary R4 050 per annum. A higher commencing salary can be negotiated.

Requirements: Registration as a General Nurse and Midwife. Diploma in Hospital Administration or Education will be a recommendation. A driver's licence is a recommendation.

Duties: To assist the Organiser with Hospital Nursing Services.

Requirements: Registration as a General Nurse and Midwife, Diploma in Hospital Administration or Education or Ward Administration.

SENIOR SISTER (Ten Posts)

Salary: Minimum commencing salary R2 340 per annum.

Requirements: Registration as General Nurse and Midwife or Psychiatric Nurse. A Third Certificate.

SISTER/MALE NURSE (32 Posts)

Salary: A minimum commencing salary of R1 740 per annum.

Requirements: Registration as General Nurse and Midwife.

STAFF NURSE

Salary: Minimum commencing salary R1 260 per annum.

Requirements: Enrolment as a Staff Nurse.

NURSING ASSISTANT (50 Posts)

Salary: Minimum commencing salary R720 per annum.

Requirements: Enrolment as a Nursing Assistant.

CHIEF PROFESSIONAL OFFICER

Salary: Minimum commencing salary R4 740 per annum. A higher commencing salary can be negotiated.

Requirements: B.A. (S.S.) degree or diploma in Social Work with extensive experience. A Tswana citizen and in possession of a valid driver's licence.

Duties: To control and supervise Social Workers in BophuthaTswana. To provide professional advice to Senior Social Workers in BophuthaTswana. To give necessary professional advice to Voluntary Welfare Organisations in BophuthaTswana.

SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER (3 Posts)

Salary: A minimum commencing salary of R2 460 per annum. A higher commencing salary can be negotiated.

Requirements: B.A. (S.S.) degree or a Diploma in Social Work with at least 5 years' appropriate experience. A Tswana citizen and in possession of a valid driver's licence.

Duties: To control and supervise Social Workers in area to be served. To provide professional advice to Social Workers under his/her control. To accumulate statistics and social knowledge to be used by Head Office for research purposes.

SENIOR TUTOR (Two Posts) and TUTOR (Six Posts)

Salary: Minimum commencing salaries of R3 450 per annum for the post of Senior Tutor and R2 340 per annum for the post of Tutor is offered. Higher commencing salaries can be negotiated.

Requirements: Registration as General Nurse, Midwife or Psychiatric Nurse. Diploma in Nursing Education.

SENIOR HEALTH NURSE (Two Posts)

Salary: Minimum commencing salary R3 450 per annum. A higher commencing salary can be negotiated.

Requirements: Registration as a General Nurse, Midwife and Public Health Nurse. A driver's licence is a recommendation.

Duties: Supervision of Tuberculosis, National and Child Health, Family Planning and other services within the comprehensive health scheme.

SENIOR HEALTH NURSE

Salary: Minimum commencing salary R3 450 per annum. A higher commencing salary can be negotiated.

Requirements: Registration as General Nurse, Midwife and Public Health Nurse. A driver's licence is a recommendation.

Duties: Supervision of Clinic Services in health ward to which assigned.

SENIOR HEALTH NURSE

Salary: Minimum commencing salary R3 450 per annum. A higher commencing salary can be negotiated.

Requirements: Registration as a General Nurse, Psychiatric Nurse and Public Health Nurse. A driver's licence is a recommendation.

Duties: Supervision of Psychiatric services within the comprehensive health scheme.

HEALTH NURSE — SCHOOL NURSE

Salary: Minimum commencing salary R2 340 per annum. A higher commencing salary can be negotiated.

Requirements: Registration as a General Nurse, Midwife and Diploma in Public Health Nursing. A driver's licence is a recommendation.

Duties: Establishment and running of School Nursing Services in area of Homeland to which assigned.

PRINCIPAL MATRON

Salary: Minimum commencing salary R4 050 per annum.

Requirements: Registration as a General Nurse and Midwife as well as a Diploma in Hospital Administration.

SENIOR MATRON (5 Posts)

Salary: Minimum commencing salary R3 450 per annum.

SOCIAL WORKER (15 Posts)

Salary: A minimum commencing salary of R2 100 per annum.

Requirements: B.A. (S.S.) degree or a Diploma in Social Work. Must be a Tswana citizen with a valid driver's licence.

Duties: To perform General Welfare work in BophuthaTswana.

SENIOR HEALTH ASSISTANT

Salary: Minimum commencing salary R1 620 per annum.

Requirements: (a) A certificate for Health Assistants/Health Educators. (b) Or training and relevant experience in Health Education.

Duties: (a) Supervision of Health Assistants/Health Educators in the Health Ward. (b) Contact of key people in community. (c) General Health and Nutrition Education and Immunization and Family Planning. (d) Liaison with other workers in the Health Ward.

HEALTH ASSISTANTS

Salary: Minimum commencing salary R1 170 per annum.

Requirements: (a) A certificate for Health Assistants/Health Educators. (b) Or training and relevant experience in Health Education.

Duties: (a) General Community and Nutrition Health Education, Family Planning. (b) Contact of Chiefs, Schools and other key people in the community. (c) Immunization of the entire community. (d) Community surveys and keeping and analysis of statistical returns.

FAMILY PLANNING GUIDANCE OFFICER

Salary: Minimum commencing salary R1 170 per annum.

Requirements: (a) Generally not less than Junior Certificate or 25 years of age. (b) Background training in Health including Health Assistant's Certificate, Health Education, Nursing, Teaching profession, Social Work etc.

Duties: (a) Motivation of individuals and communities about the advantages of family planning as it relates to attainment of happy family life and health; (b) to hold interviews, lectures, film shows; (c) creation of community consciousness towards the creation of family planning association.

COOK

Salary: Minimum commencing salary R1 260 per annum.

Requirements: Applicant should be an experienced, efficient and competent cook.

Duties: To perform cookery duties in the kitchen of the Bophelong Hospital and to cook for Cabinet Ministers on special occasions.

GENERAL:

All applications and enquiries must be directed

THE SECRETARY,
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION,
PRIVATE BAG X65,
MAFEKING.
8670.

the 300 women at Babalegi remained the same.

Steinberg, however, told the students the factory's operations "were not morally correct and not economically viable." He said the AGM would take up the matter of Twin divesting itself of its 65% interest in Kool Look, and that the company definitely did want to sell its holdings.

At a Press conference afterwards, neither the wage rise nor the sale of Kool Look were mentioned, but Twin chairman Sol Krok said with a straight face: "We have been a leader in the field of paying Blacks higher wages; we have not exploited people and made fancy profits."

Yet the financial position at Kool Look improved noticeably during 1974. Profit (after tax) on capital employed rose to 13% (6%). In addition, the company has benefited from an import duty imposed last year on cheaper wigs imported from the Far East.

If Kool Look is not economically viable, it certainly must be regarded as curious that Twin increased its share of the company by 14% from January 1974 and that Krok, in his annual report released on April 1, said that "the company continues to grow from strength to strength".

Further, the need to incre:



Sol Krok . . . nothing to be proud of

appallingly low wages surely has no connection with a picket line of protesting students.

In response to all this Kool Look MD, Eddie Corlett, tells the *FM* there's "no way we can pay the kind of wages Nusas is demanding". That figure is the PDL determinant for the Babelegi district, some R18 pw.

If a company can't pay more than R6 pw and make a profit, maybe it shouldn't be in business in the first place.

F.M. 20/6/75 ^{① 110}

HOMELAND WAGES R6 a week

The operations of Kool Look Wigs (Pty) continue to command the attention of the

Nusas Wages Commission at Wits University.

Kool Look, which last year was the biggest employer in any Homeland, was paying some Black employees at Babalegi north of Pretoria as little as R3 a week (average R5 pw). (*FM* October 11 1974.) Now it has raised basic wages to R4 pw (average R6 pw) and the company's controlling parent, Twin Pharmaceuticals, denies unfair wages.

Prior to last week's AGM, Twin director C M Steinberg told the Wages Commission that, if Nusas would call off its scheduled picketing of the Isando meeting, the company would immediately increase the basic wage to R5 pw.

The picketing went on and the wage of

TEIGUE PAYNE investigates the confrontation between the Nusas Wages Commission and Twins Pharmaceuticals on the low wages paid by Twins' subsidiary Kool Look, a homeland wig factory.

STAR 19/6/75

Wages root of wig problem

Mr Solomon Krok, chairman of Twins' Pharmaceuticals.

The recent confrontation between Nusas Wages Commission and Twins Pharmaceuticals raises some burning issues about labour and company reporting.

The commission had been pressuring Twins since early last year when it found that Twins' 65 percent — held Kool Look wig factory in Babalegi, Bophuthatswana, was paying a minimum wage of R2,50 to R3,25 a week.

Since then this has been increased to R4 and Twins says the average wage is R5.

The commission's pressure culminated in a student picket of Twins annual meeting at its headquarters in Isando this month.

After the meeting, executives of Twins defended Kool Look's wages. Mr Solomon Krok, the chairman, admitted they were low, but said Twins also saw the factory as a way of creating employment and training people.

KOREA

He said, it had been found that the African women of Babalegi could not produce wigs of the

same quality as those in the Far East. Any small wages paid to wig-makers in Korea were quoted to show the severe competition Kool Look faced.

He said that wig importers (and Kool Look imports some wigs) could land wigs in South Africa at 90c, whereas Kool Look could produce at not less than R1,50 and sell at R1,80.

Twins had not "exploited people to make a fancy profit," he said. Last year Kool Look's profit before tax was R130 000, and the factory had never shown more than 13 percent return on capital.

REDUCED

Twins says that since last year there has been a down-turn in the wig trade. Kool Look is now manufacturing half the units it had. Its labour force has been reduced by half and its turnover is down 30 percent.

If Twins increased wages by R10 a worker — which is below the commission's demands — this could send it into loss.

In reply, the commission acknowledges that Kool Look has a cost structure which prevents it from paying much higher wages. But it rel-

ates Kool Look to the policy of decentralisation for this and other factories.

"How can people be employed for a full working week and be paid a quarter of the poverty datum line for the area? And there is no prospect that Kool Look will ever be able to pay the required amount," says Mr Martin Nicol, chairman of the NUSAS Wage Commission.

While Twins appears to have a reasonable case for its Kool Look wages, its handling and presentation of the issue shows contradictions.

Two days before Twins annual meeting, Mr C M Steinberg, a director, held discussions with the commission to call off the picket. Mr Steinberg told the commission that Twins had decided to sell immediately its holding in Kool Look to the minority shareholder, Mr M Zeligson.

HASTE

He said they were negotiating in great haste, that Twins would help Mr Zeligson to buy its 65 percent share, and that an announcement of the sale would be made in the Press within a few days.

"We cannot live with

this for another moment," he said.

He was keen to know whether the picket would be called off because of the sale; but the commission would give him no answer.

At Twins' annual meeting, Mr Krok said nothing of the sale. When questioned by Pressmen afterwards, he said there was a possibility of the factory being sold, but the chances were only 50-50.

Twins says Kool Look is facing severe problems. But its annual report, dated March 27, says the company "continues to grow from strength to strength."

Twins explains that in September protection was imposed against overseas competition for local wig manufacturers. Twins then felt that a new era had dawned for the industry, and it was on this supposition that the report was written.

In April, the turnover figures arrived, and Twins realised that the contrary was the case.

Last year however, the factory employed more than 600 people. Since then, this has been reduced to 330, and the reduction began well before

"Mr Hubberton in Photos

the Marc turnover

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Students plan ^{RDM} 5/6/75 picket protest

110

Labour Correspondent

THE giant Twins Pharmaceutical group is likely to have its annual meeting tomorrow picketed by students protesting against low wages being paid at a Twins subsidiary.

Twins controls Kool Look Wigs, whose factory in Babelegi employs about 330 workers at some of the lowest industrial wage rates in the country.

A survey conducted last year by the University of the Witwatersrand's wages commission revealed an average wage of R3,91 a week.

The wages commission has announced that it will picket tomorrow's AGM at Twins' head office in Isando.

A senior Twins executive yesterday met members of the wages commission and, according to students, offered to raise Kool Look wages by R1 a week if the students would call off the picket.

The students say that when they rejected this the Twins executive said Kool Look had been sold on Tuesday.

LIBERAL

Mr Sol Krok, chairman of Twins, was asked by the Rand Daily Mail whether Twins had sold Kool Look.

Mr Krok said "nothing was definite" regarding the sale, and he was "not scared of the students." "We are a very liberal-minded organisation — very enlightened", Mr Krok said.

"The situation at Babelegi is despicable and disgraceful, but is not of our making."

Mr Krok said the average wage was now about R6 a week. He said until the beginning of this year Twins did not hold a majority share in Kool Look voting rights.

Kool Look was not a viable company, he said.

According to the Twins annual report for last year, Twins holding in Kool Look was increased from 51 per cent to 65 per cent from January 1974.

The report says Kool Look "continues to grow from strength to strength."

Company pressured on wages

STAR 5/6/75

Teigue Payne

Probably for the first time in South African financial history, a local company will apparently sell its majority stake in one of its factories after a local group pressured it for paying its African employees poorly.

Yesterday a director of Twins Pharmaceutical announced to members of the Nusas Wages Commission that Twins will immediately sell its 65 percent stake in the Kool Look Wigs company, which operates a factory employing 330 at Babalegi in Bophuthatswana.

The Wages Commission has pressured the company since January last year, after it found that Kool Look pays some of the lowest wages in South Africa.

Mr C. M. Steinberg told the commission that Twins's share would be sold to Mr M. Zeligson, who presently holds the balance of 35 percent. Mr Zeligson is the manager of the Babalegi factory.

He told the commission that the factory was "morally not correct and economically not viable... We are happy in a way that you have brought this to our attention."

Mr Steinberg said that the company had

brought Twins a lot of "headaches." Because of a downturn in the wig market, competition from Far East producers and other unfavourable factors, the staff had been reduced to about half of that of last year.

He expressed doubts that the company could continue operating after Twins had withdrawn and questioned whether this was a desirable result for the commission.

REVERSAL?

Kool Look must have suffered a sudden reversal of fortunes. Twins' annual report, dated March 27, says that Kool Look "which specialises in the manufacture and marketing of wigs, aimed at the Black South African market, continues to grow from strength to strength."

It also says: "A special dumping duty was placed on the importation of certain wigs from the Far East. The duty will assist in stabilising the price structure in South Africa, which should enable this company to remain the leader in the field."

Mr Steinberg said Twins had always paid higher wages "than any other industry."

INCREASE

Twins told the commission this week that it would increase its minimum Kool Look wage from R4 a week to R5, and after a year's service, workers would get R7 a week instead of R5 now being paid.

Nusas replied this was not enough.

HOMELANDS - CISKEI - LABOUR

1993 - 1994

Civil servants

told to pay up

EAST LONDON — Angry Ciskeian civil servants say they have been told to contribute money for government celebrations of the military coup which brought Brigadier Oupa Gqozo to power three years ago.

One teacher said payments would range from R10 for labourers to up to R500 for Ministers. These figures were corroborated by other callers to an East London newspaper.

The teacher said school principals would draw up lists of staff, their designations and the amounts they were to pay. Lists of those who had and who had not paid would be submitted to local circuit offices.

Callers warned of a disruption of services. — Sapa

Ciskei 'coup' cuts Kriel's meeting short

BILLY PADDOCK

LAW and Order Minister Hernus Kriel cut short an election meeting in Berlin in the eastern Cape yesterday afternoon, saying he had to rush off because a coup was in progress in Ciskei. *BIDA*

But it seems that he was just jittery in these days of rapid change and transition. — Brig Oupa Gqozo was addressing his troops. *11/3/94*

A Ciskei official, denying that a coup was in the offing, said: "Kriel just got tired of working for a change and needed an excuse to get out of this territory, so he used affairs of state to get himself out."

In Bisho, Ciskei Foreign Minister Mickey Webb said he had contacted SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha and "urged him to get Kriel to retract his irresponsible comments". *(106)*

Kriel had said: "There are problems in Ciskei. At the moment in Bisho there is talk of a coup." He was going to see what was going on and lend assistance. "Let's hold thumbs it doesn't lead to bloodshed."

Webb said the situation in Bisho was "totally under control and normal."

"All that is happening is that the military are demanding their pensions and wanted the head of state to talk to them." They wanted reassurances from Gqozo.

He said he really could not understand why Kriel believed anything more serious was going on. "Anyway, what did Kriel think he was going to do . . . storm in here and save us? He could have done far better service by finishing his meeting."

Sapa reports that Webb said last night the troops had returned to their posts after being addressed by Gqozo, who would meet their representatives again today. Certain proposals were being followed up on.

Reuter reports that a Ciskei government source said about 450 soldiers at the Bisho base had gone on strike early yesterday, demanding that their pensions be paid out immediately. The Ciskei Defence Force's second-in-command, a Cmd L Matyila had been held hostage until Gqozo had arrived to speak to the troops. But Webb denied this, saying there had been no mutiny.

Report by: W. Paddock, TML, 11 Diagonal St, Jhb.

Ciskei to pay out

pension Star 17/3/94 benefits

East London — The Ciskei government yesterday agreed to pay out pension benefits to civil servants in the territory who this week threatened Bophuthatswana-style action if their demands were not met.

But it rejected their demand for an interim administrator for the territory as "a deliberate provocation which can only bring about instability and violence". It also warned against strikes (106)

In a statement, the homeland government said it aligned itself with the TEC resolution on the uncertainty of civil servants.

It said it had addressed civil servants' demands for pension and leave gratuity payouts.

"The government has prevailed upon the independent trustees (of the pension fund) to accommodate the request by making available the liquid portion of the fund for payment of the benefits," it said.

Fund members would receive certificates indicating the interest that would be payable upon realisation of the fund's fixed assets.

No clarity could be obtained yesterday on whether the fund, which, according to a senior official, is private and not directly controlled by the Ciskei administration, would be completely wound up, or whether only a portion of the fund's assets would be converted to cash for payouts. — Sapa.

Oupa ducks nurses

Sowetan 17/3/94

5 ANGRY Ciskei civil servants will not be able to meet the territory's ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo for talks on pensions today because he is "out of town".

The Ciskei Civil Service Association said in a statement yesterday that it had been informed by Gqozo's office that he was out of town "and therefore we could not secure an appointment with him as mandated".

(106)
The meeting has been provisionally postponed to March 24.

Hundreds of Ciskei nurses yesterday demanded that their pensions and gratuity

benefits be paid to them before the end of the month.

The nurses presented the demands to Ciskei's Health, Pensions and Social Welfare Minister Walter Zantsi at Bisho's Industrial Hall.

Zantsi said the demands would be referred to the Ciskei cabinet for discussion and a report back session would be held on March 24.

It was unlikely all contributions could be paid out as funds had been invested in immovable property. — Sapa.

HOMELANDS - CISKEI - LABOUR

1988 - 1990

1991 - 1992

Ciskei responds to UIF delay claims

CP Correspondent

THE Ciskei Unemployment Insurance Fund could not be expected to pay out benefits in respect of an applicant whose contributions were paid to another fund, according to

the homelands' Directorate of Communications. Headman Somtunzi was responding to reports in *City Press* that UIF payment delays were causing hardship to people in Ciskei.

5/6/88 CP Press

In one case a man who claimed he had lived in Mdantsane for 40 years was told by the Ciskei Department of Manpower to apply in Umtata because he was a Transkeian citizen.

Somtunzi said the man had paid his contributions in Transkei.

"Ciskei's fund cannot be expected to pay out benefits in respect of an applicant whose contributions were paid to another fund."

Somtunzi said it was "incredible" that the man had lived in Mdantsane for 40 years, as the township was

less than 40 years old.

Another case was that of Ivan Mzizi Jack, 60, who was allegedly told his application was still "fresh" after he had waited for three months.

Somtunzi said the man "has himself to blame for the delay in payment of his benefits. He continued drawing payments after he had started working at a new place.

"To blame the Ciskei Unemployment Insurance Fund while the case of delays lies with the employers and the applicants themselves will not solve the problem." - Elnews

8-16/7/128 W/M...
Torture instruments found

TWO political activists were granted permission to search the offices of the Zwelitsha security police.

The application, heard in the Ciskei Supreme Court, was brought by trade unionist Tando Dyantyi and a Border Council of Churches field worker, Boyce Soci. Both were detained under the Ciskei National Security Act.

The two alleged that while in detention they were tortured by the security police.

Some instruments allegedly used to torture Dyantyi were found in the offices. The security police were instructed not to dispose of them as they will be produced as evidence when the civil claims instituted by the two activists are heard.

The applicants are suing the

Ciskei minister of justice and members of the police.

Dyantyi said the policemen had displayed such contempt for human life and for the law that they were likely to obstruct an investigation. He asked that the application be heard *in camera*.

Dyantyi said he was blindfolded, tied to a chair and electrocuted. He was castigated for making a noise and a cloth was put in his mouth. The torture was so painful he lost consciousness.

Soci filed a supporting affidavit detailing similar allegations of torture by the security police.

Deva Pillay, for the applicants, said that Soci's a civil claim for damages had been instituted and the matter was awaiting trial date. — Veritas News Agency

Unionist held

AN official of the National Union of Metalworkers has been arrested by the Ciskei Police, the union said in a statement.

The statement said Mr Wilson Fudukile Mbovane, a shop steward, was picked up yesterday morning from his home.

Mr Mbovane was one of seven shop stewards detained by the Ciskei police on charges of intimidation in connection with the unresolved labour dispute at Tek corporation. Sapa.

18888 (106)
Sawefan

News in Brief

AP/6 Times 13/8/88
Union official arrested *106*

JOHANNESBURG.— A shopsteward of the National Union of Metalworkers, Mr Wilson Fudukile Mbovane, was arrested yesterday at his home by the Ciskei police.

CML 10715 27/1/89

Ciskei confirms police deaths 'a month late'

Own Correspondent 106 289

PORT ELIZABETH. — The deaths of three Ciskeian police recruits during training was announced almost a month after the incident — and this happened only after concerned relatives contacted the press this week.

The Ciskei police PRO, Colonel Avery Ngaki, confirmed on Monday that the deaths followed a physical training exercise on December 27.

Col Ngaki identified the three as Mr Gordon Phumelela Qgomfa, 30, of Alice, Mr Octavius Qhayiso, 24, of Skobeni Village near Bisho, and Mr Mungiseleli Khawulela, 24, of Peddie.

He "declined" to answer yesterday when asked whether the deaths would have been announced had there been no inquiries.

who intended voting for the D
September 6 election said the NF
policy was too slow.

Those that switched to the CF

Ciskei ready to probe pay

31024 1017187
Own Correspondent

BISHO — Ciskei has passed a law to establish a wage board and regulate rates of pay in the country. (106)
Manpower Utilisation Minister W M Boqwana said criticism of Ciskei on wages in the private sector, and disruptive actions connected with wage disputes, would be corrected when necessary by the Wage Act.

"It will be an offence not to disclose information on wages to the relevant authorities," he added.

The Act empowers the Minister to ask the wage board to probe and submit a report on any trade.

The board may make recommendations on minimum pay and other conditions of service.

Employers failing to comply face penalties.

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CMA Fuis 11/9/89

Fired bank staff plan legal action

EAST LONDON. — Dismissed Ciskei People's Development Bank employees are considering legal action against the Ciskei government.

It was reported yesterday that 18 white employees at the bank were fired on Thursday, allegedly for racism, on the orders of President Lennox Sebe.

The officials, who held posts ranging from top management to senior clerical level, claimed they were given three months' pay instead of the agreed six months' pay.

They are considering action on the grounds of unfair dismissal, and to demand compensation.

— Sapa

Still boomingFMail
20/10/89

Ciskei's experiment as a free market-oriented enclave proves that market forces can overcome huge political stumbling blocks.

Despite being officially shunned by the international community because of its origins in SA's discredited homeland policy, the tiny territory continues to attract investment at a rapid rate.

Industrial investment has now reached R580,5m after 42 new projects, representing R46,1m, were established in 1988-1989, according to the Ciskei Peoples Development Bank's report. Slightly over 30% of the investment came from the public sector. The previous year there were 24 new projects.

Ciskei now has 196 established industries with a further 23 projects approved by the bank's board. In addition, 18 expansions to factories — an investment of R11m — also took place.

"Direct employment at these factories

**Industrial investment continues to mushroom**

now totals almost 30 000, an increase of 3 000 over the past year," says chairman Paul Hoogendyk.

While non-SA investment is responsible for only 26% of Ciskei's 196 industries, it accounts for more than half of the new employment. Another eight foreign projects, valued at R16m and with the potential to create 1 000 jobs, were approved recently.

Ciskei's industries include clothing, textiles, food, iron and steel, timber, motor vehicle components, transport, chemicals, rubber, electronic, furniture, plastics and electrical goods.

A major draw card is the homeland's no-company-tax policy.

"Of all the industries established in Ciskei, 46,9% enjoy the country's tax-haven status," Hoogendyk says, "while the balance still operate on short-term concessions allocated prior to tax legislation changes in March 1985." ■

Ciskei moves on wages

THE Ciskei Chamber of Industries has commissioned consultants from outside the territory to advise it on appropriate wage legislation, but the promulgation of the 1989 Wage Act may lessen the effect of their report, according to Aiken & Peat partner Gordon Shaw.

Shaw, in charge of the accounting firm's Ciskeian office, said in a statement yesterday the Wage Act would provide for a Wage Board to consider minimum or maximum wages.

He said business opinion was split on the wisdom of a minimum wage in a country where unemployment was still at a "critically high" level.

The past year had been one of unprecedented growth for the country, despite a "fairly sluggish" economy in the surrounding hinterland, and the continuing success of the industrial areas would be partly dependent on a new period of consolidation in 1990.

"The country is still critically short of skilled manpower and the benefits of the new Ciskei Technikon will not be felt for some time.

ACHMED KARIEM

"The only alternative would appear to be the use of professional consultants already established in the country to carry out meaningful value added tasks that ensure the continued well-being of Ciskei.

"The much feared and highly publicised tax amendments during July and August 1988 are still in place, but have seen very little practical application," he said.

B/Dan
5/12/89 Prosecutions (106)

Shaw said there was a general belief among taxpayers that "the long arm" of the SA Receiver of Revenue stretched into Ciskei.

However, prosecutions for the over-declaration of income in the country at the expense of a neighbouring territory had been either non-existent or of such a limited magnitude as to attract little attention.

pean states.

CAL 7/11/88 12/1/88
Inquest on 3 deaths *(106)*

ZWELITSHA. — The deaths of three Ciskei Police trainees in December 1988 at the Bisho police college was the result of negligence by the college's former commanding officer, Colonel Sihote Sidwell Mpulampula, an inquest court here found yesterday. The men died after a run on a hot day.

Reports by Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent, Sapa-Reuter-AP and UPI

Crisis as thousands challenge Sebe's rule

By Dominic Jones

Ciskei is facing its worst crisis yet as thousands of unhappy citizens take a stand against President Lennox Sebe's rigid rule.

From the coast to the far northern reaches of the homeland, bitter residents are renouncing their Ciskeian citizenship, saying they want to return to the South African fold.

In response, Ciskei police have unleashed the full might of their armoury on the rebellious communities.

Nearly 200 people have been arrested and scores have been assaulted. Homes have been destroyed and property damaged. Helicopters and armoured vehicles were used in a raid on a peaceful meeting and on a village where the homes of a headman and chief were torched.

A meeting last Sunday of 100 Chalumna residents to discuss vandalism at a school ended violently in a police attack.

"They sjambokked us, shot tear-gas at us and dragged many people to the vans. Fifty-two were detained, including schoolchildren and pensioners," said a community representative.

A young woman wept as she told how police stormed into her home and dragged her husband away.

"He asked them for their papers, then they kicked him and beat him with a baton. I ran after them but one of them punched me in the stomach and I fell."

Emergency

Over half the homeland's population is now under a state of emergency, understood to have been imposed on February 2, just minutes after President de Klerk announced the unbanning of the ANC and other political organisations.

The urban centres of Mdantsane and Zwelitsha are the main targets of the regulations.

Ciskei's Deputy Director-general of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Headman Somtunzi, denied that the emergency was called after Mr de Klerk's speech or that it was designed to suppress ANC-aligned groups and trade unions organising in the two townships.

Mr Somtunzi confirmed the emergency only after press inquiries last Friday afternoon. They followed a tip-off that President Sebe had been so stunned by the unbannings that he called a state of emergency, fearing an uprising.

The drama now unfolding follows on the heels of President Sebe's recent refusal to enter into debate on relinquishing Ciskei's sovereignty.

But the rebel yells of his subjects grew louder each day, with the unbanning of popular political organisations only fuelling their optimism.

"The ANC must open a branch here and we will all join," said an enthusiastic young activist.

He is one of an estimated 40 000 Chalumna residents who returned their Ciskei National Independence Party membership cards to the government last month.

Refusing to carry the cards is an open rejection of Ciskeian rule because, without them, residents cannot pay taxes and lose all claim to basic social services.

Ironically, it is these services, or lack of them, that are at the heart of the dissension.

People living in Chalumna's sprawling 21 villages say they must suffer lower pensions, overcrowded and unstaffed clinics, too few schools, unhygienic water supplies and a long list of broken government promises they say makes South Africa a paradise.

A barefoot Chalumna pensioner, drawing long on a hand-made Xhosa pipe, spits venom at Ciskei's tax system: "South Africa doesn't tax the women, the pensioners and the unemployed, but here in Ciskei even paraplegics are taxed."

Fears

These sentiments are rapidly becoming echoed across the homeland, from coastal Chalumna through trouble-torn Balasi and rumbling Keiskammahoeek to the arid dust-bowl of tragic Thornhill.

"The government is trying to address these problems but it is going to take some time," said Mr Somtunzi.

There are grave fears that President Sebe will try to cure his homeland's headache by attempting a similar move to that against the people of Nkqonkweni in October last year.

Ciskei troops stormed the defiant villagers, bulldozing homes, arresting and allegedly assaulting scores of men, women and children and forcing the villagers to seek refuge in church halls in King William's Town.

In a tersely worded statement, Black Sash field worker Larry Field challenged the president "to prove his right to rule".

"If President Sebe is so convinced of his popularity he should call an independently controlled referendum on the subject of independence."

Replying, Mr Somtunzi said a referendum now would be a "backward step" for Ciskei.

Coup losses now estimated at R15m

BRENT MELVILLE

106

INDUSTRIALISTS in Ciskei now reckon that the minimum damage to the estimated 17 factories and businesses affected by rioting after the weekend coup will be R15m.

Representatives of industry in the area, and the Ciskei People's Development Bank (CPDB) say the task of collating the damage is difficult because of continuing random looting.

East London Chamber of Commerce and Industry director David Groom said 13 factories and businesses had been looted and burnt in the Fort Jackson area. These represented more than 18 000 jobs.

There had been no immediate reaction from the 219 established industries in the Ciskei, but SA and foreign investors would "no doubt" be having second thoughts about the safety of their properties.

Groom added that there was now a very real fear that foreign investors, notably the Taiwanese, would be looking to greener pastures.

Other than Consolidated Textiles, which is owned by the Frame group, most of the other affected businesses had Taiwanese connections.

A Frame spokesman said the loss of Consolidated, one of the group's smaller concerns, would be easily absorbed by the group.

He declined to comment on the Frame group's future in the Ciskei.

Listed Da Gama textiles, which has several factories in the vicinity of the rioting — two are in Zwelitsha — has seen its share price come off 12% since the coup, to close yesterday at R10,30. *8/10 am 8/3/90*

Da Gama financial director Nic Pietersma discounted rumours yesterday that one of the group's factories had been burned down. He said all were at full production and running 24 hours a day.

□ Our East London Correspondent reports that Nafcoc has welcomed the Ciskei coup but condemned the destruction of property.

□ Trade unions will be allowed to operate in Ciskei soon, reports Sapa.

TBVC federation plan saw Sebe's downfall

Press 11/3/90 106

By S'BU MNGADI

CISKEI President-for-life Lennox Sebe had forseen the days of his iron-fist rule were numbered, and he secretly sought rapid reincorporation into South Africa as part of a federation of the four "interdependent" homelands.

According to *Southscan*, a London-based weekly bulletin on Southern African affairs, in January Sebe sought to negotiate with the government to pre-empt enforced reincorporation into a unitary South Africa under a hostile ANC-MDM government.

On the other hand, in an exclusive interview with *City Press* in last year's October 29 edition, senior Ciskeian army and police officers had warned that disillusionment in the Ciskeian security forces and their sympathies for the ANC-MDM alliance could lead to a coup, adding: "We are going to be policemen and soldiers even in the Mandela government, which has now become a foregone conclusion."

Southscan, in a 12-page document titled "Ciskei and a future democratic South Africa" said Sebe argued for the rapid establishment — either before or during De Klerk's negotiations with the ANC — of a federation of the four TVBC bantustans and of South Africa with entrenched clauses to prevent the first post-apartheid government unilaterally scrapping the homelands in favour of a unitary state.

Sebe's South African advisers believed a "mass-based party" including the ANC and its internal allies would fairly easily gain the two-thirds majority it would need to overturn homeland autonomy under a federal system.

However, they asserted, "international pressure and the need for a new government to appear democratic" could provide sufficient defence against such an action.

The document cited five options for the Ciskei's future:

- Complete dismantling of the homeland state structures and their reincorporation into South Africa. The document rejected this, arguing that specific regional interests were served by partial retention.
- Retention of the status quo. While asserting that if a future democratic government were to accept this the bantustans would be entitled to full international recognition, the document recognised that this would be entirely unacceptable to the political trends it expected to develop.
- Reincorporation but as a semi-autonomous region or province run under the direction of central government by an administrator and executive council as South Africa's four existing provinces already are. As with total reincorporation and for similar reasons, "this is not acceptable", the document asserted.

- Renegotiation of the Pretoria-Ciskei relationship as part of the establishment of a federation of South African states to include the homelands. The document noted that the homeland government had already stated its support for this option, but recognised that it was unlikely to be accepted by

an incoming administration.

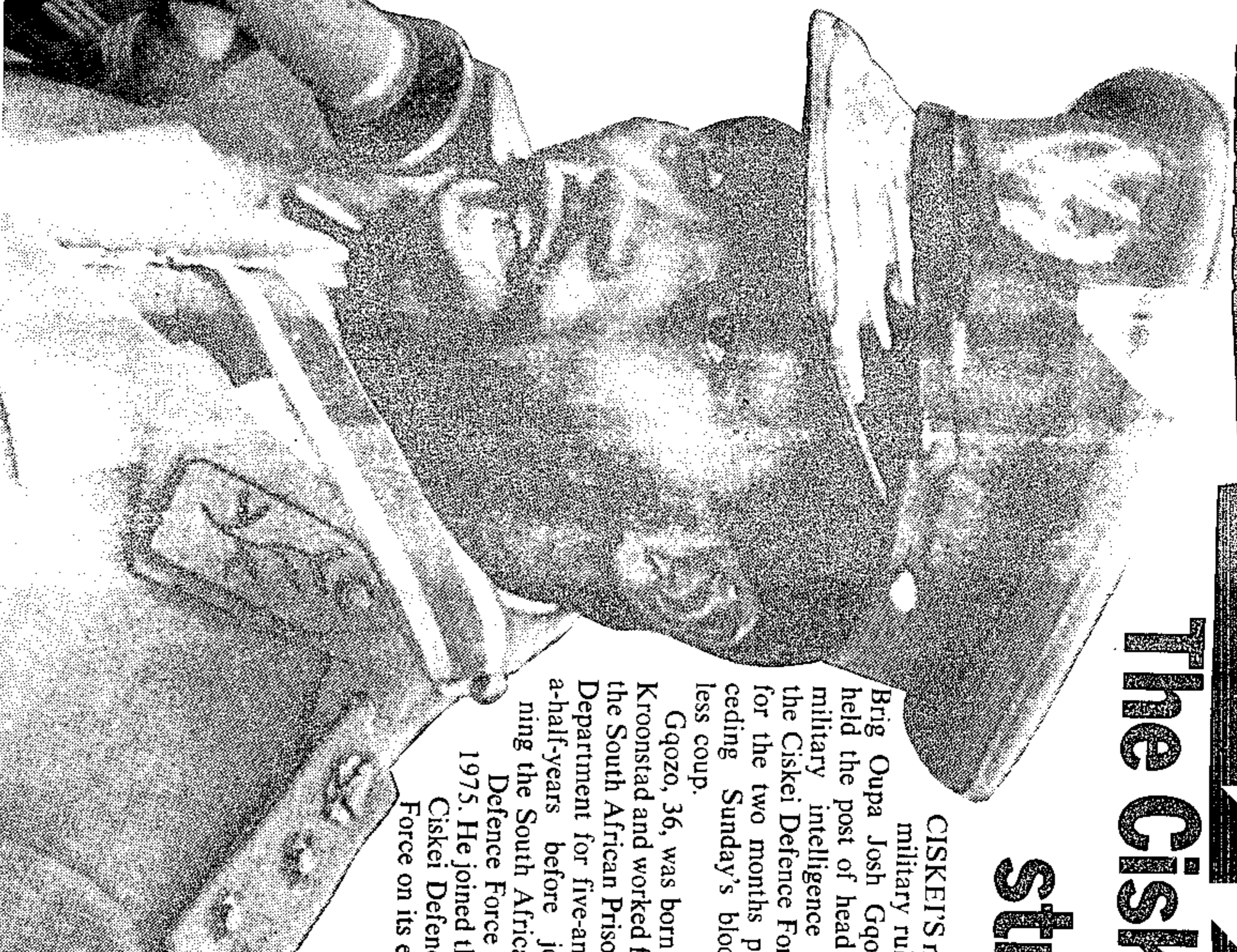
- Renegotiation of Pretoria's relationship with the "independent" bantustans (the TVBC states) as part of a five-member federation. This would give the TVBC areas a status roughly equivalent to the states in the US and the Federal Republic of Germany, with "the head of the state, whatever his new designation, (enjoying) a status equivalent to that of a state Governor (in the US) or Prime Minister (in West Germany)".

And, highly satisfactory to Sebe and his civil service, it would enable the bantustan administration to continue levying taxes and leave the civil service in place.

Sebe's document recognised the need to defend against mobilisation by the MDM and the ANC of support in the homelands for straight incorporation, and frankly acknowledged that such mobilisation had a good chance of succeeding.

It therefore argued that the option chosen must afford "the kind of participation in the affairs of a post-apartheid South Africa... likely to be popular among the people of the Ciskei as developments in South Africa proceed".

A federal structure, it argued, would go some way toward providing this.



Brigadier Oupa Joshua Gqozo
Pic: AFRAPix

The Ciskei's new strongman

CISKEI'S new military ruler, Brig Oupa Josh Gqozo, held the post of head of military intelligence in the Ciskei Defence Force for the two months preceding Sunday's bloodless coup.

Gqozo, 36, was born in Kroonstad and worked for the South African Prisons Department for five-and-a-half-years before joining the South African Defence Force in 1975. He joined the Ciskei Defence Force on its es-

tablishment in 1981, and has held the position of military attache to Pretoria.

Gqozo is married with three sons. His second-in-command on the ruling committee, Col Onward Mangwane Guzana, 34, was born in Peddie.

He held the CDF positions of Senior Staff Officer Personnel and head of the "Airwing" section. Commandant Siphiso Silence Pita, 34, the third member of the committee, is from Middledrift. He is Officer Commanding of the 1st Ciskei Battalion, the unit which led the coup.

The fourth member, Maj Peter Paul Hauser, 46, was born in Austria, and served in the Austrian Army, the SAP and the South African Air Force.

He was seconded to the CDF in 1982 as Director of Music. — Sapa.

Not everybody's idea of a favourite uncle

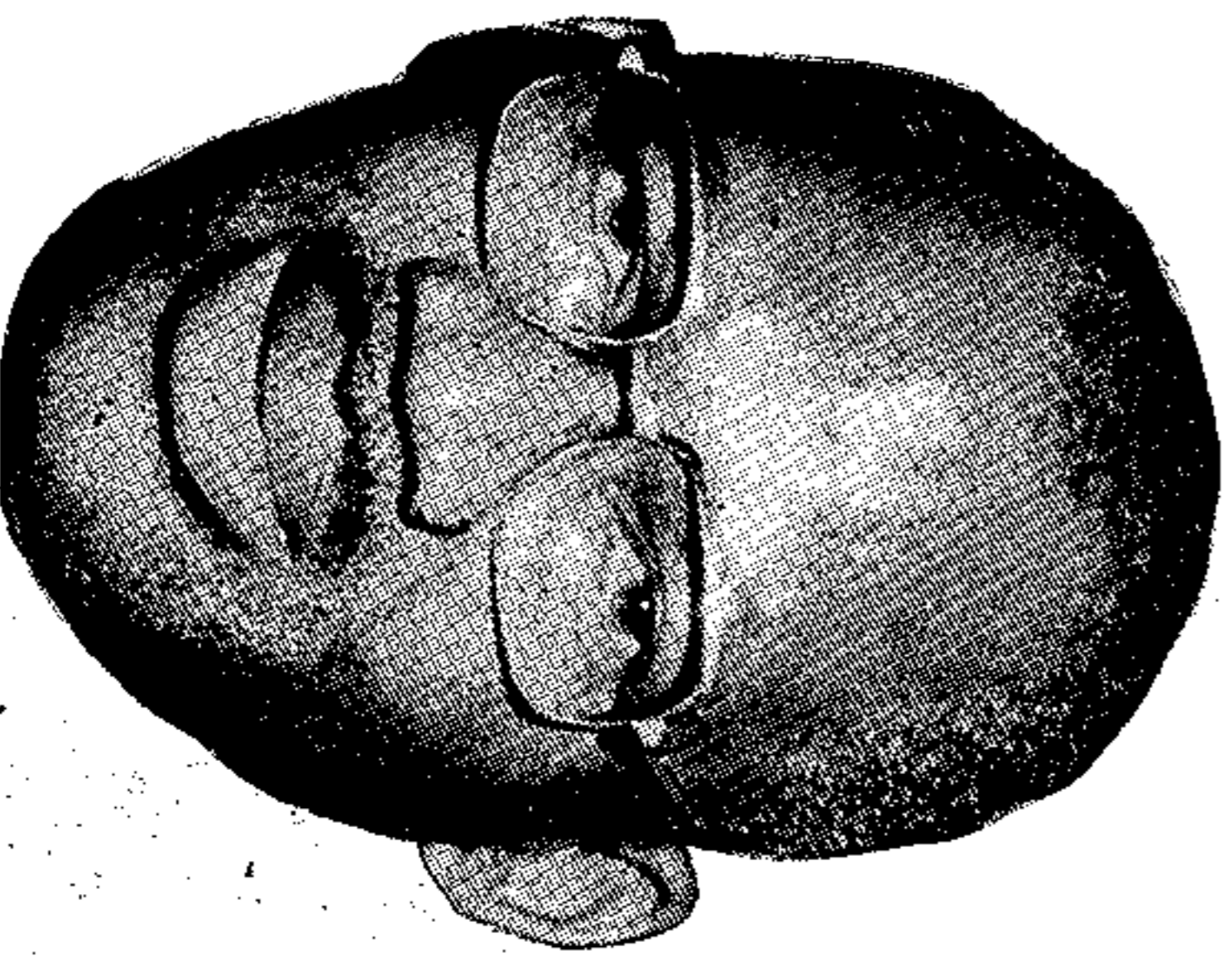
By OBED MUSI

HE looks like everybody's favourite uncle. At best the benign look, the rimless specs, the erect bearing and the incisive voice give you the impression he must be a very strict schoolmaster.

But ex-president Lennox Wongama Sebe of the Khambashe tribe of the Ciskei is not a man to be trifled with.

Ask his brother Charles, the no-nonsense Chief of Ciskei Police, and his junior by about three decades. He is now a 'blou-baadje' — as they would say in Johannesburg Prison terms — doing a 10 year jail term somewhere in the Ciskei for crimes against the State.

Or his late mother "Ma Maggie" Sebe, who at the age of 87 told a Kimberley colleague that she had lost all motherly love for him. This was after he had jailed his brother and then told reporters that "I am not my brother's



Lennox Sebe... toppled.

keeper...

Thundered the old lady in a mixture of English and Xhosa: "He has driven a wedge between me and our family. It can never be healed. Although he lives a stone's throw from me he doesn't seem to care or know what happens to me or where my next meal comes from."

"There will never be peace in the Ciskei so long as he reigns. He has become so involved in politics that he has forgotten he still has a mother."

Now Lennox has brought shame on me. My sons and grandsons have been arrested."

The curtain has now fallen on the Sebe show. Another young cop-soldier, Brig Gqozo, oddly enough, a clansman — has made sure that like the flamboyant Charlie and sundry others who have crossed his path, the first President of Ciskei now lives in the shadows.

He left with a smile

AS Ciskei president Lennox Sebe was about to fly from Jan Smuts Airport for Hong Kong last Friday, he was told that his son, Lt-Gen Kwane Sebe, was possibly planning a coup in his father's absence, South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha said this week.

Sebe telephoned the Ciskei, and then boarded his plane with a smile.

BOTHA said that at 10am on Monday he was told of a request for South African security forces to protect buildings in Ciskei.

He had asked the ambassador to obtain Gqozo's permission for the move.

Gqozo's reaction to the ambassador was: "Are you coming to shoot me?"

The ambassador said "no". "In that case you are very welcome," Gqozo had replied.

Ciskei purge

By THUMIDA MAISTRY
AMID calls for Ciskei to be declared a "disaster zone" after the ravages of last week's coup, the homeland's new rulers have set about reconstruction.

The new military council of state, headed by Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, has already launched an anti-corruption campaign.

Five top government officials have been detained in the clean-up.

They include the Minister of Education, Mr Kholosile Tabata, the director-general of justice, Mr Toto Mnqaba, and the director-general of agriculture, Mr Bonile Jack.

The managing director of the Ciskei People's Development Bank, Mr Thami Sondiyazi, was also arrested.

Sondiyazi accompanied deposed dictator Lennox Sebe on his ill-fated trip to Hong Kong.

Two senior police officers have been detained, and a new commissioner of police and head of security appointed.

Buildings named after the Sebe family are already being re-named.

Meanwhile the police and local organisations have been apprehending looters. South 15/3 - 2/13/90

The Mdantsane Residents Association (Mdara) launched an anti-looting campaign last week and has been holding door-to-door searches.

At least three town councils have resigned since the coup. In the villages, the tribal authorities have quietly packed up and left.

The Peulton refugees, who were granted temporary residence in South Africa after they fled the homeland, hope Gqozo will agree to return East Peulton to South Africa.

Embryonic unions and community structures are moving to take advantage of the new political space opened by the coup.

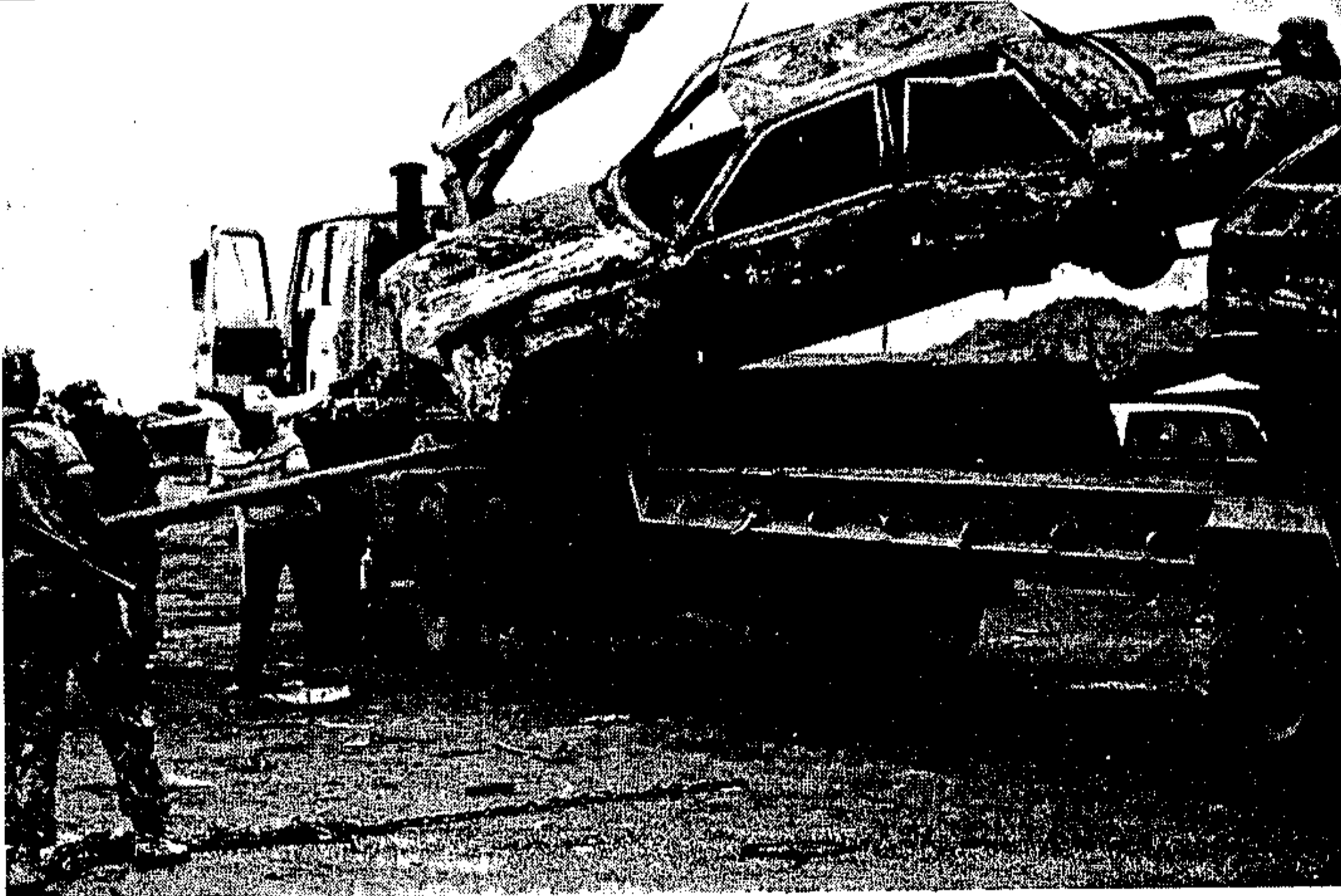
But the Ciskei faces the problem of mass disruption.

Transport to East London remains difficult. In Fort Jackson alone, losses are estimated at more than R50 000. An estimated 18 000 jobs in Ciskei have been lost.

Last week's orgy of violence has left in its wake a serious health hazard. Stagnant water, building debris and filth have accumulated in densely populated Mdantsane over the past week.

This has led to calls by the Chamber of Commerce for the region to be declared a disaster zone.

— ELNEWS



The big clean-up after the turmoil in Bophuthatswana

Wiehahn to look at Ciskei

Cap Times 23/3/90

Open Correspondent

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BISHO. — Ciskei's military government announced yesterday that it had appointed Professor Nic Wiehahn to investigate labour laws in the country.

The military ruler, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, said his government considered the project as of "extreme urgency", adding that Professor Wiehahn would start his task as early as next week.

Brig Gqozo said he had arranged with the South

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Sowtl 11/4-18/4/90 .

By CHIARA CARTER
MOVES are afoot to draw up a set of interim trade union rights in Ciskei.

Representatives from several Cosatu affiliates have been meeting regularly with employers to discuss an interim labour code for the homeland.

The discussions follow a meeting between employers and UDF and Cosatu representatives last month.

The meeting was called by the head of the new Ciskei military council, General Oupa Gqozo.

It was attended by representatives of the South African Clothing and Textile Workers' Union (Sactwu), the National Ed-

Trade unions for Ciskei?

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ucation, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu) and the Construction and Allied Workers' Union (Cawu).

Employers were represented by the Ciskei Chamber of Industries which includes more than half the major employers in the homeland.

A Sactwu spokesperson said talks between the two groups were "ongoing".

He said employers appeared reluctant to grant

basic trade union rights.

Ciskei workers are presently not covered by any labour legislation — one of the reasons many companies relocated to the area.

Meanwhile, Sactwu is engaged in a bitter battle for recognition at Da Gama Textiles, one of the largest employers in the Border region.

The East London-based company employs more than 1 200 workers and also operates in Ciskei.

97.1-71475 27/4/90 (88) (06)

Ciskei nurses arrested during illegal strike

MDANTSANE. — More than 500 nursing staff were arrested yesterday for an illegal strike at Mdantsane's Cecilia Mkhilwane Hospital.

Ciskei's Director-General for Health, Mr L M Mbambani, appealed to relatives of patients who were still being cared for at the hospital to go and nurse them.

He said the situation was still chaotic and very few nurses had remained.

He said even the hospital's general workers had downed tools.

A spokesman for the Ciskei Police community division, Capt M Ngwendu, confirmed the arrest of nurses for committing offences under the Nursing Act by leaving sick patients.

The nurses went on strike in support of demands for more pay and better working conditions. — Sapa

Cosatu set to seal homelands accord

From THUMIDA MAISTRY

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) hopes to seal a precedent-setting agreement with the Ciskei military government over union recognition in the homeland.

It hopes that agreement will be reached at a meeting between it, employers and the military government planned for this Thursday.

The meeting is the latest in a series of talks on the shape of new labour legislation allowing unions to operate.

The unions have tabled a draft law, "The Basic Rights of Recognition Act", drawn up by Cosatu lawyers. They are waiting for industrialists to accept it.

The document sets out trade union rights being demanded by workers as an interim measure until the homelands are reincorporated into a unitary South Africa.

Secrecy has so far surrounded the talks as industrialists have insisted there should be no statements to the media.

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9/15/90
The National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu) was warned it would not be allowed into the homeland to recruit public workers. Nehawu said that the government accused it of causing the strikes that rocked the territory's hospital just before the coup.

Tensions rose with last week's strike by about 1 000 nurses at Mdantsane's Cecilia Makiwane hospital, when Brigadier Oupa Gqozo's government strongly criticised the strike.

The government claimed the action led to the deaths of four people and warned Nehawu "to keep out of Ciskei government affairs, or burn fingers". Gqozo told the nurses they had allowed themselves to be used "by forces of destabilisation".

While the ANC has said that good working relations with sympathetic homeland leaders are crucial to building an alliance for the negotiating table, workers have found it impossible not to clash with homeland governments.

Cosatu is expected to use the Ciskei precedent in future dealings with other homelands, after years of secret recruitment. — *ELNEWS*

Ciskei economy set to crash

(106)

S/Times 6/5/90.

404001

SEETHING unrest is threatening to collapse the economy of the entire Border and Ciskei region where many factories, paralysed by violent wildcat strikes, face imminent closure.

Hard-nosed businessmen from Taiwan are understood to have confronted the South African Government with a stiff set of demands and the bottom line is: End the anarchy — or we pull out.

Early next week, a Lear jet brings Lonrho executives to East London for a meeting of major shareholders of Dimbaza Foundries to decide whether or not to shut down.

The plant, which has a workforce of 520, has lost massive overseas orders in the wake of a damaging wildcat strike.

One of two furnaces has already been mothballed and shipped out.

After a meeting on Thursday between union representatives, industry and Ciskei's military government — a gathering dismissed as a "bloody waste of time" by one of those present — 16 employers met privately in King William's Town. Nine vowed to pull out unless there was a dramatic improvement.

Lawyers acting for the military council will meet at an undisclosed venue for five days this week to thrash out

Thousands of jobs in jeopardy as unions run rampant

By BILL KRIGE

As a matter of extreme urgency, draft laws governing unions and grievance procedures.

Industrialists lured to Ciskei by promises of cheap labour, industrial peace and minimal union activity, paint a grim picture of rampant intimidation and violence — and of pay demands they cannot meet.

They talk of chaotic conditions in the workplace and of pickets who have threatened to necklace anyone who

views on the crisis. The results are expected this week.

It has been learnt that King William's Town is likely to join several smaller towns as the target of a consumer boycott — apparently in retaliation for the city being placed off limits when Nelson Mandela held a rally in April.

Speaking of the East London area, the president of the Border Chamber of Industries, Mr Terry Briceland, said: "Smaller industries particularly are tired of irrational (union) decisions. They would rather just opt out."

There had been a general collapse of investor confidence, he said.

"When the Ciskei coup occurred and the factories were burnt we were hosting a Taiwanese business delegation. They said, 'Thank you very much, what a beautiful city — and that was that.'"

The president of the Ciskei Chamber of Industries, Mr Mervyn Muller, was equally forthright. "We have tried to keep things going, but I fear it's been a losing battle," he said.

Losses

According to former King William's Town MP Pat Rogers, the "lack of action by the SA Government after the coup was a 'disgrace'."

"There is a terrible feeling of insecurity — and the sudden lifting of prohibitions on unions has bedevilled it further," he said.

One Taiwanese factory which has already closed in Dimbaza — probably for good — is China Garments, whose managing director, Mrs Eugenie Chang, enjoyed a privileged position under the Sebe regime.

Towards the end of 1988 it had accumulated losses approaching R10-million.

Confirming that Dimbaza Foundries might close, managing director Ian Duncan-Brown said: "Because of the unrest we have already lost major contracts which we might never recover."

"These people have simply turned to China or Indonesia for their work."

Tables turning on exploitative foreign companies in Ciskei

From THUMIDA MAISTRY

EAST LONDON.—Rumours of a massive industrial pull-out in Ciskei because of strikes, and discussions on how to implement union rights, have highlighted how badly workers in the homeland have been exploited.

Wildcat strikes are reported to have sent investors scurrying. Managers are said to be angry because of "unreasonable demands" for 60 per cent increases.

The flip side is a story of extreme exploitation in which cheap labour has made incredible profits for in-

dustrialists.

Most of the companies located in the in the homeland's main industrial areas of Dinbaza and Fort Jackson are Taiwanese-owned.

Their investment was recruited by the deposed Lennox Sebe with offers of cheap and abundant labour in what the territory's Development Bank called "Africa's tax haven".

In spite of positive discussions between industrialists and Cosatu on establishing labour laws, the foreign companies appear angry at their change in fortune.

South African Clothing and Textile Workers' Union (Sactwu) or-

ganiser, Mr Jabu Gwala, described conditions in the factories as "appalling".

"Our main problem has been with the Taiwanese who do not understand the language. It is impossible to communicate with them. When we take our papers to them, they say they have to send them to Taiwan for translation."

A manageress at a Chinese-owned factory reportedly said it was cheaper to employ four times the labour in Ciskei than "back home".

Gwala said that the Ciskei Department of Manpower's "Basic Conditions of Employment" were

violated by most of the firms with whom he dealt.

At A Fomosa, a factory outside Queenstown, half an hour's pay is deducted if workers arrive even one minute late.

Workers are not entitled to any disciplinary or grievance procedure. Their complaints are met with immediate dismissal and disciplinary action has been reported to include physically violent treatment.

Gwala said the minimum wage at Kiwane Carpets was R60. Golden Knitting — which employs more than 500 people — allows its workers unpaid lunch breaks of 25 minutes.

One manager, a Mr Ting, said the Taiwanese owners had adopted a wait-and-see approach as they did not have a labour movement in their own country.

In the meantime, lawyers for Cosatu, industrialists and the government are drafting a law which will establish union rights in the homeland.

The pullout by foreign companies has been directly linked to the move — with signs that some may be leaving before they are kicked out for gross exploitation and cruelty. —

ELNEWS

Ciskei company uses loophole to keep out union (106)

By LOUISE FLANAGAN: East London

A CISKEI company with a history of union-bashing is already using loopholes in the territory's new labour laws to avoid dealing with unions.

Cementile Products, based in Mdantsane, fired 172 workers after they went on strike to demand recognition of the Construction and Allied Workers' Union (Cawu). The union has now applied for a conciliation board hearing in an attempt to resolve the dispute.

Cementile demanded that Cawu register with the Ciskei Department of Manpower Utilisation before they would recognise it. In terms of Ciskei's new labour law decree, all unions operating in Ciskei must register. Cosatu has in principle decided that its unions will register and the authorities have said that nobody will be prosecuted for dealing with unregistered unions while their registration is being sorted out over the next few weeks. *w/Man 17/8 - 19/8/90*

Cawu officials said that their union is also planning to register, although they haven't yet been able to do this. — e-news

'First' for Ciskei

From LOUISE FLANAGAN
CISKEI'S first legal strike began this week when 130 workers downed tools at the Ciskei Milling Company.

The strike followed an unsuccessful conciliation board hearing last week. (106)

It is the first case which the conciliation board, set up in terms of Ciskei's new labour law, has heard.

The company has agreed to pay workers an extra R19,50 a week. This brings the basic wage to R109,00.

The workers are demanding that the agreement be extended to cover contract workers and that the increase is backdated. ^{South 23/8 - 29/8/90}

Although the Food and Allied Workers' Union (Fawu) is organising at the company, the workers were represented by a worker's council at the board hearing because the union has not yet won official recognition.

Amicable end to 'controlled' strike

THE recent national strike at Metro Cash and Carry was marked by extraordinarily amicable relations between the company and the South African Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Saccawu). ^{South 23/8 - 29/8/90}

Both union officials and management used adjectives like "peaceful", "amicable" to describe the strike.

This surprising state of affairs is attributed largely to innovative strike rules hammered out before the strike began.

Eight pages of strike rules were negotiated a week before the strike — the first in the company's 22 year history.

"It was the first time in the industry that a set of rules has been negotiated," said Mr Piet Strydom, human resources director for Metro Cash and Carry.

Punch

"The rules didn't take the punch out of the strike, but they did put controls on what the company and union could do," Strydom said.

The rules governed the conduct of about 4 500 workers at more than 100 stores and warehouses throughout the country.

The strikers were given free access to staff canteens — a flashpoint in other strikes in the industry.

One rule required the company to provide a reasonable number of toilets and changing rooms for the strikers.

The union agreed to prohibit their members from interfering with customers, while the company undertook to prevent customers from intimidating the strikers.

The strike, which was settled after mediation, produced some other interesting developments:

Striking employees were paid for a "cooling-off day" on condition they reported for work the day after the settlement was announced.

Ciskei slams Benz strikers

BISHO. — In its first official reaction to the strike at the Mercedes Benz plant in East London, the Ciskei government yesterday launched a strong attack on the strikers, calling for their summary dismissal.

The ruling Council of State also labelled them "foolish and misguided" as well as "selfish rebels", "rogue workers" and a "totally undisciplined rag tag of people acting in defiance of their own union".

In a statement the Ciskei Council of State called on the workers to return to work.

The council also called for the summary dismissal of those backing "this reckless behaviour", and said they should be dealt with by law if they engage in any more "confrontational conduct".

The council stated: "Nowhere in the world can behaviour of this kind be tolerated. The foolish and misguided workers who noisily supported the criminal occupation of the plant, should not doubt the seriousness of their folly.

"This insane behaviour has cost Mercedes Benz well over R162 million, and caused them to consider relocating somewhere not cursed by an unruly labour element.

"Spelt out, the closure of Mercedes Benz would result in the closure of many other factories supplying components in the Ciskei, and elsewhere in this region, and even further afield.

"This would mean thousands of people out of work. It would also signal the departure of investors no longer prepared to operate in an area notorious for its undisciplined work force. The effects on ordinary people will be catastrophic, resulting in no work, hardship and starvation for thousands of innocents," the council noted. — Sapa

Anger over labour laws

WORKERS in the Ciskei and Transkei are angry about the homelands' new labour laws which they say do not go far enough to protect workers' interests. *South 27/9 - 3/10/90*

Representatives from Cosatu met with the Ciskei's ruler, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, this week to discuss workers' grievances and a protest march is planned in Bisho at the weekend.

In the Transkei, Cosatu is meeting with military ruler, Major-General Bantu Holomisa on Monday.

Not enough *(job)*

Both territories recently gazetted new labour law decrees based on the Saccola/Nactu/Cosatu agreement.

Unionists say the new laws, while better than South African law, are still not enough.

For a start, many workers are not covered by the new laws.

In both Transkei and Ciskei, all government employees are excluded. This means post office workers, teachers, nurses, police, soldiers and all government workers fall outside the scope of the laws.

According to Cosatu's chairperson in the Eastern Cape, Mr Thembinkosi Mkalipi, about 70 percent of the Ciskei workforce is employed by the state.

"It's not an option to have a Labour Relations Act that excludes 70 percent of the workers," Mkalipi said.

The Ciskei's law excludes farm and domestic workers and all workers employed by small businesses.

An improvement

Despite these problems, the laws represent a marked improvement in the territories where workers previously had no protection at all.

Laws have been decriminalised, which means that while workers can be fired for an illegal strike, they can not be charged..

The process for resolving disputes is quicker and easier than in South Africa.

Each territory will now have an industrial court readily accessible to workers and composed of lawyers agreed to jointly by Cosatu and the bantustan governments — the first time South African workers have a say at this level. cnews

Cosatu challenges Gqozo

■ Cosatu this week met Ciskei military ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo to demand changes in the territory's recently gazetted labour law decree. (106)

A delegation led by Eastern Cape region chairman Thembinkosi Mkalipi told the brigadier Cosatu unions would march on his offices in Bisho tomorrow unless he gave them satisfaction. (106)

A key Cosatu objection to the decree is that it does not cover most workers in the Ciskei. W/M 28/9-4/10/90

The decree, which for the first time provides for dispute-solving and legal strike procedures, excludes all state employees — up to 70 percent of the workforce. Businesses employing fewer than 20 workers are also excluded.

It appears Gqozo is unwilling to budge on the exclusion of public servants from the law. One of the first crises to confront him when he took power in March was a strike at the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital, which was blamed on Cosatu's National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union.

Cosatu also complains that workers must give 24 hours' notice before embarking on a legal strike. Its deputy would-be strikers of the element of surprise, it argues.

A third problem is that disputes cannot be referred to conciliation boards if they are more than 180 days old. Unionists argue that a dispute can drag on beyond the deadline before the parties decide a CB is needed to resolve it.

Cosatu has similar objections to the Transkei labour legislation, and will meet Major-General Bantu Holomisa in the territory next week. Mkalipi said Holomisa appeared more open to representations than his Ciskei counterpart.

Reports by Weekly Mail staff, correspondents, Sapa

Homelands bow to Cosatu pressure

By LOUISE FLANAGAN
TRANSKEI and Ciskei are bowing to pressure from the Congress of SA Trade Unions to change their new labour laws, but both are determined to keep unions out of the public service.

In meetings with military rulers in both homelands over the past week, Cosatu won important concessions, particularly in Ciskei. The Ciskei government has agreed to extend its recently promulgated labour decree to farm and domestic workers and those employed in businesses with fewer than 20 employees.

It will also drop the unpopular clause requiring workers to give management 24 hours' notice of a strike. The same requirement for a lockout is also to be scrapped.

Ciskei will also change the time limits giving parties 180 days to refer a dispute to a conciliation board.

However, Ciskei military ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo is still refusing to allow all government employees to be covered by the labour laws. He offered coverage for state labourers, but on condition that other government employees remained excluded. Cosatu is deciding whether or not to accept this.

Cosatu spokesman Thembinkosi Mkalipi, involved in the meetings in both Transkei and Ciskei, said he was "satisfied" with the outcome of talks with Gqozo. Cosatu had accordingly dropped a protest march planned for last Saturday. *W/Man 5/10-11/10/90*

He said the talks with Major-General Bantu Holomisa were "very fruitful", but declined to comment further.

The unions are calling for Transkei to extend the laws to cover government workers, those in parastatals, and for union registration procedures to be simplified. Farm and domestic workers in Transkei are already covered.

Meanwhile, Transkei workers have launched a campaign against the labour legislation, starting with a demonstration on Monday. Holomisa said people were free to protest and his government was committed to listening. — e!news

Strikers evicted as temperature rises in Ciskei

EAST LONDON: Strikers at Mdantsane's Cecilia Makiwane hospital were this week evicted from hospital premises for the second time in as many weeks. (106)

About 600 clerical and domestic staff went on strike at the beginning of last week in support of demands for pay parity with their South African counterparts. W/Mond 16/11 - 22/11 90

On Tuesday, Ciskei Defence Force personnel evicted workers gathering at the hospital, allegedly at gunpoint. Ciskeian soldiers are filling in for the striking workers.

Ciskei's military ruler, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, has refused to allow trade union organisation among civil servants, despite introducing a more liberal labour dispensation than the South African one. The hospital strike followed the appearance of pamphlets calling on civil servants to down tools.

On Monday, the bureaucracy in the capital Bisho, as well as in Zwelitsha and Peddie, ground to a halt following a work stoppage by civil servants making a similar demand for parity.



And, in another sign of growing dissatisfaction with Gqozo's regime, the Mdantsane Residents' Association announced that it would go ahead with a planned protest march tomorrow, despite having been denied permission.

— eNews

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Zulu miners in walkout during peace meeting

Own Correspondent

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DURBAN — Zulu miners walked out of a meeting between KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Ciskei military ruler Brig Oupa Gqozo at the Durnacol colliery in northern Natal yesterday.

The workers gathered outside the mine hall and it was only after 20 minutes of pleading by Buthelezi that they returned. B/04 22/11/90

More than 2 500 Ciskei migrant workers fled the mines after violence broke out at the Hlobane and Durnacol collieries last month, leaving 12 people dead and more than 50 injured.

Ciskei later formally apologised to KwaZulu for starting the violence.

Gqozo and Buthelezi headed delegations on a combined visit to Durnacol coal mine yesterday.

Buthelezi said he was appalled by the "terrible slaughtering and the killing" of workers.

He praised Gqozo as a "man of courage and conviction" who came to KwaZulu "with peace in his heart" to proclaim his belief that violence must end.

However, when Gqozo got up to speak the miners walked out of the packed hall and gathered outside. They returned after Buthelezi had pleaded with them.

Gqozo said he was not surprised by the Zulu walkout because he could understand this was the only way in which they could show they were unhappy over the Ciskei attacks.

Unions blossom in Ciskei after Gqozo's coup

By DREW FORREST

HALF of Ciskei's 24 000 industrial workers are now union members, following an organising surge in the wake of last year's military coup and subsequent watershed labour decree enshrining basic union rights.

Reporting this, the latest edition of the *SA Labour Bulletin* also indicates major strides in union recognition at Ciskei companies.

"Industrial relations (in Ciskei) are rapidly catching up with the rest of South Africa," it says.

SALB reports that the SA Clothing and Textile Workers' Union, with 5 000 members and recognition at 14 plants, is the territory's biggest union. It is followed by the SA Commercial and Catering Workers' Union (2 700 members), the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (1 500 members) and the National Union of Metalworkers (1 000 members).

It reveals that Numsa is pushing for a centralised bargaining forum in Ciskei, which would merge with South Africa's metal industrial council, and is to meet Ciskei metal employers this month.

Facing the most serious obstacles is the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union, which claims majority support in the state sector. Although the Ciskei labour decree is advanced in many respects — being modelled on the Saccola accord — it excludes public servants.

Cosatu became increasingly active in Ciskei after last February's coup which brought Brigadier Oupa Gqozo to power, ultimately absorbing an earlier co-ordinating structure, the Dimbaza Workers' Council.

The decree was the outcome of talks between Cosatu, local industrialists and the new government.

The SALB suggests that with the disappearance of a "repressed and cheap labour force" in Ciskei, many industrialists, particularly from Taiwan, may pack up and leave.

In response, Gqozo may reimpose clamps on the unionists, it comments. It suggests the unions should push for a further decree enabling workers to take over abandoned factories and run them as co-operatives.

Wage strike halts Ciskei civil service

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Soweto
2/2/91

MOST of the Ciskei government's administration ground to a halt on Tuesday as civil servants stayed away from work in a strike for better pay and union recognition.

The civil service strike is in support of demands that Ciskei civil servants be paid the same as their South African counterparts and that the National Education and Health Workers' Union be recognised as their representative union.

On Tuesday, offices were empty and Ciskei's Minister of Health, Welfare and Social Pensions, Dr Henk Kayser, warned that Ciskeians faced hardship.

He also warned that health services were in danger of becoming chaotic despite efforts by nursing staff to maintain health care.

SA PRESS ASSOCIATION

He said pensioners were unlikely to get paid this month because clerical staff were on strike and accused the union of breaking an agreement not to call a strike for people employed in emergency services.

"Cleanliness, which is so important in hospitals, is deteriorating and without proper administration, chaos will soon reign," he said.

In Mdantsane, the magistrate's court buildings were empty by early Tuesday afternoon.

Cases were reportedly heard earlier by magistrates, with policemen acting as prosecutors.

But by 11am the magistrates had left the offices.

The Mdantsane Residents Association called for a solution to a

"misunderstanding" between civil servants and the government "for the sake of peace and progress".

Meanwhile, trade union leaders were surprised at an earlier government statement which indicated that moves had been made to start talks on Ciskei's new labour dispensation granting them union membership rights.

A spokesman for Cosatu and its affiliate Nehawu disputed government claims that they were acting contrary to the spirit of the labour relations decree, of which Cosatu was a signatory.

Meanwhile, Nehawu claimed that a post office union official, Mr Nobeko Ndiniso, had been detained in Peddie on Monday by Ciskei police.

Ciskei police did not respond to enquiries concerning Ndiniso's alleged detention.

Postal workers join
Ciskei strike action ¹⁰⁶

zo, burgeoned into a total stayaway after police teargassed and sjambokked workers last Friday.

■ Telecommunications in the Ciskei came to a standstill this week as the civil servants' strike widened to include postal workers.

The Post and Telecommunications Workers' Association joined the action by National Education Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu) members, which began on February 7 in Bisho government departments, but has since spread to other towns and a number of parastatals. *W/M/Am/ 27/2-28/2/91*

This week, the government accused Nehawu of flouting the Labour Relations Decree, of which the Congress of South African Trade Unions was a signatory.

The action was also inconsistent with a meeting between the Ciskei council of state and the African National Congress, it said.

Workers ignored a Monday return-to-work deadline, but none are known to have been dismissed.

The strike, over demands for pay parity, the recognition of Nehawu and an "end to the arrogance" of military leader Brigadier Oupa Gqo-

From Franz Kruger and
Phila Ngqumba
Grahamstown (106)

THE Ciskei government this week lurched deeper into crisis as the strike by virtually all civil servants continued.

The dispute has brought the administration to a virtual halt, including government departments and the courts.

Neither threats nor pleas by military ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo have made any impression on the strikers.

Workers have been demanding pay parity with their South African counterparts, the recognition of their union, the National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union (Nehawu), as well as an end to the "arrogance" of the military government.

Another grievance revolved around an order by Gqozo forbidding senior civil servants to form affiliating trade unions. Demands for Gqozo's resignation have also been heard, although this is not part of the official demands.

Early last week, Gqozo threatened to dismiss the strikers, but when this had no impact, he called for talks with the unions involved, Nehawu, the Post and Telecommunications Workers Association (Potwa) and the Association of Democratic Journalists (ADJ).

The unions objected to the invitation being issued through the media, and refused to attend without a set of pre-conditions having been met.

Later in the week another meeting was arranged, but when the unions arrived, they found that Gqozo was not present, but only directors general who had no mandate to respond to the strikers' grievances. The unions walked out. —

ECNA

South 28/2-1/3/91

Civil Strike cripples Ciskei

Ciskei's civil service strike goes on

106
400
So wet an 20/2/91

CISKEI's civil service strike continued this week with the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union vowing it would go on until Ciskei's military ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo spoke to the unions involved in the action.

Questions addressed to the Ciskei Council of State regarding Gqozo's alleged unwillingness to meet with the unions were not replied to on Tuesday.

Ciskei's ruling Council of State said on Tuesday some workers had returned to their posts and the government departments in Bisho were coping better than could be expected under the circumstances.

King William's Town Nehawu spokesman M Madikane said, however, that post offices in the nominally independent homeland had come to a standstill.

Recent agreement by the government to meet some of the striking workers' demands had not ended the dispute because the strikers were suspicious of the announcement, he added.

The government on Friday agreed to wage parity with South Africa from March 1, to drop charges against arrested strikers, to lift all suspensions connected with the strike and to immediately pay salary cheques to workers who returned to their positions.

This, however, had not been discussed with the unions prior to the announcement and had still not been confirmed with the unions in writing, Madikane said.

He added Nehawu had tried to contact Gqozo on several occasions without success.

"We are very concerned about the deteriorating situation in the Ciskei. If he (Brig Gqozo) could sit down with us, then there would be no problem."

Civil servants call off 2-week strike

win 8/3-14/3/91 106
CIVIL servants in the Ciskei ended a successful two-week strike this week as unions called upon their members to return to work.

The Post and Telecommunication Workers Association, the National Education Health and Allied Workers Union and the Association of Democratic Journalists made the call following an agreement with the Ciskei government. — PEN

W/maul 8/3 - 14/3/91
Back to work for

Ciskei civil servants (106)

■ Ciskei civil servants this week ended the two-week strike which paralysed the territory's public service.

The Post and Telecommunication Workers' Association, the National Education Health and Allied Workers' Union and the Association of Democratic Journalists urged a return to work following an agreement between Cosatu and the Ciskei government.

The government agreed to review its Labour Relations Decree, which refuses union rights to civil servants, to introduce pay parity with the South African civil service, and to drop any charges against workers arising out of the strike.

Ciskei civil servants strike

■ Ciskei civil servants again downed pens this week, claiming the military government had failed to honour an agreement to introduce pay parity.

Less than a month ago, civil servants called off a ruinous three-week strike when the government agreed to pay parity with South Africa and recognise the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu).

Branding the latest strike unlawful and accusing Nehawu of intimidation, Ciskei has threatened to dismiss strikers.

Nehawu's Hemming Dali said Ciskei had failed to honour its agreement with Nehawu and other unions.

Reports from Weekly Mail staff, Veritas

3/mg
5/14-11/4/91

(106)

SADF and ANC in war of words

By MATHATHA TSEDU

A WAR of words has erupted between the African National Congress Northern Transvaal region and the local command of the SADF over allegations of intimidation and harassment.

The first salvo was fired by the ANC last week in a statement accusing the SADF of waging a campaign against the organisation in many rural areas of Lebowa.

The ANC said the SADF had declared "mini states of emergency" in many villages and was distributing pamphlets to thwart ANC programmes.

Campaign

It accused the SADF of setting up "an electronic communications network between some chiefs" and the soldiers to entrench the harassment campaign.

But in a return of fire, the SADF lashed out at the ANC for engaging in "agitation and intimidation" of rural communities throughout Lebowa by using youth congresses and civic associa-

tions.

"This is not a campaign against the ANC, but is aimed at protecting and safeguarding the people against intimidation by the ANC.

"It is not destabilising. On the contrary, it is protecting the people and is stabilising the situation in the rural areas of Lebowa.

"The allegation is a transparent attempt by the ANC to destabilise the self-governing states and to intimidate and destroy orderly government."

The SADF said it had placed radios with certain leaders who live in inaccessible areas "to facilitate communication whenever their safety is threatened by the youth and civic associations. This is probably the 'electronic system' that the ANC referred to".

The ANC has said SADF actions were designed to create friction within the community.

Lebowa Minister demoted

LEBOWA Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike yesterday announced a Cabinet reshuffle and demoted one of his ministers.

In a statement released to the media, Ramodike said the homeland's minister of justice Dr Kgoadi

By MATHATHA TSEDU

Molaba had been demoted to deputy minister in charge of housing and management services.

Molaba, a medical practitioner, was ap-

pointed to the Cabinet in 1989 as minister of health, a position he held until his unexpected transfer in January this year.

Rumours of his pending demotion have been circulating in the region for some time following an arrest warrant issued against him for failing to pay medical bills. Sowetan

Flat 18/4/91

Sources close to the Lebowa Cabinet said Molaba, an Africanist, had been at loggerheads with Ramodike, who is said to support the ANC.

Molaba's demotion means that he must now move out of the R200 000 ministerial house into a flat where deputy ministers are housed.

Strikers sacked

WITH one department as yet unaccounted for, 1 638 striking Ciskeian civil servants are reported to have been dismissed for not returning to work.

A government source said the Ciskei's total civil service workforce, including police and army personnel, comprised 30 509 employees.

The Eastern Cape region of the Congress of South African Trade Unions on Tuesday sent two officials from Port Elizabeth, the regional secretary, Mr Dennis Neer, and regional educational secretary, Mr Thobile Mhlahloto, to meet the Ciskei's Council of State over the strike. Sowetan 18/4/91.

The National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union have pledged to fight for the workers' reinstatement. - Sapa.

Dismissals: 'Kie faces collapse

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Sections of the Ciskei public service are reportedly facing collapse following the dismissal of more than 3 000 striking civil servants last month.

Ciskei's military government has remained silent on the developments in its strike-affected departments. Yesterday spokesmen again did not respond to inquiries telefaxed to them.

Although many departments were affected by the strike and subsequent dismissals, it is understood the most badly hit have been health, internal affairs and justice.

Meanwhile, Cecilia Makiwane hospital, Ciskei's biggest and busiest, has resorted to using soldiers and policemen for routine administrative work.

About 1 500 workers had been fired from the health department.

'Kei chaos as services halt

CISKEI is in chaos with no essential services following the dismissal of thousands of civil servants who went on a wage strike.

According to ANC regional publicity secretary Hintsa Siwisa, hospitals in the homeland are barely functioning, nor are the courts, and pensioners are not getting paid.

Siwisa told a press conference called by the ANC, the South African Communist Party and the Congress of South African Trade Unions alliance that: "Victoria hospital in Alice is in a shambles, Cecilia Makiwane hospital is also experiencing problems and there are immense problems at SS Gida hospital in Keiskammahok.

"Nurses are overstretched and overloaded with work, and the wheels of justice are grinding very slowly in the courts."

The alliance statement appealed to the homeland administration to "stop being insensitive to this crisis" which they said was the result of a breach of an agreement reached between the government and Cosatu.

Civil servants belonging to the Cosatu-affiliated National Education Health and Allied Workers Union (Nehawu) went on strike on April 1, claiming the government had reneged on agreements reached during a previous strike. During that strike, they say, the government had agreed to pay the same wages as those paid to South African civil servants. Nehawu claimed only senior civil servants had received pay increases.

CIP 26/5/91
Ultimatum

106

At least 3 000 workers were dismissed when the strikers ignored an ultimatum to return to work.

Siwisa said the organisations had held a series of meetings with the government to try and resolve the issue, and had proposed the establishment of a task force to examine all relevant documents.

Negotiations between the alliance and the government had continued while they were waiting to hear from the task force, but they had then received a letter saying the matter was closed and that the decision to dismiss workers was final.

"It has since become clear why the government terminated further negotiations.

"The task force had adopted a report which revealed that in the interim it had identified 19 occupational classes within the civil service where there was no parity," said Siwisa.

"The alliance takes a very dim view of the manner in which this government has slammed the door in the face of the alliance." - Veritas

Loyalty pledge angers civil servants

106

South
27/6-
31/7/91.

CISKEIAN civil servants are up in arms after being instructed by the military government to sign documents committing them to a pledge of secrecy and loyalty.

One offending pledge reads: "I promise that I will not directly or indirectly reveal, or use for private purposes, any information which might come to my knowledge during performance of my work or otherwise, other than in the proper and authorised discharge of my duties."

The other says: "I solemnly declare my loyalty to the government of the day, and to the public service, and promise not to take an active part in politics, as I understand that the public service has to be impartial and serve all citizens of the Ciskei equally, whatever their sex, religion, race or political persuasion."

A statement issued by civil servants, who asked to remain anonymous, said the documents were the latest in a series of changes effected by the administration "without proper consultation".

The ANC's information officer for the Border region, Ms Marion Sparg, said the organisation found it difficult to accept that Brigadier Oupa Gqozo's government believed in neutrality of any kind. "Civil servants, like any workers anywhere in the world, have a right to freedom of speech and association," she said.

The Ciskei government was unable to comment. — *Veritas*

LABOUR BRIEFS

Gloom over the Sun empire

10/11-16/11/92
■ It's a little gloomy at the Ciskei Sun where the 700-strong workforce has been locked out after going on strike. And management has issued a directive that workers will be dismissed if they do not return to work by the end of the month.

(106) (287)
According to the South African Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union, management has refused to re-open negotiations. They

believe that their offer is "fair and market-related". The company is offering R810 a month, an increase of R110. ~~R110~~ ~~R110~~

At the Riviera Sun, the parties are still in deadlock over disciplinary procedures. And at the Wild Coast Sun, a conciliation board meeting this week tried to solve a deadlock which arose after the company refused to back-date the wage agreement to July 1.

Only the Venda Sun has had some success at effective labour relations. A

wage agreement of R150 a month was successfully concluded and will be backdated to July 1.

Ciskei axes ⁽¹⁰⁶⁾ senior staff

EAST LONDON. — The Ciskei government has once again axed senior employees without giving reasons.

The Ciskei Council of State issued a statement on Thursday saying the services of the head of the communications department, Dr Denise Bjorkman, and homeland advisor and former ambassador plenipotentiary, Mr Douw Steyn, were "terminated".

The statement said the government was "not prepared to elaborate, as this falls within the internal matters of the department".

Dr Bjorkman, a political communications consultant, was appointed to start a communications department in November last year.

Mr Cloete Breytenbach was dismissed in December after editing the first issue of the homeland's new newspaper, The Border Post. — ECNA.

Num blocks ⁽¹⁰⁶⁾ Gqozo meeting

A PROTEST planned by the National Union of Mine-workers at Genmin's Impala Refinery was averted yesterday when management acted swiftly to prevent Ciskei's military ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo from addressing the workers. *Sowetan 11/3/92*

A Genmin spokesman said no official invitation was issued, but when management learned that the Gqozo was apparently due to arrive at the mine, they called and asked him not to come.

Gqozo agreed and the address did not take place.

NUM had earlier condemned Genmin for inviting Gqozo. - Sapa.

Mass action looms to restart schools

New Nation [Pupils Forum] 17/7-23/7/92

HUNDREDS of students at three high schools in Whittlesea, Ciskei, will be stranded when schools re-open before the end of this month.

And several bodies including the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Young Christian Students (YCS) and the South African Democratic Teachers Union (Sadtu) are threatening the Ciskei education department with mass action if schooling is not allowed to resume.

"We will use every weapon at our disposal to persuade this regime to take serious steps in curbing the crisis it has caused," said Cosas spokesperson M Sirunu.

Disappointed students from three high schools, Khanya, Mlotshana and Sijonge Phambilli claim they were told by their headmasters not to return for the third term. Classes would be discontinued because of teachers' objection to panel inspection, headmasters explained to pupils.

"We believe that schools are assets of the community and therefore no one, even the biggest tyranny, can deny the community a right to control schools," Cosas said in a statement.

He said his organisation had been observing moves by the "notorious"

Ciskei Council of State to destabilise normal schooling in the border region.

According to Sirunu, the Ciskei department of education closed schools in the hope that it would remove the need to recognise students' representative councils.

Furthermore, the department allegedly suspended, demoted and transferred teachers for no apparent reason.

Sirunu stated that the Ciskei authorities aimed to reverse the gains made by students bodies since 1980's.

"They seek to regain control of schools. We are calling on those responsible for this crisis to resolve it immediately. This can be done peacefully through negotiations with Sadtu and other educational representative structures," Sirunu said.

Recognition

The students are demanding the unconditional recognition of Sadtu, Parents Teachers Students Association and the Students' Representative Councils. They are also demanding a single department of education in a unitary South Africa and the establishment of the National Education Negotiating Forum.

Ciskei's education minister Patrick Jacobs was unavailable for comment.

Ciskei authorities were said to have

106
fired all principals that are members of the union, as well as teachers who had been part of a delegation to meet Jacobs.

A commission of inquiry had been set up by inspectors to investigate the activities of union members. Sadtu spokesperson Ntobeko Matanda said that 235 teachers had already received letters summoning them to appear before the commission.

In Mdantsane alone, 29 teachers had been suspended recently.

Ciskei had also refused to accommodate a winter school organised by Sadtu and Cosas.

The union said its members were not responsible for poor results and blamed these on the lack of facilities.

Sadtu's criticism of the Ciskei has been backed by the ANC. The Border ANC's media officer, Mcebisi Bata, said in a statement: "Random transfer and dismissal of teachers demonstrate the insensitivity of the Brig Oupa Gqozo administration towards educational matters."

"We find it odd that teachers are suspended simply for political reasons at a time when there is such a big shortage of teachers," said Bata.

DR. LEONARD

T..... T.....

NEWS Union tells Goldstone Commission

Teachers join mass action

Sowetan 23/7/92
■ In solidarity with colleagues suspended by Ciskei:

106

FOUR months before the final examinations, there is no proper schooling in the Ciskei after teachers joined the ANC-led mass action.

The teachers are demanding the reinstatement of colleagues suspended by the Ciskei education department. The SA

Democratic Teachers Union (Sadtu) said 29 teachers were suspended in Mdantsane alone.

The teachers have the support of pupils and local community organisations. Pupils said they have had no teachers since schools reopened on July 14.

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Unregulated gambling hits Sun Ciskei results

BIDAY 18/8/92

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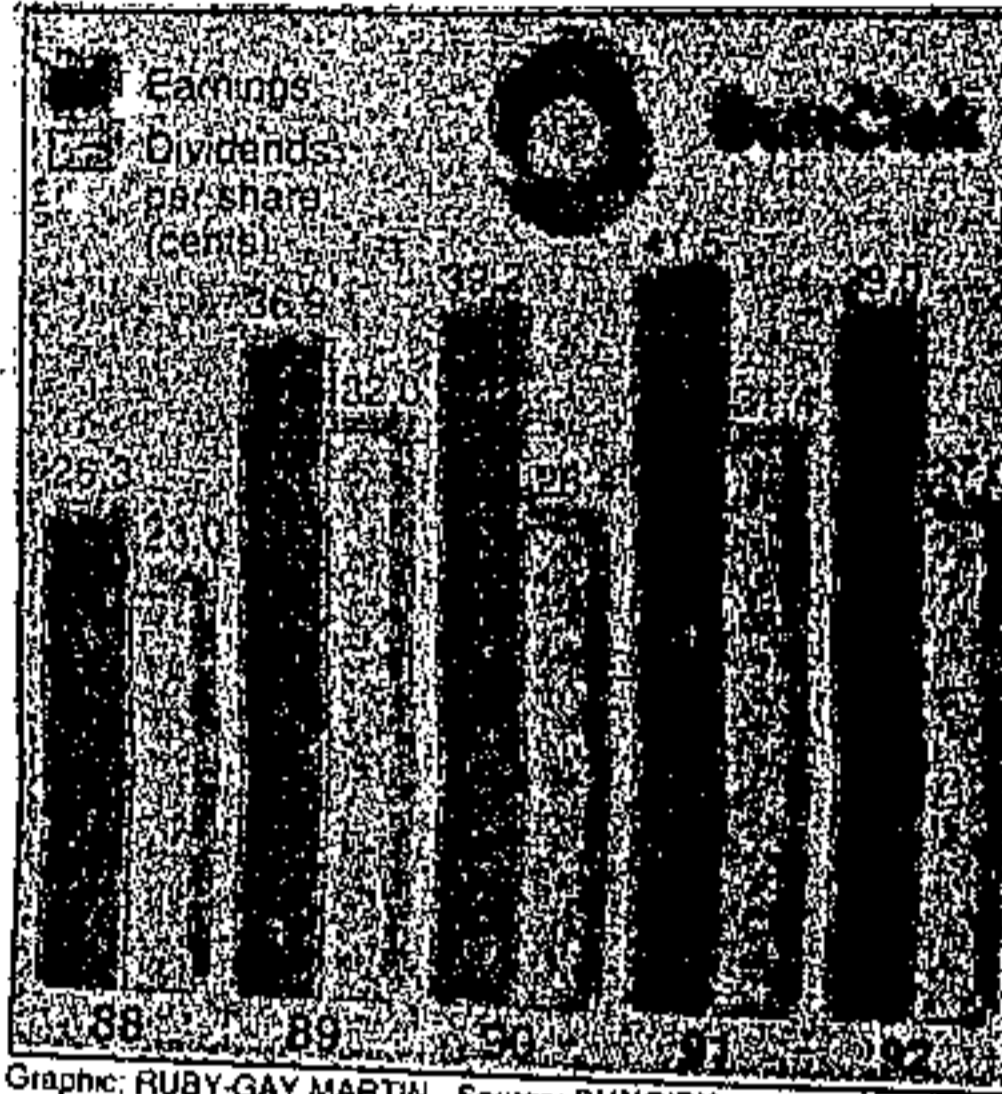
MARCIA KLEIN

PRESSURE on consumer spending, unregulated gaming operations and big wage increases saw attributable earnings of Sun International, Ciskei (Sun Ciskei), rise by a marginal 2% to R29m (R28,5m) in the year to end-June, its first full year of reporting as a listed company.

The group, whose resorts include the Fish River Sun, Mpekweni Sun, Amatola Sun and Mdantsane Hotel and Entertainment Centre, reported a 7% decline in earnings to 39c a share from 42c in the previous year on an increased weighted average number of shares in issue.

Chairman Ken Rosevear said results reflected the difficult trading conditions, pressure on consumer spending and reduced consumer confidence brought about by the socio-political situation.

Revenues were affected also by the unregulated gaming establishments that operated during the year, espe-



Graphic: RUBY-GAY MARTIN Source: SUNCISKI

cially those in the Port Elizabeth and East London areas.

Rosevear said against this background, results for the year were satisfactory. Revenues increased by 14% to R117,3m from R103,1m. But margins and profitability were affected by significant wage increases, and operating profit was 2% down at R32m compared with R32,7m in the previous year.

Profit after tax increased by 7% to

R30,4m (R28,5m), benefiting from a lower interest charge and no taxation. The big decline in interest and a reduction in gearing to 33% from 62% reflected additional financing in the form of preference share capital and cash flow from operations.

After R1,4m was paid in dividends to preference shareholders, attributable earnings were up by 2%.

A final dividend of 12c a share brought the dividend for the full year to 27c (31c).

Rosevear said occupancies were 53% for the year, down slightly from the interim period. Sun Ciskei was working on various aspects of its resorts to draw more booking, and it was marketing for day visitors.

There had been no improvement in trading conditions in the first weeks of the new financial year. This, and the activities of the unregulated gaming operations, made it difficult to forecast earnings for financial 1993, Rosevear said.

The share closed yesterday at 140c, lower than the 150c issue price.

Pay sparked Transkei mutiny

PATRICK BULGER

UNHAPPINESS with the Transkei government's public service pay package has emerged as the main reason for the soldiers' mutiny earlier this week.

Transkei is in the process of attempting to bring its salaries in line with those of SA and the homelands. While Transkei military ruler Maj-Gen Holomisa claimed that an incorrect circular on salary adjustments had been sent by his Public Service Commission, commission spokesmen are adamant that the circular was the correct one.

BIDAM 4/9/92
Commission director-general P Mdunge said the unrest earlier in the week "arises out of the salary scales we are introducing". Mdunge said the new salary scales were the same as those in SA.

He said public servants had been asked to make representations on the new salary scales and a convening committee from the different state departments was due to meet to finalise a response.

He would not provide details of the new scales, however. It is understood that the

Transkei government is introducing salary scales different to those in SA. These, it argues, can be compared because the levels of responsibility attached to public service in the SA and Transkei differ. Considerations of tax levels, fringe benefit tax regulations, leave and housing allowances also enter the government's calculation of its new salary scales.

Non-commissioned officers — unhappy with the new scales — arrested senior officers of the Transkei Defence Force on Monday and later surrounded the government Botha Sigcau Building in the capital, Umtata. The situation was saved only by the personal intervention of military ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa. *(106)*

In a policy speech in August, Holomisa said his government had "exhausted all avenues" in its endeavours to bring about parity, and the government had proved Transkei public servants were underpaid.



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CHALK

Pupils Forum in N/Nation
The demand for
the reinstatement
of sacked teachers
sparks strike

106

Education in Mdantsane, Ciskei, has come to a halt following the dismissal of 27 teachers earlier this month.

The South African Democratic Teachers Union (Sadtu), Border region chairperson, Ntobeka Mathanda, told NEW NATION this week that all 400 primary and high schools have not been operating after teachers and students in the area demanded the reinstatement of the fired teachers.

Mathanda said the students felt "there was no reason for them to go to school when they were not going to be taught other subjects."

Inspection

He said the teachers were suspended from the schools after they had led a delegation to Ciskei's Department of Education and Culture (DEC) to demand that new inspection procedures be implemented.

Mathanda said "students felt they would not achieve anything in school until all the teachers were reinstated."

"Education has come to a standstill," he said. He predicted that the Mdantsane area could be faced with the worse failure rate in the country unless something was done to avert the situation.

"It is going to be worse because it does not only affect matric students but students at all levels of education," he said.

Boycott

The teachers in return have decided to stay away from school until their colleagues were reinstated, said Mathanda.

Meanwhile, Mathanda said the community of Mdantsane had decided to launch a consumer boycott in East London and Bisho.

"The community is calling for the boycott

as an alternative to a strike so that the teachers and students can go back to school," said Mathanda.

He said the boycott was launched to "force the South African government to intervene in the education crisis in Ciskei, which is their brainchild."

Defence

He added that the South African government was "already intervening in Ciskei through the defence force. Why are they not intervening in issues relating to education?"

In other related matters, Mathanda said the crisis of education had spilled over into other regions in the Eastern Cape. He said teachers in most schools had not covered the syllabus for the year because of disruptions this year.

Disaster

He added that immediate attention by all education structures in the Border region was needed to come up with some programmes that would help matric students in their preparations for the final exams.

"Time is not on our side," continued Mathanda. "We are heading for disaster unless something is done."

He also blamed students for the state of education in the region. "They do not take classes seriously," he said.

"Something has got to be done to instill the learning culture" Mathanda stressed.

At the time of going to press both the Department of Education and Training (DET) in the Eastern Cape and the DEC in Ciskei had not responded to NEW NATION enquiries.

down

Bisho's mourners plan huge stayaway

BIDM 18/9/92

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Business Day Reporters

HUNDREDS of thousands of workers are expected to stay away from work in the eastern Cape and Border regions today as preparations for the funeral of 28 ANC supporters killed in Bisho last week got under way.

And in a security clampdown, government yesterday declared five more unrest areas in the eastern Cape, bringing to 10 the number of unrest areas declared in the region in the past month.

Scores of SA Police and soldiers took up positions on both sides of the Ciskei border yesterday as the ANC began its two days of mourning. Fifteen of the 29 victims — 28 ANC supporters and one Ciskei soldier — are scheduled to be buried in the King William's Town cemetery at 10am today.

The funeral will be attended by World Council of Churches secretary-general Emilio Castro, UN monitors and Border-Ciskei regional dispute resolution committee members.

UN special representative Virenda Dayal, who will also attend the funeral, met Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Pretoria yesterday. After the talks, Botha said Dayal would act as catalyst in the process to eradicate violence.

Sapa reports that the five districts declared unrest areas in a special Government Gazette published yesterday are Cradock, Fort Beaufort, Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, all of which are on the western side of Ciskei.

On September 5, just prior to the Bisho massacre, King William's Town, Cathcart, Queenstown, Stutterheim and East London, all on the eastern side of Ciskei, were proclaimed unrest areas.

The ANC yesterday slammed the latest move, saying it was insensitive.

"Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel has taken these steps despite the fact that, in the days following the tragic massacre in Bisho, tens of thousands of people par-

ticipated in peaceful and disciplined marches, rallies and vigils without incident," the organisation said in a statement.

LINDA ENSOR reports that Cape Town Chamber of Commerce yesterday appealed to its members to consider sympathetically requests by workers for time off to attend commemoration meetings.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports from Sebokeng in the southern Transvaal that Bavumile Vilakazi, deputy secretary general of the ANC's PWV region and a former Delmas treason trialist, was seriously wounded when gunmen armed with AK-47s shot him outside a hardware shop in the township.

Vilakazi was in the Sebokeng Hospital and police were investigating, police spokesman Capt van Burger Rooyen said.

At least five people, one of them a policeman, died violently in unrest-related incidents on Wednesday.

A police report issued yesterday said the bodies of four men were found by police at the Mandela Park squatter camp in Katlehong. They had been shot.

At Tembisa, Kempton Park, a number of shots were fired by unidentified gunmen at a police vehicle, killing a policeman and seriously wounding another.

The names of those killed have not yet been released.

SA Institute of Race Relations executive director John Kane-Berman told the Pietersburg Chamber of Commerce yesterday that one of the main reasons for violence in SA was the ANC's strategy to make the country ungovernable, Sapa reports.

Kane-Berman was reported by SABC radio news as saying '80s ANC strategy for a people's war focused on government but it was also a declaration of war against sections of the black community and that this had provoked a backlash.

ANC may raise excise duties

CAPE TOWN — The ANC health department was researching the possibility of increasing the excise duties on tobacco and alcohol products as a way of funding its strategy to provide health for all, ANC health department economist Di McIntyre said at a forum on the organisation's health policy yesterday.

McIntyre is the co-ordinator of the sub-commission on the future of health financing policy. BIDM 18/9/92

She said that the use and abuse of tobacco and alcohol placed a big burden on the health system yet SA's excise of 30% was very low compared, for example, with the UK's 75%. A higher excise would enable government to inject funds into building up the primary health care system.

The heavy demands placed on a future government made it unlikely that more than the present 11% of GNP would be allocated for health services. This meant other sources of income would have to be found.

Another form of financing being debated was a national health insurance system which would require employed workers in the formal sector to contribute to a health fund for basic health services. McIntyre

~~106~~
LINDA ENSOR

said research was necessary to determine what funds would be required to provide a national health system and how much could be raised by an insurance scheme.

Also, McIntyre said, the more efficient use of existing resources and the elimination of waste, fragmentation and duplication would be an additional source of funds.

The predominance of the private health sector, especially its ability to draw the best health personnel into its ranks, would have to be addressed by creating the conditions and career structures to encourage people to return to the public sector.

ANC health department head Cheryl Carolus told the forum 58% of SA's doctors were in private practice and the private sector was allocated a disproportionate share of the health budget.

The privatisation of health care, she said had led to an emphasis on the private sector and thus to an overemphasis on curative medicine. There was a need to strengthen the public health sector and to refocus it towards primary health care and preventive medicine.

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De Klerk, Mangope in talks

(109)
ET 29/9/92

JOHANNESBURG. — President FW de Klerk had tough bilateral talks with Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope yesterday.

It is understood that there was some tough bargaining over a variety of issues such as Bophuthatswana's new labour legislation; mass action and fears that the labour legislation might exacerbate this; transfer of land, and the summit meeting with the ANC.

Meanwhile, Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa yesterday said the withdrawal by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi from negotiations indicated a deal had been struck between him and President De Klerk to delay change in South Africa. — Sapa

Waiters snub Gqozo

8/DAY WILSON ZWANE 7/10/92

WORKERS at the Sandton Sun Hotel have refused to serve Ciskei military ruler Brig Oupa Gqozo and his entourage.

Saccawu official Jabu Makhubo said protest action, including placard demonstrations, began on Monday shortly after Gqozo arrived. (106)

"The actions are aimed at protesting at the Bisho massacre and will continue until Gqozo leaves," Makhubo said.

No comment could be obtained from the Sandton Sun management yesterday.

Earlier another Saccawu official, who did not want to be named, said the union's Johannesburg office had requested solidarity action from the head office.

PENSIONS

FM 23/10/92

And now the Ciskei option

Ciskei plans to copy Venda by dissolving its R1bn State pension fund and distributing the benefits — which have probably been largely funded by SA taxpayers. A Ciskei spokesman confirmed this week that, “due to the wishes of some of the civil servants and the directors-general forum, it has been decided to look into the matter of the privatisation of pensions. The Ciskei government is presently making investigations as to how to handle this to the best possible advantage of the civil service.”

This is the third recorded State fund dissolution in which Sanlam has been involved.

The first was when Namibia was heading for independence and the second was in Venda. Though Sanlam is seen as close to some of the so-called independent States, a spokesman in the employee benefits division says it disapproves of the destruction of the pension programmes. He adds that retirement benefits should be “almost sacrosanct.”

There is a suspicion that Ciskei's rulers have been persuaded of the benefits of dissolving the fund by “somebody shrewd enough to spot an opportunity for earning huge commissions, by converting the pension payouts to individual life products.”

If the pensions are converted to annuity-type products, there will be at least some pension preservation. However, if Ciskei follows the Venda example, the capital sums can be transferred to unit trusts — effectively turning them into tax-free cash.

In the case of Venda, Sanlam was merely the investment manager and it was the actuary, Alexander Forbes, that was asked to apportion the fund between beneficiaries. In the case of Ciskei, Sanlam is both manager and official actuary. Sanlam now has to apportion the R1bn between 28 000 civil servants and about 1 000 pensioners.

It is easy to follow the reasoning for the independent States to dissolve their schemes. They have mostly fully funded their pension schemes, in stark contrast to SA's own State schemes which are at best about 40% funded. At the last valuation, Ciskei's scheme was 20% overfunded. In 1980, a sum based on a simple head count was transferred from the RSA fund to Ciskei and, as Ciskei low-level workers are poorly paid, the opportunities for those higher up the scale seem obvious.

Faced with the threat that they will be drawn back into an SA from which the TBVC countries will disappear, as will the politicians' jobs, it makes sense to the leaders of such States to protect their futures.

As the Jacobs Committee has hinted at support of the concept of capping pension rights, the scurrying for full pension payouts is understandable.

While Sanlam refuses to be drawn into controversy because Ciskei is still, in theory, a client, a source at the Bellville-based assurer questioned whether SA taxpayers had in reality funded the scheme. The fact it is overfunded, he suggests, derives from good investment performance and the fact that Ciskei had not prescribed where its fund should be invested in the narrow manner adopted for years by the SA authorities.

Also, Ciskei has not encouraged buy-backs of pension rights to the extent that this was practised in SA. He suggested that, to protect retirement benefits, Ciskei should not try to follow the Venda route. Instead, it could close the existing fund but keep it intact for the benefit of existing members.

How much more scurrying for pension protection will there be?

Parliamentarians must be conscious of their own insecurity. There is no fund as such for MPs and Cabinet Ministers. After they have duly served 7,5 years, they obtain handsome pension rights. Then there are the members of the President's Council. To spread the net even further, many local authorities provide for pensions for their councillors as well as running the conventional pension or provident schemes for employees. In most cases, these perks for serving councillors are not funded.

It has been estimated that a one-off funding of pensions for MPs and Ministers would cost more than R800m. Triple that for people who have served in local government.

An elected representative who has done honest service for many years is entitled to some sort of retirement benefit and few would argue with that principle, even if he stands on the other side of a political fence. But a homeland leader or Cabinet member who has already made use of the position for self-enrichment might reasonably be placed in a different category.

Very rarely are there cases where retroactive law is good law. In the present situation, those who will make up a future government might be forgiven if they looked at the self-enrichment process, including the disposition of pensions, and act accordingly when they come to power.

Bryan Deans

UK FM 23/10/92

Into the fire

To the relief of financial markets, as the *FM* went to press, it seemed probable that UK PM John Major's government would survive its third crisis in five weeks.

The partial U-turn on the wholesale closure of 31 coal mines undoubtedly humbled

FM 23/10/92

Major and consigned the political ambitions of Board of Trade president Michael Heseltine to the dustbin. But it seemed to have assuaged the wrath of enough rebellious Conservative MPs to ensure the government weathered the vote in the Commons, on Wednesday, on Labour's motion calling for a suspension of all closures pending a full inquiry and formulation of a UK national energy policy.

However, it was essentially a damage limitation exercise as was the sudden additional one point cut to 8% in base lending rates.

Following sterling's devaluation, the resignation of Arts Minister Michael Mellor over his extramarital flutter and, above all, the deepening recession, the Major government stands discredited, accused of drifting — even in the editorial columns of the Conservatives' most avid press supporters. Not since the Suez adventure of 1956 has any Tory government suffered such a mauling.

What astounded observers was that the government, which has been aware since 1989 that a massive shrinkage of the coal industry was inevitable, could have so badly misjudged public reaction. The blunt announcement that 22 Mt of annual output was to be axed and, with it, the jobs of 30 000 miners — affecting as many as 60 000 others in transport and the industry's suppliers — came at a time when unemployment was rising at the rate of more than 30 000 a month.

The causes of coal's demise is straightforward. Privatisation of electricity left the power generators and distributing companies free to compete on price. British coal at £43,50/t was twice as costly as free market imports and, in terms of generating costs, 31% more expensive per kWh than North Sea gas.

This produced the dash for gas among generators and distributors who are building their own gas-fired stations. So, even though coal will come down in price to £31,25/t under the new contracts with the electricity companies, demand will not be there.

Coal once accounted for 80% of power station fuel; now about half the need is supplied by gas and the heavily (£1,1bn) subsidised nuclear industry. Hence, from April generating companies will cut their use of coal from 65 Mt/year to 40 Mt. Stockpiles are already 35 Mt tons.

Heseltine's retreat, to jeers in the Commons, offered a three-month moratorium on all closures with only the loss-making 10 mines to shut at the end of it, and the number of lay-offs to be reduced to 7 400. The Treasury will fork out up to £37 000 a head in redundancy money.

But the reprieve still means British Coal

continue →

CISKEI FM 30/10/92

~~106~~ 106

Pretoria puts its foot down

Ciskei's attempts to "privatise" its State pension scheme — a process which could have led to the enrichment of political interests — seems to have been quashed by the SA government.

A scheme to pay out members of the mini-State's R1bn pension fund had been proposed, leaving them to make their own retirement arrangements with the proceeds. This plan would leave a 20% surplus — about R170m. There is no suggestion this sum would disappear — it would have been used for improved benefits — but the scheme as proposed created scope for huge commissions and fees to be earned. One estimate puts the figure at R18m.

It is rumoured it was Ciskei's new Finance Minister, Admiral Bert Becker, who put a stop to the scheme's implementation. But it has not been possible to confirm this because the affair has caused embarrassment in Pretoria and Ciskei and officials are reluctant to discuss it.

A firm trading as Unathi Financial Broking Services, run by eastern Cape businessman P J Marais, is said to have suggested the scheme. The arrangement included the placing of "some millions" of rands with political

interests.

Becker, seconded by Pretoria as Ciskei Finance Minister earlier this year, opposed the plan, as did the fund's investment manager and actuary, Sanlam. Becker spoke reluctantly to the *FM* about the affair but did confirm that the Ciskei directors-general forum had been in favour of breaking up the fund. Becker subsequently asked independent actuaries Malan & Partners to investigate and report. That report was received last week and will be considered by Ciskei's Council of State. Becker will not reveal its contents but simply reiterates that decisions will be taken in the best interests of Ciskei's civil servants (*Economy* October 23). Another source claims the pension scheme will now revert to the *status quo ante*.

Earlier, Marais, who is not a life assurance broker, had been trying to recruit suitable agency staff, apparently to assist civil servants convert their pension rights to suitable savings instruments. Attempts to reach Marais or Unathi this week, to clarify their roles, were unsuccessful. Becker said he did not know what part Marais had played.

The *FM* report (*Economy* October 23) on Ciskei's fund caused consternation in Pretor-

ia. A committee of the Development Bank, which is considering restructuring the finances of the Ciskei, has received a note from Foreign Affairs urging it not to allow Ciskei's pension fund to develop into "another Venda debacle."

That reference to Venda — also a State with a fully funded pension scheme — alluded to its decision this year to privatise its fund before the possibility of reincorporation into SA becomes a reality (*Economy* August 28).

The SA government fund for civil servants is only about 40% funded, so if the Venda or Ciskei funds were merged with SA's, any surpluses would be swamped.

So in some ways, the concerns of civil servants in the TBVC countries are legitimate. They need to know their fully funded retirement plans are protected. But arrangements which could allow surpluses to disappear into some political void, or large commissions to be shared with politicians, are clearly unsatisfactory.

Sanlam, the life office which administers the investment of the Ciskei fund, has apparently also offered advice to try to protect retirement plans.

There are better ways of protecting the Ciskei's 28 000 civil servants and 1 000 pensioners than simply dividing the kitty. One is to make the fund paid up at the time of any incorporation of Ciskei and Venda into SA, allowing members to start anew in the SA government fund, while their existing retirement savings are protected, and growing, for their retirement years. Or, as in the case of Namibia, there should be strict regulation of how members can invest their share of the pension money, so it becomes available only on retirement. Perhaps most important is that pension surpluses belong to the fund: they cannot be distributed in any other way than to members and pensioners.

The surplus that has accumulated in Ciskei could go a long way towards providing better benefits for those on pension and those nearing retirement age.

Bryan Deans and Eddie Botha

Interdicts for hotel group

B/D/My 1/12/92
LLOYD/COUTTS

SUN International has obtained four court interdicts in Ciskei and Transkei to prevent SA Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Saccawu) members from taking industrial action over retrenchments.

Sun International human resources director Rob Rimmer said an interdict had been obtained in Transkei's Supreme Court last Wednesday. Two Industrial Court interdicts were granted in the Ciskei on Wednesday and a Supreme Court interdict was obtained on Friday.

Cosatu and Saccawu have threatened a boycott of Sun International hotels and to disrupt the opening of Lost City and the Miss World pageant.

Saccawu general secretary Papi Kganare said Sun International had not warned the union of its intention to apply for interdicts, and the union would approach the Transkei Supreme Court. (106)

HOMELANDS — CISKEI — LABOUR

1984

JANUARY — DEC.

~~152 107~~ 106

Foundry men back at work

D. Dispatch 9/2/84

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Workers at the Dimbaza Foundries near here went on a go-slow on Monday and Tuesday, the deputy managing director of the firm, Mr N. J. Rosser, said yesterday.

He said between 300 and 400 workers were involved but yesterday 95 per cent of the work force were in full production.

Asked what was the

cause of the go-slow strike he said: "We are not quite sure ourselves."

However he confirmed that wages were involved in the dispute.

He said negotiations with a new liaison committee were in progress and he hoped the matter would be settled in two to three weeks' time.

The workers could not be contacted for their comment. — DDR

Xhosas must pay 'development tax'

Feb. 1984

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — An unknown number of Xhosa-speakers will now be required to pay an additional amount if they travel to Ciskei.

Conditional on their getting travel documents, they must pay R2,50 a year for Ciskei development tax. And this will be backdated to 1979, which in effect adds R15 to the cost of a passport.

Ciskei stands to collect a staggering figure in excess of R1 500 000 from migrant labourers and frontier commuters alone as these travel documents become a necessity. The Surplus Peoples Project gives the figures for 1980 as 60 000 migrant workers and 40 000 frontier commuters.

Thus people domiciled and working in

South Africa will now pay tax in South Africa — this is obligatory, according to a spokesman for the Receiver of Revenue's office — and Ciskei.

Ciskei decrees that only Ciskeians whose homes are in nine centres are required to pay development tax. These are Peddie, Alice, Middeldrift, Keiskammahoek, Mdantsane, Zwelitsha, Hewu, Ntabethemba and Zwelidinga.

But the net spreads wider, as a Grahams-town man knows to his cost.

He has a child at school in Peddie. The child is over 16 and will require his own passport. But his father needs to have a passport to take him to and from school. His son need not pay development tax, but his father must do

so "because he is benefiting from facilities provided by Ciskei Government and must support the government", said a spokesman for the Ciskei Consul-General in Port Elizabeth.

Father is of course paying school fees which amount to R16 a year. Thus initially he must pay R10 for two passports at R5 each, R8 for photographs (four photographs each) and his backdated development tax of R15 — a total of R33.

The spokesman said payment of the development tax would be required every year.

Although Ciskei gained independence only on December 4, 1981, the taxes were backdated to 1979 because the territory became a "new State" that year.

Ciskei takes back sacked matrons

106

THREE top Ciskeian matrons fired abruptly without explanation last November have been reinstated.

A fourth victim of the mysterious Ciskei Health Department sackings, former nursing officer N G Xesi, is still in limbo.

Those back at work are Senior Matrons Constance Tsipa and Beauty Qambata, of Cecilia Makiwane Hospital in Mdantsane, and Matron P N Ralana of St Matthew's Hospital near Keiskama-

—By
BENITO PHILLIPS

hoek.

According to the senior homeland medical superintendent, Dr I Harris, the three matrons have been taken back with retrospective effect.

Ciskei Health Director-General H M Mdleleni was not available for comment on the position of Matron Xesi.

The Ciskei honoured her in 1982 when she appeared on a postage stamp.

Court papers filed ~~1/5/84~~ on union's banning

D. Dispatch
10/3/84

BISHO — A notice of opposition has been filed against the application by the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) for an interdict against its banning in Ciskei, the registrar, Mr Galelekile Mfundisi, said yesterday.

He said the respondents, the Minister of Justice, the Commissioner of Police, Major General Lulama Madolo, and the liquidator, Mr Ian Melvin, have filed

the notice to oppose the application.

The union and Mr Thozamile Gqweta have applied to the Supreme Court to declare the Saawu ban null and void.

Mr Mfundisi said the respondents have applied for security costs of R10 000 because they regarded the applicants as foreigners. Saawu and Mr Gqweta have filed a notice to oppose the application for the security

costs.

Mr Mfundisi said the application for security costs would have to be heard first.

No dates had been fixed for the hearing of the applications.

The union was banned in Ciskei in September last year in a Government Gazette signed by General Madolo. Mr Melvin, Director General for Finance, was appointed liquidator of the union's assets. — DDC.

CTC changes will mean loss of jobs

~~267~~
~~106~~
106
D. Disputch
10/3/81

EAST LONDON — The consolidation of operations of the CTC bus company would mean the loss of some jobs, the managing director, Mr Hans Kaiser, said yesterday.

Mr Kaiser was elaborating on a statement released by CTC yesterday outlining a programme of passenger concessions and announcing the restructure of CTC management and operations.

Mr Kaiser said that the intention of the rationalisation was to make CTC a viable company again after the disruptions of the bus boycott.

"It was always our intention to get the company on its feet and then give private enterprise the opportunity to take over operations," Mr Kaiser said.

He said the concession programme would be implemented by April 1 and other measures would go into operation soon.

Mr Kaiser declined to put a figure on the price of the company but said that it was "the subject of long and hard negotiations". He said that Mr Hubert Jekwa, an

Mdantsane businessman, had indicated his interests in the company.

Mr Jekwa said yesterday that he was negotiating with CTC over a possible take-over but declined to comment further.

CTC is currently owned jointly by the Ciskei People's Development Bank and Trustcor. The company has accumulated R4,5 million losses since the bus boycott began.

Regarding the loss of jobs at the company, Mr Kaiser said that this was unavoidable but that if the rationalisation measures were successful, staff would be re-employed as the service picked up.

"We are in the business of serving the public. The community needs a bus service and we have to get our priorities right. If we have to rationalise we have to cut jobs," Mr Kaiser said.

He added that none of the company's depots would be closed as yet and neither would the company be selling any more buses.

The announcement that CTC would rationalise and be offered for sale to private enter-

prise received a guarded welcome in East London.

Mr Dave Saunders, for the Border Chamber of Industries, said he would prefer not to comment too widely on the issue as he was not party to the finer details.

"I can safely say that everyone wants to see the public back on the buses and going to and from work. If this package facilitates that then I welcome it," Mr Saunders said.

Mr George Orsmond, president of the East London Chamber of Commerce, said that the sooner the bus boycott issue was resolved, the better.

"If selling CTC to private enterprise is going to appease commuters then it's a good move," Mr Orsmond said.

Mr M. Mampunye, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said yesterday that although CTC management had responded to some of their demands, he would prefer to reserve comment until he had proper communication with management and had taken the issue back to the commuters. — DDR

ARGUS 11/6/84
106 207 332

More retrenchments likely as bus boycott continues

Argus Bureau
EAST LONDON. — The nine-month Mdantsane bus boycott could mean more retrenchments if commuters do not respond to an ultimatum to start using the buses by the end of the month.

The Ciskei Transport Corporation's managing director, Mr Hans Kaiser, has announced that 240 employees will be retrenched and 117 buses withdrawn from service if the boycott does not end this month.

FARE INCREASES

More than 340 employees have already been laid off and 74 buses sold in an attempt to cut losses — already estimated at R4,5-million.

The boycott began in July last year in protest against fare increases averaging 10 percent and

several concessions to passengers have failed to break it.

Buses which carried thousands of workers from Mdantsane to East London daily, are carrying only 25 percent of their capacity.

Workers make use of the train service, walking scores of kilometres a day to stations.

Mr Mzwandile Mampunya, chairman of the committee representing commuters, says the boycott will continue until the corporation meets all commuters' demands.

They want fares reduced to what they were before the boycott and all links between the corporation and the Ciskei government severed.

The corporation is owned jointly by Trustcor and the Ciskei Peo-

ples' Development Bank.

The possible retrenchment of 240 employees at the end of April was "not our concern", said Mr Mampunya.

SHOWN INTEREST

Concessions include an offer by the corporation to sell the company to private enterprise. A Mdantsane businessman, Mr Hubert Jekwa, has apparently shown interest in buying the company but a sale has not been concluded.

Another complaint was about the logo Zezama Ciskei Amahle (for beautiful Ciskeians) on the buses. These were recently replaced with CTC Bus Company logos on buses on the Mdantsane-East London route.

Other concessions include a partial fare reduction last year.

**Mother's
killers
sentenced
to die**

Court Reporter

TWO men who murdered a mother after breaking into her room, were sentenced to death yesterday.

The killing took place in the same room where the woman's three children had been sleeping.

The men, Lesi Nkosi Zimu, 23, and Vongo Bonginkosi Khwela, 24, both of the Sunduzwayo Location, Umbumbulu, were tried at the Supreme Court in Durban.

They were found guilty by Mr Justice Wilson and two assessors of having murdered Mrs Verra Lutuli, another location resident.

The Judge said there had been no evidence to prove they had been affected by liquor they drank while attending a soccer club meeting that night.

They went to Mrs Lutuli's kraal, intending to get money to continue drinking.

Mercury 17/4/84 (106) ~~USA 17/4/84~~

Man in court for being in trade union

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—A King William's Town factory worker has become the first man in the country's labour history to appear in court charged with belonging to a trade union.

Mr Albert Whittles, a factory worker, appeared in a Ciskei court earlier this month charged with belonging to the unregistered S A Allied Workers' Union. He is due to appear again tomorrow.

According to Ciskei judicial sources, he is to face a charge which carries a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison.

The trial is the result of an announcement by the

Ciskei authorities last year that they had declared the union a banned organisation in the territory.

In spite of the fact that the announcement was made several months ago, it is understood that Mr Whittles is the first person to be charged with being a member of the union.

Situation

Ciskei's announcement prompted widespread criticism at the time as no other trade union has ever been banned by the South African Government or by 'independent homeland' administrations.

The union is still a le-

gal organisation outside Ciskei, and most of its members work in East London but live in townships inside Ciskei's borders.

Critics therefore argued that the ban created a situation in which members of the union belonged to a legal organisation when they arrived at work, but an illegal one when they returned home.

Although he is appearing in a Ciskei court charged with breaking one of that territory's laws, Mr Whittles does not live in Ciskei, according to his lawyer, but in Shornville, a King William's Town township outside Ciskei.

The lawyer added that it was not certain that Mr Whittles was arrested inside Ciskei.

While Ciskei sources say Mr Whittles faces a maximum 10-year sentence, his lawyer said yesterday that the nature of the charges against him — and therefore the sentence if he is convicted — were still unclear as the defence had not yet received a charge sheet from the prosecution.

Ciskei's Attorney-General, Mr N F Jurgens, yesterday confirmed that Mr Whittles had appeared in court charged with belonging to the union and was due to appear again tomorrow.

Church minister fined R200 for drunken driving

Court Reporter

A 44-YEAR-OLD Bothaville minister of religion, who drove his car while under the influence of alcohol, was fined R200 (or 50 days) with a further three months' imprisonment suspended for four years when he appeared before Mr DM Horak in the Durban Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Before the Court was Adriaan Petrus van der Colff of Van der Lingen Street, Bothaville.

He initially pleaded guilty but a plea of not guilty was entered by the Magistrate after Van der

holiday with his family on March 23.

On the way to Amanzimtoti he had developed severe toothache and had suffered with it all weekend. On Monday, March 26, he had gone to a dentist and had had treatment for the aching tooth.

When the effect of the injections wore off the pain returned and he had drunk several whiskies to ease the pain.

Wandering

Mr David Garrod told the Court he had passed Van der Colff's car and seen it wandering all over

Evidence was that Van der Colff was taken to the Amanzimtoti police station where he had to hold on to the counter in the charge office for support.

The Court heard that he had bloodshot eyes and smelt strongly of alcohol.

In mitigation Van der Colff said he had lost sleep over the incident and that he had driven for 25 years and never had an accident.

Passing sentence, Mr Horak said Van der Colff had committed a serious offence.

He took into account that he had taken the

AE
SS!

Saawu sues Ciskei

By JOSHUA
RABOROKO

AN application by the fast growing South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) for the Ciskei government to set aside the ban on the union will be heard in the Zwaitsha Supreme Court next month.

This was confirmed to The SOWETAN yesterday by a spokesman for the Johannesburg firm of attorneys who said that the union has filed papers contesting the ban.

The ban on the union was published in the Ciskei Government Gazette in terms of the territory's National Security Act and was issued by the acting head of State Security, Brigadier Lulama Madomo last year.

Meanwhile a factory worker, Mr Albert Whittles, is due to appear in a Ciskei court today, charged with belonging to the unregistered Saawu — thus becoming the first man in SA to appear in court for belonging to a trade union.

The ban on the union sparked off world-wide criticism at the time it was announced as no trade union has ever been banned by the South African Government.

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~~106~~

Sowetan 18/4/84

RDM 19/4/84
Worker refused bail

Labour Correspondent

MR ALBERT Whittles, the first man ever charged with being a member of a South African trade union, appeared in a Ciskei court yesterday and was refused bail, his lawyer said.

Mr Whittles, a King Williams' Town factory worker and an ordinary member of the SA Allied Workers Union, has been in custody since appearing in court on April 4.

His arrest followed an announcement by the Ciskei authorities last year that SAAWU had been banned in the territory.

According to his lawyer, Mr Whittles was formally charged yesterday with being a member of a banned organisation.

His case was remanded to a regional court. It could not be established when Mr Whittles would next appear in court.

Ciskei legal sources say that the charge carries a maximum prison sentence of 10 years.

Mr Whittles does not live or work in Ciskei — he lives in a township outside King Williams' Town which does not fall within Ciskei — and one issue in his trial is expected to be a dispute over whether he was arrested in the territory.

'Foreign' UIF offices hinder workers

CAPE TIMES 24/4/84 106

Staff Reporter

THE BLACK Sash Advice Office has focused attention on problems encountered by people trying to claim unemployment benefits, according to a report of its activities in March.

Ciskeian and Transkeian contract workers experienced delays and problems because their governments' Unemployment Insurance Fund offices were in another country.

"The UIF contributions levied from contract workers from Ciskei and Transkei are

paid by the South African Government to those two governments," the report explains.

"Transkeian contract workers, if they lose their job, have to return to the area from whence they were recruited and make their applications to the magistrate there.

"Ciskeian contract workers, according to the consul-general, should apply to the headquarters of the UIF in Zwelitsha with their blue cards." (The Ciskei administrative centre is in Zwelitsha, outside King William's Town).

The Black Sash report cited an example of misunderstandings in attempts to claim unemployment benefits.

"A contract worker was fired for asking for an increase in his wages. He was paid out only R150 and his railfare back to Transkei after the intervention of the contracts commissioner (to whom we sent him). Only at this point did the company apply for a UIF card for him — so there will be a number of months' delay before the card arrives and his application can be processed."

● The February report of the Black Sash Advice Office quoted figures showing the number of pass offences convictions in the Cape Peninsula had dropped from 9 363 in 1982 to 3 209 in 1983, while figures for the rest of the country had shown a 42 percent increase.

"The only reason that we can think of for this decrease is that the Administration Board officials have spent a large amount of time raiding various squatter communities to demolish plastic shelters and confiscate goods.

"The raids seem to have concentrated on the demolitions of unauthorized structures rather than the arrest of their occupants," the report said.

UAM 3/5/84

SA man acquitted in Ciskei

ZWELITSHA. — A 22-year-old South African citizen was acquitted on a charge of being a member of an unlawful organisation by the Ciskei Regional Court yesterday.

Mr Albert Whittles, of King William's Town, was charged with being a member of the South African Allied Worker's Union (Saawu), which is banned in Ciskei.

The court was told Mr Whittles had been arrested at DaGama textiles factory on March 29 by the Ciskei Security Police. He had a Saawu membership card in his possession.

Mr Whittles, a senior computer operator at DaGama, pleaded not guilty before Mr J Kotze.

Warrant Officer Joshua Tsewu, of the Ciskei Security Police, told the court he went to the factory to arrest Mr Whittles after being advised by an informer.

Mr Kotze found the State had failed to prove its case and the court was satisfied the accused did not take his membership card freely and voluntarily into Ciskei. — Sapa.

Ciskei may be 'another Hong Kong' — professor

W/C ARGUS 26/5/84 ~~106~~ 106

THE Ciskei may become another Hong Kong with "an enormous influence on the future development of southern Africa," a Canadian professor of economics said in Cape Town this week.

Professor Herbert Grubel, who is on an exchange visit to the University of Cape Town school of economics, was speaking on free market zones at the monthly lunch of the UCT Graduate School of Business Association.

He said free market zones were being opened throughout the world at a rate of between 50 and 100 a year. The United States already had 150.

So far this was a phenomenon which had passed southern Africa by. But now the Ciskei was hoping to emulate Hong Kong by turning itself

into a free market zone. This was an exciting idea.

The Ciskei would abolish company tax and laws which inhibited the development of small businesses.

It had already attracted investment from overseas and "I imagine President Sebe will successfully invite international airlines to provide cut-rate flights to the new international airport."

The president had been criticised for building the airport but it would be essential for the success of his free market zone.

In the past, professors of economics had taught their students the theoretical advantages of free trade zones but had then warned that they would not work in the real world because the market was

unreliable and some controls were necessary.

In the post-war years "we have had the development of regulations and controls in unprecedented magnitude."

These had made a significant contribution to slowing down increases in productivity.

"Regulations bring some benefit, but over-regulation costs too much."

There was also the danger of interest groups making use of regulations to keep rivals out.

One of the most exciting and relevant things for South Africa was that "the Ciskei had a study written which said its best hope of economic development was to eliminate the heavy hand of controls" and had decided to repeal laws and regulations hampering its economy.

P. Injuntch

Ciskei Probe Union

106

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BISHO — While relations between employers and employees in Ciskei were on a sound basis, the necessity of government recognition of workers' organisations needed to be investigated, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Chief Lent Maqoma, said yesterday.

From case studies it was evident that no developing country could afford trade unions in the structure they followed in a developed

country. With the best of intentions and scrutiny, it was almost impossible to keep out subversive elements as had been proven in Britain and in other developed countries.

Likewise, to be seen internationally to oppose or forbid work force representation would create a bad image for Ciskei and there might be some justification for a bargaining platform between employers and employees which might have to be provided for in the Ciskei legal system.

Chief Maqoma said that to be economically sound, a reliable and trouble-free labour force that would attract industrialists was necessary. This force must be seen by others as being a free and acceptable human resources pool.

This was what made Hong Kong into the prosperous colony that it was today.

"I would not like to comment further in this regard except to confirm that this aspect is being looked into by a select committee of experts," he said.

Ciskei is continually aware of changes taking place around its borders and we do not go forward wearing blinkers.

"I am only too well aware of the importance of maintaining industrial stability in Ciskei, hence the formation of such a committee which will investigate this contentious issue of workers representation."

106 ~~22/1/84~~

BISHO — Recessionary conditions continued to compound Ciskei's unemployment and the crippling drought had forced many farmers off the land.

The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Chief Lent Maqoma, said in his policy speech here yesterday that although numerous job opportunities were being created in Ciskei, many thousands had no choice but to become migrant workers in South Africa.

Chief Maqoma said the

Labour export down

D. Dispatch
14/6/84

economic climate in South Africa had not improved and businessmen to the contrary, as indicated by the fact that Ciskei's export of "labour" had dropped from an average of 2 000 a month in 1982 to 1 700 a month during the past year.

The labour market remained fiercely competitive and he appealed to chiefs to ensure that their subjects knew of the situation before they were recruited to work in South Africa.

Whenever and wherever possible, orientation courses were given to all migrant workers, but despite this reports of abscondments and other social evils continued to prevail. All these had an adverse effect on their relationship with employers. — DDR.

SAAWU to test banning in court

THE banning of the South African Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU) will be contested in the Bisho Supreme Court within the next few weeks.

SAAWU was banned in the Ciskei in September last year in terms of the National Security Act.

The application contesting the banning is being brought by the union and its president, Mr Thozamile Gqweta. They are seeking an order to set aside the banning and the appointment of Ciskei's director-general of Finances, Mr Ian Melville, as liquidator of the union's assets.

Earlier this week, the two groups feuding over who are the union's true leaders finally reached a settlement. They agreed to ask for an earlier Supreme Court order, prohibiting three ousted SAAWU members, to be

lifted.

They also agreed that any person who believed that he had been elected to leadership in the union would be restored to that position pending re-elections.

The two sides are now to hold another conference at which elections will be held to decide on a new leadership.

The new meeting will be presided over by Mr Curnick Ndlovu and Mr Billy Nair.

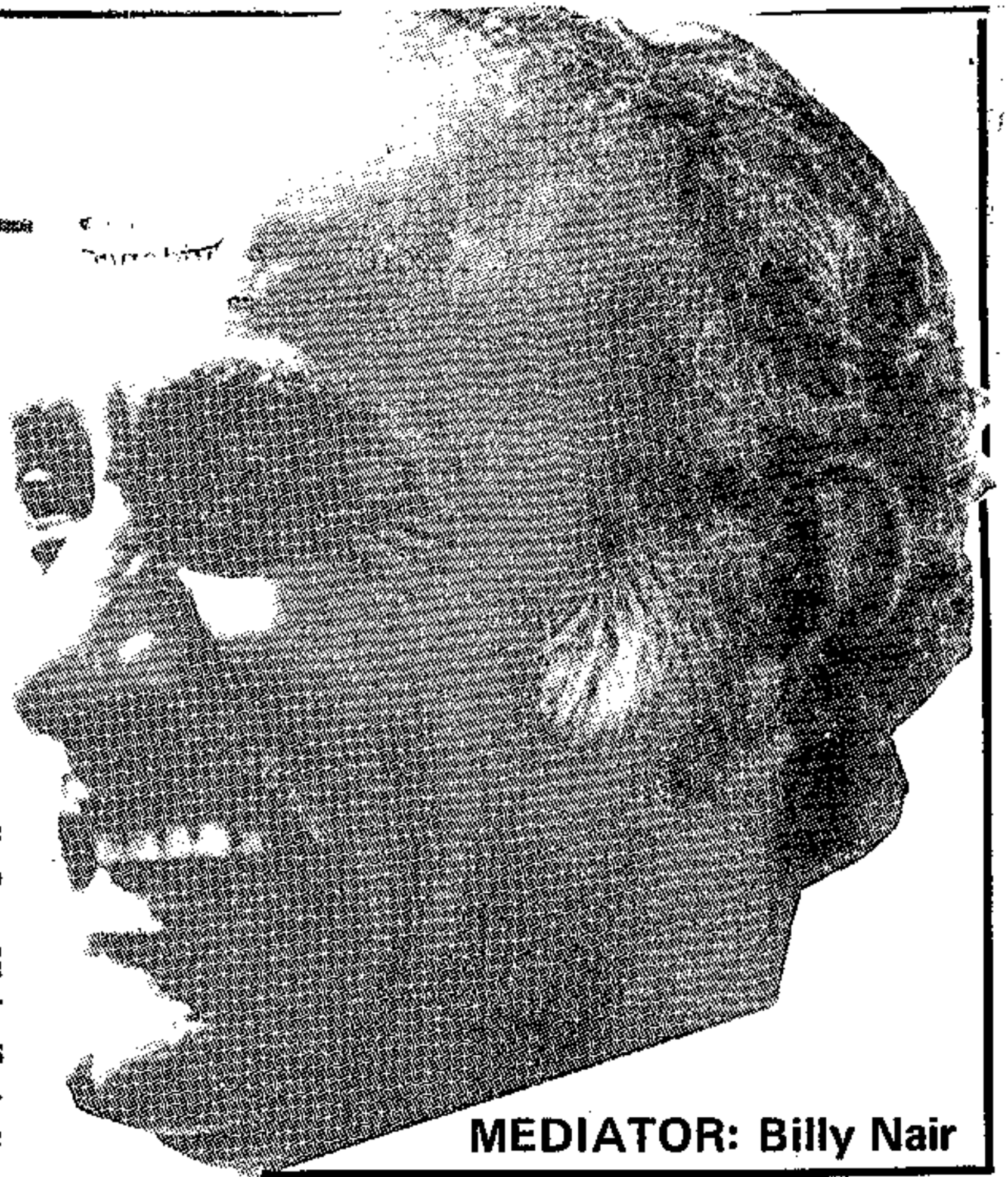
It will be their job to scrutinise the credentials of the factory representatives to make sure that the election is fair.

The settlement, friendly as it looks on paper,

doesn't reflect the true feelings of the two groups.

For example, general secretary of SAAWU, Mr Sam Kikine, who was "restored" to his position in terms of the agreement, sees the election as "a mere formality" which will underline his support among members.

Mr Kikine, who clearly sees the settlement as a personal victory and vindication of his group, said he thought the original application by the other group, led by national vice president Mr Welcome Ntshangase, was "futile and has achieved nothing else by the



MEDIATOR: Billy Nair

re-endorsement of my colleagues" and my support in the totality of SAAWU across the nation."

National organiser, Mr Herbert Barnabas, another of the three formerly ousted officials, had a similar response, saying that the applications had been without foundation, and "shamefully enough, based on hear-

say and passing remarks."

He described the settlement as a "success" for his group which resulted in even more support for himself, Mr Kikine and Mr Isaac Ngcobo.

"It does seem strange that the applicants had to launch a court order only to learn how unfavourable and how unwanted they are.

106

C. Press

24/6/84

P. Dispatch
Pay rise
for ~~the~~ ~~workers~~ (106)
Mdantsane
workers 7/8/84

EAST LONDON — Weekly paid Mdantsane Special Organisation employees are to get a five per cent increase from September 3 this year, the city council decided last night.

The wage increases will cost the municipality approximately R79 000 more for the rest of this financial year ending on March 31 next year.

The chairman of the council's action committee, Mr Joe Yazbek, said last night that the increases had been allowed for in the municipal estimates.

He said that as a result of increases in the maize price, general sales tax and interest rates, employees were buying less for more money spent.

"The basic wages earned by the employees of the Mdantsane Special Organisation are approximately 20 per cent less than the employees of the East London municipality, the main reason being that the employees of the East London municipality have to commute daily between East London and Mdantsane." — DDR

D. Dispatch 15/8/84 106

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ITHEMBA



Workers at Montage weaving at their looms.

When absenteeism increased at a Dimbaza factory, Montage director, Mike Day, was forced to take action. When the idea of a meal a day materialised, employees were drawn back to work by the provision of a free lunch by their employer.

The brainwave proved such a success that production and efficiency levels have increased dramatically. Montage will be now moving to a new and larger factory in Dimbaza at the end of this month.

Here the 2 200 square metres of floor space will enable them to increase their employees by 300 to 580.

The weaving studio produces wall hangings, floor rugs and original tapestries, worked primarily in the natural fibres of mohair, Lincoln and karakul.

Tapestry and textile designer, Monique Blanco, is responsible for the designs and textiles coloured in soft shades that blend in and complement interior design.

Original tapestries can be commissioned and

are designed to incorporate the philosophy, nature of business and type of manufacturing of a particular company.

Montage exports to South America, Australia and Africa. They are the only company in South Africa to be awarded the coveted Gold Mohair Symbol of Quality award which goes to companies whose products meet with their standards and are also 100 per cent mohair, a spokesman said.

The company plans to open shops in all major centres. They already have a studio in Port Elizabeth and have recently opened a second one in Cape Town.

Montage has also just recently started using wool as a raw material. They are now spinning and marketing mohair.

dyed for hand knitting, being sold through various Ready-made jerseys rious outlets around the country. knitted by hand are also country.

HI SPEED

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RSM 17/4/84 (S) (106) (132)

Saawu man in court for being union member

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

A FACTORY worker from King Williams' Town has become the first man in the history of the South African labour movement to appear in court charged with belonging to a trade union.

Mr Albert Whittles appeared in a Ciskei court earlier this month charged with belonging to the unregistered SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu). He is due to appear again tomorrow.

According to Ciskei judicial sources, he is to face a charge which carries a maximum penalty of 10 years' jail.

The case is the result of an announcement by the Ciskei authorities last year that they had declared Saawu a banned organisation.

It is understood Mr Whit-

bles is the first person to be charged with being a Saawu member.

Ciskei's announcement prompted widespread criticism at the time as no other trade union has ever been banned by the South African Government or by "independent homeland" administrations.

Saawu is a legal organisation outside Ciskei, and most of its members work in East London but live in townships inside Ciskei's borders.

Critics therefore argued that the ban created a situation in which Saawu members belonged to a legal organisation when they arrived at work, but an illegal one when they returned home.

Although he is appearing in a Ciskei court charged with breaking one of that territory's laws, Mr Whittles does not live in Ciskei, according to his lawyer, but in Shorn-

ville, a King William's Town township outside Ciskei.

The lawyer added that it was not certain Mr Whittles had been arrested inside Ciskei.

"This is one of the issues on which the court will have to decide — there is a dispute of fact over where Mr Whittles was arrested," he said.

While Ciskei sources say Mr Whittles faces a maximum 10-year sentence, his lawyer said yesterday that the nature of the charges against him — and therefore the sentence if he is convicted — were still not clear as the defence had not yet received a charge sheet from the prosecution.

The Attorney-General of the Ciskei, Mr N F Jurgens, confirmed yesterday that Mr Whittles had appeared in court charged with belonging to Saawu and was due to appear again tomorrow.

106

D. Asfatch

No basic wage law for Ciskei

EAST LONDON — Workers in Ciskei are not protected by a minimum wage law and the new labour laws would not provide for basic wages, a government spokesman confirmed yesterday.

The Basic Conditions of Employment Act, which is to determine maximum working hours, annual leave, overtime and other benefits in the interests of workers, has been passed by the Ciskei Parliament but has to be signed by the President before it passes into law.

Mr D. J. Migcau, Director-General of the Department of Manpower Utilisation, said that the Act would "hopefully" become effective from September 1.

"Once the legislation is enforced, we will have labour inspectors but

there will be no basic wage," he said.

"Forcing demands for basic wages down investors' throats will be counterproductive to a developing country like Ciskei as investors would take their money somewhere else," Mr Wessels van Wyk, of the Ciskei People's Development Bank (CPDB) said.

He said that the CPDB's policy was to encourage all investors in Ciskei and explained that legislation enforcing a basic wage would directly contradict Ciskei's free enterprise policies.

"Supply and demand is the bottom line of free enterprise. The alternative is a socialist system, the only system where one really finds legislation for a basic wage," he said.

Mr Van Wyk said that it was "unfortunate that Ciskeians are living badly and being deprived but that is why the CPDB is here — to improve their lot.

"As far as possible, we encourage industry to pay reasonable wages and ensure social security for workers. With our huge backlog of unemployed people, our first priority is to provide jobs and training," he said.

"We do get occasional situations of labour exploitation brought to our attention and we try to convince the employers not to exploit their workers," he said.

Mr Van Wyk said that no checks were conducted into working conditions because there was no legislation governing these conditions.

— DDR

Others also paid less in Ciskei

106
E. Post
1/9/89

SIR — The letter in Weekend Post on August 25 by Mr J D Mabodi, of King William's Town, should not only have mentioned teachers in Ciskei being paid less than teachers outside Ciskei.

This should also have included nurses, lower grade clerks and policemen, as well as pensioners, both old age and civil.

Whenever there are increases to pay in South Africa, Pretoria subsidises the homelands to bring equality with the rest of the country. But this does not seem to happen in Ciskei, hence you get disgruntled teachers, nurses and clerks.

The shortage of teachers is becoming serious. With the introduction of the new three-year course for teachers, the position will become worse because the very few teachers being produced take up teaching posts in Transkei, QwaQwa and South Africa. Newly appointed inspectors are paid like principals of primary schools.

Nurses, in some cases, are paid half of what they should receive. Black matrons

get pay equal to nursing sisters in Transkei.

The whole setup in the Ciskei civil service is low down. Money goes to the elite. See them strut up and down in BMWs, Mercedes, etc, doing absolutely nothing.

South Africa pays old-age pensioners R114 bi-monthly, plus a bonus every October. Ciskei pays R70, no bonus — a disgrace and shame. What the Ciskei Government is perhaps not aware of is that in the end Ciskei children will suffer.

Compare this: I carefully chose three high schools, each with a roll of 600 pupils. The first, a white school in King William's Town has 38 teachers. The second, a black high school in Transkei, has 26 teachers, and the third, a Ciskei high school has 18 teachers. To add insult to injury, four teachers in that school hold the senior certificate only and two are not even matriculated.

DISSATISFIED TEACHER

Frankfort

Low salaries of teachers in C'kei should be condemned

SIR — The letter by J D Mabadi (Weekend Post, August 25) should not just be ignored. The low salaries of Ciskei teachers should be condemned.

It is exploitation of man by man — this time by black men — the few getting rich on what belongs to the masses.

I, as a parent, am very worried. My children, aged seven and nine, are being taught by a teacher who failed matric last

year. The reason? There is a lack of qualified teachers who are steadily leaving Ciskei for better pastures.

Pretoria should not pay any subsidies for education because these do not get where they were intended to go. Building useless airports, buying second-hand jets and paying highly-paid officials even more will cause upheavals in Ciskei.

Parents and children will not stand the insult of

being served and taught by unqualified teachers, while our own qualified teachers leave for other places to get better salaries. No wonder examination results in Ciskei are rotten. We are marching backwards.

With a new Director-General and Minister, the Department of Education is now in worse chaos. Some teachers have not been paid for months.

J VUNDLA

Mdantsane

tional Union of Mineworkers and Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union were warned by Bophuthatswana's Minister of Manpower, Mr Rowan Cronje, that they would be considered illegal foreign unions if they attempted to organise in Bophuthatswana.

A strike by NUM members at Union Carbide in Bophuthatswana over the issue of recognition was followed by a warning from its parent federation — the Council of Unions of South Africa — that it would not become the "victim of the Bophuthatswana regime and its misguided advisers".

OPERATE

The choices open to the unions are to move their head offices to the homeland in terms of the law, forget about organising there, or face repeated confrontation with the authorities.

Employers, who would prefer to operate under a single piece of legislation, have been frustrated by the numerous and sometimes conflicting laws.

There is little they can do but protest their helplessness to angry unions and workers.

Transkei made its anti-union position clear from the outset and set up a committee system in its 1977 Labour Relations Act. Venda has enacted similar legislation.

ILLEGAL

kwaZulu, on the other hand, has provided for the operation of trade unions under its Industrial Conciliation Act of 1981 and has no objection to union affiliation to and/or financial support of a political party.

This resulted in the recent affiliation of a sugar union to the Inkatha movement — an affiliation which would be illegal in South Africa.

Aside from the obvious anomalies, there are also large wage discrepancies between urban and border areas and in the homelands.

Bata workers in kwaZulu in 1982 were earning from R14 to R28 a week compared to the minimum wage of R46,55 provided for in the industrial council agreement for the footwear industry.

Industrial council agreements stipulating working hours also have no application outside of South Africa, opening the way for exploitation.

Miss Cooper reports

that recent official regional development policy concedes it does not make much sense to divide areas economically according to homeland barriers.

But there seems little hope of the introduction of a uniform collective bargaining system and there is the likelihood of an increase in industrial conflict and unrest.



Lieutenant General Charles Sebe . . . he suggested.



Mr Rowan Cronje . . . he warned.

South Africa and its 10 homelands have, over the past decade, adopted widely differing labour policies and approaches towards trade unions.

The result is a morass of labour legislation which not only poses a major barrier to a single collective bargaining system, but also creates severe anomalies in wages and working conditions. Recent experience has shown that the fragmentation is more conducive to disputes and industrial unrest than industrial peace.

Homelands labour relations leave both sides unimpaired

Report by CAROLYN DEMPSTER

While labour relations in South Africa have been riding on the crest of the wave of Wiehahn reforms, developments in the 10 homelands have left both employers and trade unions with little to smile about.

The homelands have carried out independent labour policies ranging from total repression of trade unions to a more conciliatory approach, with Bophuthatswana, Venda, Transkei and kwazulu enacting their own labour legislation.

For a start, the emergent trade union movement does not recognise the Government's homeland policy and spurns the concept of independent states.

Add to this the Government's decentralisation policy which promotes industry in homeland and border areas; a popula-

tion of close on a million commuters who live in South Africa but work in the homelands; the fact that several major companies have concerns straddling homelands — and the stage is set for confusion and conflict.

In a recent paper on "Homelands and Trade Unionism", the assistant director (research) of the SA Institute of Race Relations, Miss Carole Cooper, highlighted the major problems and potential conflict areas.

BANNED

In September last year the Ciskei authorities banned the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saa-wu) and embarked upon a harassment campaign of its members.

The irony of the action is that while most of the

union members are resident in Ciskei's Mdantsane township, they commute daily to work in East London, which falls within "South Africa".

The banning and repression campaign only served to heighten tensions at the workplace, exert more pressure on East London employers and make beleaguered workers more militant.

Similarly, the repeated detention of Saa-wu union officials by Ciskei and South African authorities over the past seven years has not helped industrial relations.

"The Ciskei views unions as a threat and has sought to curb their influence not only within its boundaries but outside them as well," writes Miss Cooper. The homeland admin-

istration's fear of unionism and worker solidarity was manifested in a suggestion by the former head of State security, Lieutenant General Charles Sebe, in 1983 that a centralised labour information bureau be established to monitor the conduct and record the work performance of all Ciskei citizens.

PUNISHMENT

Workers who "misbehaved" and who were either involved in strike action or union activity would be marked unreliable and probably never get employment again.

Ciskei's Minister of Manpower, Chief Lent Magama, added that punishment camps on military lines would be established for those workers who broke their contracts for no valid reason — a suggestion supported by

Mr Jack Roos, director of the Cape Chamber of Industries.

Bophuthatswana's approach to labour relations and trade unions has been marginally less confrontationalist.

In March this year the homeland passed its Industrial Conciliation Act, virtually outlawing South African-based trade unions and legal strikes and making conciliation a tedious procedure.

With the potential for greater industrial growth than any other homeland, the location of several highly strategic industries and a worker population (excluding agriculture and services) of 107 000 in 1982, Bophuthatswana's attitudes towards labour bear careful consideration.

Before passing the legislation, "South African" unions such as the Na-

D. Dispatch 13/10/84
**Management denies
Supa Food strike**

EAST LONDON — The staff reduction at Supa Foods factory in Dimbaza was due to the downturn in the economy, Mr P. Busby, managing director of the company, said yesterday.

Mr Busby denied claims by some workers that there had been a strike in the production section.

Workers claimed the strike was caused by the abusive language used by a manager to workers at the factory, but Mr Busby said his factory had been operating normally throughout the week.

"We have never had a strike since we started operating in Ciskei," he said.

He could not say how many employees had been retrenched yesterday. — DDR.

Sebe launches a domestic servants' training scheme

BISHO — Housewives in the Border-Ciskei area will soon be able to select their domestic workers from a pool of fully-trained workers under a scheme initiated by President Lennox Sebe.

Under the scheme, early school-leavers will be given a three-month practical course in all domestic duties, after which employers can select them from a pool. Employers can also attend the course, undergoing orientation on what to expect and how to treat their domestic workers.

Alarm at the number of girls who receive a basic education, but become school-leavers at an early age prompted the President to initiate the training scheme, together with three pioneering women.

"Education cannot be

wasted, even basic education must be put to productive use," President Sebe said.

"At the same time, people must be made to realise that formal education is not the only way to progress in life. Through this project, young Ciskeian girls, who otherwise might have had little chance of being gainfully employed, will be given a new direction in life."

The three pioneers of the project, which will be attached to the Manpower Training Centre in Mdantsane, are Mrs Abigail Magoma, a former teacher and wife of the Minister of Manpower Utilisation; Mrs Ann Michau, wife of the Director-General of Manpower Utilisation; and Miss Delia Twala, a homcraft inspector.

They would shortly study a similar training

centre in Bloemfontein and then set up a national selection committee to identify school drop-outs suitable for training.

The first candidates to be presented with national certificates on successful completion of their courses will be available for recruitment through the Manpower Training Centre early next year. — DDR



Announcing the new training scheme for domestic servants are (from the left): Mrs A. Magoma, Mr Nico Ferreira, Chancellor to the President, President Lennox Sebe, Miss D. Twala and Mrs A. Michau.

OVERNITE EXPRESS

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DAILY EXPRESS ROAD FREIGHT

Ciskei tells civil servants:

We can't pay you

CISKEI can't afford to give civil servants pay increases — because of the R25-million it's spending on its new airport.

Civil servants and politicians, who asked to remain anonymous because they fear reprisals, have lashed out against their homeland government for "discriminating" against them.

They told City Press that, because of the construction of the airport, they were not given their annual pay increases — although all their counterparts in Transkei received pay increases.

Ciskei was also not in a position to employ new staff and may only do so in March or April next year.

— our airport's more important!

The only Ciskei civil servants who received pay increases were magistrates — especially since their counterparts had received substantial increases in Transkei.

It is alleged that Ciskei authorities had no option but to increase their salaries, because they feared losing the magistrates.

Ciskei's Government also came under fire for "discriminating" against key civil ser-

vants living in Mdantsane but working in the Bisho Government's offices.

City Press was told that women and men were forced to hitch lifts from Mdantsane to Bisho.

In a statement released through its PRO offices at Bisho, the Ciskeian Government said it gave constant attention to reviewing and improving civil servants' salaries.

There'll be no feasts

THERE'LL be no feasting at Ciskei's Independence Stadium at Bisho on December 4.

Instead, Ciskeians will gather for prayers, says Ciskei chief liaison officer H Somtunzi.

December 4 has been declared a

national day of prayer and thousands of Ciskeians will probably at the stadium.

This year's celebrations will be held on a tribal and regional basis with chiefs and dignitaries delivering speeches throughout the country.

106 C. Press 11/11/84

106 Sebe: ~~106~~

public
D. Disputch
service
officials
3/12/84
need
union

ZWELITSHA — President Lennox Sebe has asked why public service officials have not yet established their own professional association or union such as the Medical and Dental Council.

At the third independence anniversary at the Zwelitsha Stadium at the weekend, President Sebe said such an association would not only be empowered to advance the interests of its members as far as their conditions of service were concerned but should be vested with disciplinary powers in order to ensure that its members maintained the highest possible professional and ethical standards.

He was sure this important matter would be pursued soon by senior public service officials.

President Sebe also called for the establishment of a Ciskeian youth movement. —
DDR.

HOMELANDS - CISKEI -

LABOUR - ~~1983~~

1982 - JAN - DEC

1983 - JAN - OCTOBER

Ciskei's plan to launch a mammoth subsistence-wage job creation scheme, to combat inordinately high unemployment and

underdevelopment in the territory, is "basically a good idea." This is the opinion of Natal University economist Jill Natrass.

The authorities are doing what should be done, she explains, by attempting to transfer capital to outlying rural areas. It will be essential, too, that infrastructure projects visualised by the scheme are capable of sustaining themselves and promoting further linked development, Natrass adds.

She points out that similar (less ambitious) schemes were attempted in KwaZulu and Transkei at the height of last year's drought.

Two potentially major problems for Ciskei are, however, likely to be availability of "new funds" and suitable administrative personnel. The latter is more important, says Natrass, since experience shows it is very difficult to translate such ideas into viable development projects.

Ciskei's 1981-82 budget amounted to some R280m. Not counting the salaries of seconded white officials, Pretoria accounted for at least 80% of this sum.

Flexible scheme

The task-force scheme, announced on Ciskei's first independence anniversary on December 4, envisages employing some 60 000 Ciskeians at about R2 a head/day, but is flexible depending upon productivity. The reason wage rates are this low, explains David Bridgman, development adviser to Ciskei President Lennox Sebe, is that the authorities do not want to draw labour away from existing sectors. The R30m wage bill (when the project is fully operative) will, in part, be diverted from Ciskei's own budget.

Total costs will obviously be far greater and "require a significant reorientation of Ciskei's development budget." But it is hoped that Pretoria will step in with an additional injection — possibly through its own decentralisation initiatives. The private sector will also be approached. It is felt that the SA government should support the venture not least because of security considerations in an area where social dissatisfaction could become volatile.

The scheme is very much in the planning stages. No actual projects have yet been identified and Pretoria has not been approached for financial aid. Bridgman says the scheme will be phased in, starting next April in five of the 41 tribal authority areas. Projects will be identified with local authority participation.

The kinds of projects envisaged include afforestation, planting woodlots for fuel, constructing small dams, vegetable gardens, concrete drinking water tanks, construction and repair of roads, schools and other public buildings, laying of telephone and electricity lines and small-scale agricultural projects.

Training in the basic principles of each project will be provided, says Bridgman, a former World Bank employee who points to similar projects in places like Upper Volta

and Turkey which now provide economic rates of return on the original investment.

Bridgman says the scheme will be "absolutely voluntary" and he expects the response to be good.

(152) (106)
**Bakers go
on strike**

D. Dispatch 23/12/82
UMTATA — A 3-hour strike at a bakery depot here resulted in late deliveries in and around Umtata yesterday morning.

More than 200 employees of Amendu bakery, are believed to have been involved.

Some of the people at the depot said they were not satisfied with the bonus they received.

The Area Manager, Mr W. W. Stock refused to comment, saying it was purely a domestic matter. — DDR.

Most migrants from Transkei

PRETORIA — Transkei provided the largest number of migrant workers in South Africa — 336 000, according to a survey by the Bureau of Economic Research (Benso).

Ciskei had the second largest number of border commuters — 38 400.

Benso said in a statement on the survey yesterday that it was unrealistic to blame political decision makers for the problems that still remained in the four independent black states Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

The bureau, which re-

cently conducted the survey on development in the four countries, said if latest statistics for the independent states were "stripped of all subjective political prejudice," it was clear that satisfactory progress was being made in the national states.

"Given the backlog that exists at the moment, it is unrealistic to expect a more rapid growth rate at this stage."

The total number of migrant workers from the states increased from 58 000 in 1977 to 634 000 in 1981, while the

number of border commuters increased from 194 000 to 215 400. Bophuthatswana provided 197 000 of the migrant workers.

The major part of the border commuters also came from Bophuthatswana (162 200), the four states have a total population of 4,6 million — and 3,9 million of those people live outside the four states.

A "relatively high growth rate" had resulted in 59,1 per cent of the four states' population being in the potential school-going age group — 19 years and

younger, the survey said.

From 1970 to 1980 the economically active black population of the four states increased from 833 000 to 1 082 879. During 1980 just less than 59 per cent were active in the agricultural sector, which was still run on a subsistence basis.

The agricultural sector, along with government employment (121 681) and commuting (215 400) provided the major number of job opportunities for the inhabitants of these states. — DDC-SAPA.

SEBE'S CIVIL SERVICE SHAMBLES

GCP 106

30/1/83

GCP Correspondent EAST LONDON - Ciskei's civil service is on the verge of collapse because of massive staff shortages.

And a desperate Pre-

Coming soon: Ciskei University

EAST LONDON - Still smarting from last year's riot at Fort Hare University over his presence at a graduation ceremony, President Lennox Sebe announced this week that Ciskei is to build its own university.

The university will form part of Ciskei's "Prestige Project", which will include a military academy, an orphanage and an exclusive school for the children of civil servants.

Cops grab supercrook

GCP CORRESPONDENT

LONDON - Scotland Yard detectives have recaptured Britain's most wanted man after a dramatic chase in London's underground railway system. David Martin, 35, a master of disguise and said to be highly dangerous, faces charges of attempted murder of a police officer, bank robbery and burglary, and has been on the run since December. Two weeks ago police hunting him shot at a car in the London rush hour, critically injuring an innocent man.

President Lennox Sebe has threatened to force the private sector to supply staff to prop up the bantustan's tottering bureaucracy.

Issuing an appeal to industrialists this week to back his newly created President's Development Fund, Chief Sebe said there had been "intractable problems" in retaining staff.

"In increasing numbers they are being lured to greener pastures. The fierce competition for staff, even in my own office, has assumed such proportions that, sooner or later, measures will have to be taken to resort to a scheme of temporary secondment from the private sector if a breakdown of the civil service is to be averted," Chief Sebe said.

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BRILLIANT

GOLDEN CITY PRESS, January 30, 1983

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FIGHTING POVERTY

106
City News 13/2/63

It's go for Sebe jobs plan

By **BENITO PHILLIPS**

ZWELITSHA — Ciskei president Lennox Sebe will fulfil an earlier promise to provide jobs for thousands of unemployed Ciskeians, when he launches an innovative R11-million rural development programme.

The aim is to get jobs for 20 000 people in the 42 tribal authorities in the homeland. The plan has already received government approval and will provide work for thousands of blacks already living in absolute poverty in the rural areas.

In this way too Mr Sebe hopes to build up the country's rural infrastructure.

Presidential adviser David Bridgman said several tribal authorities had been selected to test the programme for six months.

It is hoped that by April next year the programme would have been extended to all 42 tribal authorities in the Ciskei, Dr Bridgman said.

Most of the money involved is expected to come from South Africa, while the Ciskei government intended allocating R2-million from its own budget.

The effectiveness of the project will be monitored by Rhodes University's Institute for Social and Economic Research.

Each task would be estimated in three hour time segments, Dr Bridgman said.

The thinking behind the programme was based on a number of assumptions — such as the belief that a large number of people in the Ciskei are prepared to work at low wage levels.

High unemployment rate in the Ciskei and that Ciskei could not afford to pay hand-outs to non productive people on a large scale.

J. Dispatch 15/4/83
**Sats strikers
lose benefits**

PORT ELIZABETH — Dockworkers from Ciskei and Transkei who were fired after going on an "illegal strike" here last year have been told they do not qualify for unemployment benefits.

A spokesman for the South African Transport Services (Sats), Mr Leon Els, said the workers would not be paid out because they were "from outside South Africa".

Most of the 499 workers who went on strike are affected by the decision. The majority of them hail from Middle-drift, King William's Town, Alice, Alicedale, Fort Beaufort, Bedford and Centane.

They were involved in a go-slow at Port Elizabeth harbour last year and, for five months, refused to accept their final pay.

When they went to collect their money from the Department of Labour yesterday, all those regarded as coming from "outside" South Africa were told they would not be paid.

Grim-faced workers crowded the offices of the General Workers Union here after being told of the decision and com-

plained at being left penniless.


"I haven't been earning since August last year," said one. "I've been staying in Port Elizabeth because there isn't any sense in returning to Ciskei where there is only work repairing roads and dams."

Said Mr Els. "Only citizens of South Africa can apply for unemployment cards, and qualify variously if they are local, contract, temporary or permanent. Ciskeians and Transkeians do not qualify because they are not contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund."

Instead of unemployment cards, Sats gave the workers certificates stating the period of their unemployment and the position they held — another move which caused concern among the workers.

"This is not even a testimonial, and I have been with the railways for 36 years," said one worker. "I must get work again sometime."

The workers were also told they did not qualify for rail tickets home as they were no longer employees of Sats. — DDC.

D. Dipak 14/2/83 (106) 

Fired men must get UIF payout — minister

ZWELITSHA — Ciskeians who contributed to the Unemployment Insurance Fund prior to independence on December 4, 1981, had unemployment coverage for a period of three years in terms of an agreement between South Africa and Ciskei, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Chief Lent Maqoma, said yesterday.

He was reacting to press reports that dockworkers from Ciskei and Transkei who had been fired in Port Elizabeth last year after going on an "illegal strike" would lose unemployment benefits.

A spokesman for the South African Transport Services was quoted as having said that these workers did not qualify for the benefits because they came from outside South Africa.

Chief Maqoma said if

any of the dismissed workers fell in the above category and they had been contributing, they were legally entitled to UIF benefits. The South African Transport Services had no right to refuse them such benefits.

If the dismissed workers entered the labour market for the first time after December 4, 1981, whether on contract or as commuters, they had no UIF coverage.

"Those workers who at present have no coverage at all, I can announce that the Ciskeian Department of Manpower Utilisation will be introducing its own Unemployment Insurance Bill at the forthcoming session of parliament," he said.

"Once this bill becomes an act, all Ciskeian workers who qualify as contributing in terms thereof will be entitled to benefit whether they are working in South

Africa or Ciskei. This arrangement has been made possible by an amendment to the South African Unemployment Act as well as an agreement which the two republics will be entering into."

Chief Maqoma said it was expected that this new measure would come into effect as from May 1 this year.

"So far as Ciskeians participating in strikes in South Africa are concerned, my government is totally opposed to such action. They are there on contract which they are expected to honour and they should serve as good ambassadors for our country.

"There is enough unemployment in the country and workers cannot afford to lose their jobs at this critical stage when the economy is at low ebb," said Chief Maqoma. — DDR

Union minutes sized

Argus 8/3/83

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Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — The chairman of the East London branch of the General Workers' Union and a union member are understood to have been detained by Ciskei police today.

A union spokesman said the chairman, Mr Simon Wayene, and Mr Pensile Deshe were detained in Mdantsane this morning. It was not known whether they had been released.

Ciskei's head of security, Lieutenant General Charles Sebe, could not be contacted.

The homes of the chairman and the branch secretary, Mr David Thandani, were searched by police late yesterday. The spokesman said minutes of the union's national meetings, T-shirts and membership cards had been removed.

Homeland UIF plan spelt out

ONE TIMES 4/24/83

Labour Reporter

MORE THAN 50 000 contract workers in the Western Cape will become contributors to an Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) again following the announcement by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, that Transkei, Ciskei and Venda have set up their own funds.

The vast majority of contract workers in the Western Cape are regarded as resident in Transkei and Ciskei and ceased to be contributors to the South African UIF when those homelands became independent, in 1976 and 1981 respectively.

Agreement

Mr Botha said the Unemployment Insurance Act had been amended in 1982 to make it possible for commuter and contract-worker contributions to be made to the UIF in South Africa and then transferred to funds in the independent homelands, once these funds had been set up.

Agreement had now been reached and contract and commuter workers would start contributing to the UIF from May 1. Employer and worker contribution rates and benefits would be the same as for the South African UIF. The only difference was that workers would "have to apply for benefits in their own states".

Mr Botha said employers would be furnished

with full details as soon as possible and he appealed to them to co-operate fully by explaining the position to their workers "with a view to dispelling misgivings and obviating possible labour unrest".

"In addition, employers' organizations and trade unions will be fully informed and will be requested to explain the impending changes to their members," he said.

Problems

However, the General Workers Union, which has a large number of contract-worker members in the Peninsula, said it found the scheme "totally unacceptable" because there had been no consultation with workers.

Miss Di Cooper, assistant branch secretary of the GWU, said the problem had begun when workers were excluded from the fund in the first place without being consulted. Now they were being forced to return to the homelands if they wanted to draw benefits.

She said workers had also expressed suspicion at what would happen to their money if it was transferred to the control of homeland governments.

"These people work in South Africa. They should be entitled to adequate unemployment insurance falling under one South African UIF and should be allowed to claim their benefits where they wish."

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Saawu denies ANC links

Labour Reporter

THE South African Allied Worker's Union (Saawu) has criticized allegations by Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, head of Ciskei state security, that Saawu officials have been engaged in activities of the banned African National Congress (ANC).

Five Saawu officials and an official of the General and Allied Workers' Union (Gawu) were detained in the Ciskei last month.

At the time of their detention, General Sebe alleged the unionists were being held in connection with "ANC activities". They were later released without charge.

In a press release yesterday, Saawu said the involvement of union members in activities outside the scope of unionism had "no sanction" from the union, which was "known to be functioning constitutionally".

The statement said allegations of ANC involvement had been made several times, though Saawu detainees had never been brought to court and charged.

Saawu was increasing its activities in the East London area and harassment by the Ciskei Government was continuing.

"However, we are of the opinion that worse is still to come."



UIF: All the way 'home' to get it

10/4/83 ~~104~~ 106 ~~201~~ City Press

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CAPE TOWN — Tens of thousands of contract and commuter workers will soon be able to claim unemployment insurance again — but they will have to return to the homelands if they want to be paid out.

And the General Workers Union (GWU), which has a majority contract worker membership, has warned of widespread dissatisfaction over the measure because workers were not consulted.

Mr Fanie Botha, the

Minister of Manpower, announced last week that Transkei, Ciskei and Venda have set up their own unemployment insurance funds (UIF) in consultation with the Department of Manpower. When those home-

CP Special Correspondent

lands took "independence", all their contract and commuter workers ceased to be contributors to the South African UIF, though Bophuthatswana set up its own UIF.

Thousands of Transkeian and Venda contract workers who have lost their jobs in the current recession have

been unable to claim unemployment insurance. UIF benefits for Ciskei contract workers have been preserved until the end of next year.

The loss of UIF rights has been a hot issue among trade unions in East London, where more than 80 percent of the black workforce commute from Mdantsane in the Ciskei every day and where there is an exceptionally high rate of unemployment.

Amended

The Unemployment Insurance Act was amended last year to make it possible for commuter and contract worker contributions to be made to the UIF in South Africa and then transferred to funds in the independent homelands, once these funds had been set up.

Mr Botha said agreement had now been reached and contract and commuter workers would start contributing to the UIF from May 1.

UIF:

● Their names are Mthuthezi and Mziwabantu and they have been unable to claim UIF payments since the death of their father six years ago, despite all the efforts of their uncle.



By MARTIN NTSOELENGOE

Orphans get the runaround but no money

ROODEPOORT — Two young orphans have been battling without success for the past six years to claim from the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Their uncle, who is smuggling to support them, has almost given up hope, having travelled as far afield as Transkei in order to secure UIF payments to his two nephews.

Mr Butana Dhlilitye told City Press of his struggle to obtain the money for his nephews, nine-year-old Mthuthuzeli, and five-year-old Mziwabantu who live in abject poverty in Soweto as their uncle battles to support them, his wife and his three school-going children on R120 a month.

Mr Dhlilitye said after the death of his

brother in 1977, he applied to the Roodepoort Commissioner for benefits for his nephews. He was told to bring his late brother's UIF card.

From there he was sent to the Commissioner in Johannesburg who in turn referred him to the Commissioner in Krugersdorp.

"I was told to bring proof that my brother and sister-in-law were dead, as well as proof that my brother had worked in the Roodepoort area for the past 27 years," said Mr Dhlilitye.

"I had to travel to Mqanduli in Transkei to get affidavits from the headman and I returned with these papers and took them to the Commissioner."

Six years later, not a penny has been received.

"I've been driven from pillar to post and it's cost me a fortune," lamented Mr Dhlilitye, who is now seeking legal advice.

City Press was unable to contact the Commissioner in Krugersdorp at the time of going to Press.

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University

Unions slam new UIF plan

Labour Correspondent

BLACK workers who are citizens of "independent" homelands will begin contributing again to the Unemployment Insurance Fund on May 1.

But, if they lose their jobs, they will not be entitled to claim their benefits from the South African fund — a stipulation which has been attacked by unionists.

Their contributions will be paid into funds set up by each of the "independent" homelands and unemployed workers will have to visit these areas in order to claim their benefits.

This is the implication of a recent announcement by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha.

The new system which will be introduced implements legislation which has already been passed by Parliament.

One of the results of homeland "independence" was that workers who were forced to be citizens of these territories were no longer allowed to contribute to or receive benefits from the UIF after a set period.

Government spokesmen said they would instead have to rely on unemployment funds set up by the "independent" homelands.

But, until now, only one of these territories — Bophuthatswana — has actually set

up a fund and workers were left without any unemployment insurance.

The issue came to a head in late 1981 when workers in East London struck in protest at their imminent exclusion from the fund as a result of Ciskei "independence".

As a result, the Government agreed to allow these workers to resume contributions to the UIF — but only if the money they contributed was passed on to unemployment funds in the "independent" homelands.

Recently, Mr Botha announced that Transkei, Venda and Ciskei had now decided to establish unemployment funds, thus allowing this new system to come into effect. It is understood that these funds were set up after the intervention of the department.

But, when the law establishing the new system was debated in Parliament, PFP spokesmen expressed concern at the fact that there was no guarantee that the "independent" homeland funds would be properly administered.

And the Cape-Town based General Workers Union has also criticised the new system, which will force many thousands of workers to journey to these homelands to collect their unemployment insurance.

Ciskei ¹⁰⁶
City Press
computer
'forgets' ^{17/4/83}
to pay
teachers

By BENITO PHILLIPS

ZWELITSHA — Angry Ciskei teachers have to wait a month for their March salaries — because the homeland government's computer "forgot" to pay them.

A number of teachers complained this week that they had received no salaries — only pay-slips — at the end of last month.

And others said they had only received part of their pay.

But Ciskei's head of education, Mr D. V. Tom, told City Press the mix-up would be sorted out at the end of the month. It was caused, he said, by the homeland's new computer which had been fed the correct information, but in some cases gave out pay-slips without cheques, or cheques without pay-slips.

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Ciskei jobs may get R30m boost

Cape Times 6/12/82

PORT ELIZABETH. — A Ciskeian job-creation drive, in which R30-million may be spent over the next few years to employ up to 60 000 mainly rural workers at R2 a day, was announced by President Lennox Sebe yesterday.

The scheme was praised by academics throughout the country yesterday.

The labour-intensive scheme, announced at the weekend, will include roadmaking, laying telephone and electricity lines, constructing concrete drinking water tanks, building small dams, erecting schools, planting forests, and growing vegetables.

Ciskei hopes South Africa will help finance the programme, according to Dr David Bridgman, a Ciskei development adviser.

Professor Michael Truu, an economist at Rhodes University, said: "It is obviously better than nothing. Its redeeming feature

is that infrastructure is created.

"The scheme will not itself pay for the investment, since it does not produce saleable goods."

Associate professor of political studies, Professor Nancy Charton, said it was incorrect to call the R2 a day a subsistence wage, since it fell far short of the household subsistence level.

"It is a relief wage," she said. "It is better than nothing."

Anthropology professor Michael Whisson agreed that the R45 a month the workers would get was not a subsistence wage as it was far below the R185 a month household subsistence level.

"However the agricultural workers don't have to pay for housing, water or fuel. The R2 a day may mean the difference between life and death for many workers.

"I don't think the Ciskeian government should see this as a long-term solution."

Sebe in attack on SA Govt

Cape Times 6/12/82

SA Govt

Own Correspondent

BISHO. — President Lennox Sebe has attacked the South African Government's treatment of Ciskei.

In a bitter and wide-ranging speech at the country's first anniversary celebrations on Saturday, he condemned South Africa at various stages for "inhumane" resettlement schemes, the "deterioration of model farms" before they were handed over to Ciskei, failure to discuss confederation at the November summit meeting of independent States, inadequate financial aid, delays in ceding land due to Ciskei, and South Africa's handling of the roadblock issue.

"I make no bones about it," he said. "Since our independence the commitment and attitude of the South African Government has changed drastically."

Ciskei's bold plan to aid jobless

By NEIL HOOPER

THE expertise and projects of the World Bank — which refuses to recognise South Africa's independent national states — were used as a blueprint for the plan to provide work for Ciskei unemployed, announced by President Lennox Sebe yesterday.

By NEIL HOOPER

President Sebe revealed at Independence Stadium at Bisho, near King William's Town, during the first anniversary of independence celebrations, that his government is to undertake to provide work for and pay all unemployed a subsistence wage of R2 a day.

The plan, which it is hoped will ultimately provide work for about 60 000 unemployed Ciskeians — and at the same time create buying power in the impoverished country — has been formulated by Dr David Bridgman, development policy advisor to President Sebe.

Ciskei hopes to start implementing the employment plan, which initially will cost R30-million a year, in five tribal areas in April next year, and to have it fully operational throughout the country by the end of the year.

Dr Bridgman has spent the past two years working for the World Bank, where he specialised in the bank's long-term aid to underdeveloped countries, particularly through agricultural projects.

The plan to provide work for unemployed Ciskeians — who are estimated to make up 25 percent of the total population — was, he says, the brainchild of President Sebe, and on his appointment as presidential adviser, he was told to give priority to its formulation and implementation.

And as a result, President Sebe was able to announce yesterday that the Ciskei Government had undertaken to employ, at a subsistence wage of R2 a day, all unemployed adults who are prepared to work on a "task work" basis on infrastructure, and small-scale agricultural projects in the rural areas of Ciskei.

Ciskeians who presently receive pensions will not be eligible for the subsistence work.

Those who are eligible will be employed for work "which will yield positive economic returns" in the rural areas.

The types of projects envisaged by the plan, include:

- Planting of forests for a timber industry.
- Planting of woodlots for fuel.
- Construction of small earth dams and weirs for irrigation.
- Establishment and cultivation of vegetable gardens.
- Construction and repair of local roads, schools and public buildings.
- Laying telephone and electricity cables.

In addition attention will be given to opportunities for small-scale manufacturing and handicraft activities, as well as a variety of small-scale agricultural projects.

Dr Bridgman says that one of the obvious problems facing the Ciskei Government in implementing the plan is that of finance and administration, and that the Ciskei Government hopes that both the South African Government, and more particularly the private sector in South Africa, will help both financially and through "lending" staff.

"Perhaps a South African firm that finds that some members of its staff are under-employed because of the recession, will be prepared to 'lend' them to us for a period," Dr Bridgman said.

He said he was thinking in terms of artisans, such as electricians, and that the loan of such personnel would be as valuable — if not more so — than financial assistance.

Ciskei is currently an impoverished nation, and its greatest export is labour — with Ciskeians in many cases literally working "across the National Road" inside South Africa.

With recession the country is now facing the threat of increased unemployment.

According to Dr Bridgman during the past week alone 1 500 Ciskeians have been laid off work by South African firms, to join the ranks of the those unemployed who President Sebe is determined to help through the new plan.

Dr Bridgman says it is difficult to determine exactly how many people are unemployed in Ciskei, because there are no accurate population figures.

The country's population is estimated to be between 650 000 and 730 000 and the number of unemployed who are not receiving any form of pension is estimated to be a quarter of the total adult population.

Dr Bridgman said that the population figures were also complicated by the South African Government's "dumping" people it had classified as Ciskei citizens, in the territory.

The creation of job opportunities for the unemployed in the rural areas will also be to the advantage of South Africa as far as security is concerned, as a greater rural population will make terrorist infiltration into the Ciskei more difficult.

'Jobs for all' Ciskei plan

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4/19/82

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BRISMAN

£. Post
4/12/82

BY BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

THE Ciskei Government is to embark on a massive rural development project intended to employ all the territory's jobless people at R2 a day.

The estimated 60 000 Ciskeians will work on small-scale agricultural and building schemes.

The programme — announced at independence day celebrations today by President Lennox Sebe — will cost an initial R30 million a year for wages alone, but experts believe it will bring substantial benefits to the country.

It is to be launched in stages in the new year.

The scheme is based on the "appropriate technology" principle long advocated for Third World countries but frequently ignored by their leaders, who have instead favoured prestige projects.

adviser to the Ciskei Government, has emphasised that the programme intends to rely on extensive local participation in the identification of suitable projects and their execution.

Each of the 41 tribal authorities is to establish two levels of development committees — one at village level and another at tribal level.

The local committees, with the help of Government officials, will suggest projects and help in planning them.

Ciskei development plan to provide jobs for 20 000

B95 ARGWS 4/12/82

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Chief Lennox Sebe, President of the Ciskei.



Dr David H M Bridgman, co-ordinator of the programme.

UNDER a bold development plan the Ciskei Government expects to provide at least 20 000 people with jobs within the next two years.

Chief Lennox Sebe, President of the Ciskei, announced the plan at the celebration of the first anniversary of independence today.

He said the Ciskei Government would try to employ, at a subsistence wage, all adults prepared to work on infra-structural and small-scale agricultural work in the rural areas.

One of poorest

The plan, which has been approved by Ciskei's Executive Committee, is to be implemented from April next year.

The Ciskei is one of the most densely populated areas in the world and also one of the poorest.

At least one out of every four adults in the Ciskei is in need of work.

By Gerald Prosalendis

With roughly 130 people a sq km and a population which doubles every 20 years, the area has seemed doomed to spiralling unemployment and deepening economic problems.

It is hoped the money injected into the economy from spinoffs from the development plan will generate growth and help break the vicious circle of poverty.

The plan will at first be implemented in about five of the 40 tribal areas with an outlay of R10-million. When fully elaborated it will cost about R30-million for wages alone.

Afforestation

Development projects will be decided by the tribal authorities in each region and will be labour intensive rather than capital intensive.

The projects will vary, depending on the needs

of a particular region. They will include afforestation, planting woodlots for fuel, construction of small dams, cultivation of vegetable gardens, construction of concrete water tanks, local roads, schools and public buildings, and laying telephone and electricity lines.

Work will be done on a piece-work basis and wages will vary according to the number of units of work done by a worker but will probably average around R2 a person a day.

With more work it will be possible for a worker to earn more than a day's wage.

It is hoped to bring experts to rural areas to educate people in farming and construction techniques.

Dr David H M Bridgman, presidential advisor on development policy and research, and co-ordinator of the pro-

gramme, said it should be seen as the first step in a continuing effort to reform the area's agriculture.

Dr Bridgman gained his Ph D at Cornell University in the United States and later worked for the World Bank.

He said the scheme was an ambitious one that tackled the problem of rural overcrowding and poverty. It was the first time a programme of this scope had been attempted anywhere.

It was not a welfare programme but an attempt to use the region's resources in appropriate development. Much of the work he did for the World Bank had been used to formulate the scheme.

There was a great need for infrastructural investment in the rural areas of Ciskei.

Local resources

The appropriate way to generate development in the Ciskei was to use local resources and the large pool of unemployed labour.

Any project undertaken would have to be economically viable and would have to provide maximum employment. He hoped the private sector would contribute.

The Ciskei would consider "innovative deals" with companies. With a downturn in the South African economy these could make skilled labour available to the Ciskei.

The Ciskei Government has undertaken to try to employ at the subsistence wage of R2 a day all adults who are prepared to do task work on infrastructural and small-scale agricultural projects in the rural areas.

Projects to be undertaken include afforestation, planting wood lots for fuel, the construction of small earth dams and weirs and the establishment and cultivation of vegetable gardens.

Other projects include the construction and repair of concrete drinking water tanks, local roads and school buildings, and the laying of telephone and electricity lines.

Attention will also be given to opportunities for small-scale manufacturing and handicraft activities, as well as to a variety of agricultural projects.

Because basic skills are lacking in the rural areas of Ciskei, various aspects of training will feature prominently in the programme.

The scheme has top priority in the Ciskei Cabinet, and according to Ciskei Government sources it has become President Sebe's "baby".

Dr David Bridgman, development and research

Implements, material and wages will be provided by the Ciskei Government and after that the local committee will have to carry out the project with technical assistance from the Government.

"The programme is not a welfare operation. We are not intending to pay people for sitting under a tree and doing nothing," Dr Bridgman said.

The two main restricting factors, he said, were the availability of money and the administrative machinery.

"A programme of this nature requires a reorientation of the development budget of Ciskei, since only a relatively small portion of recurrent activities can be taken over by such a project," he said.

"Ciskei hopes, therefore, that finance will continue to be forthcoming from South Africa for this project."

The programme has been described by the Ciskeian Government as a policy based on the realistic evaluation of Ciskei's resources.

The programme will not affect existing Ciskei Government efforts to attract industries through decentralisation concessions, or to establish agricultural enterprises.

● Editorial comment

— Page 16

● See also Page 3

Local branch of the South African Allied Workers Union today accused Ciskei President Lennox Sebe of being a 'foreman' for the South African Government and of having in January while his people suffered.

18/2/82
UNIONS SAY SEBE IS AN AGENT

A spokesman said the President had never done anything for the betterment of his people and that he lived in luxury, spending the Afrikaners' apartheid.

The spokesman was reacting to a statement by the President yesterday that organisations which made revolutionary stuff and multiplied the social problems in Ciskei would not be tolerated.

The spokesman asked whether President Sebe conceded that wages and relations between employers and workers had improved since unions began representing workers.

'What has he done for his community?'

'What has he done in Masibane since 1978 when he came into Govt?'

'We are still suffering from high rents, high prices, bad street conditions and he claims he is looking after his people.'

'He is not a Government but a Government agent for the Republic of South Africa — a foreman,' the spokesman said.

President Sebe's remarks were made at the first press conference in the territory since independence.

'We are not revolution, we are working to improve working conditions.'

'All this talk of talking and making revolutionary stuff and multiplying the social'

The long-standing tension between Ciskei and trade unionists came to a head when the territory became independent in December. Unions called for members to boycott the celebrations.

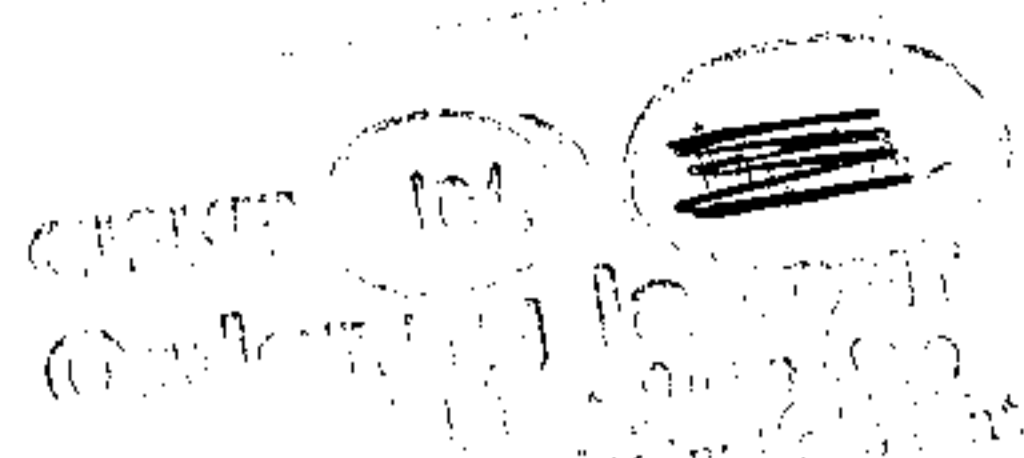
President Sebe's remarks were made at the first press conference in the territory since independence.

'He is not a Government but a Government agent for the Republic of South Africa — a foreman,' the spokesman said.

'We are not revolution, we are working to improve working conditions.'

'All this talk of talking and making revolutionary stuff and multiplying the social'

UOCT



There are many indications that the Ciskei Government, under President Jomo Soto, will soon have friends in the international community.

Although Sebe's intolerance of labour unrest was reflected in the detention of 200 Ciskeian trade unionists during 1981, the first open threat to ban a trade union came last week from Major-General Charles Sebe, head of the Ciskeian National Intelligence Service.

At a press conference held immediately after the conviction, on charges of incitement to public violence, of 35 Ciskeians, the officer said it was time for the government to make a decision on whether or not to ban the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu). He considered that the court's decision had proved his long-standing allegation that Saawu should not be considered a workers' movement but a "front for a subversive organisation," which he did not specify.

He said the trial had disproved accusations levelled at the government, and in particular him, of "harassing" Saawu members: "I am glad we have proved our case to the world. Today we have brought them

to court — they were legally represented by an able attorney but we got a conviction."

The Ciskei's attitude to unionism had been made plain at an earlier press conference — the first held by the new state — when President Sebe labelled labour unrest an "intolerable disease."

A keystone of the Sebe government's economic development policy is the presentation of Ciskei's labour force as stable, efficient, and definitely controllable. Published comments by Sebe (in a Ciskei Department of Foreign Affairs pamphlet) acknowledge an employer's right to expect that "a new employee will fit into his organisation and cause a minimum of disruption through inexperience or ineptitude..."

Sebe goes on: "We feel that if we can contribute materially to increasing the efficiency of Ciskeians in industry and other undertakings, it is reasonable to expect that the resultant profits will at least be

redistributed partly in increased wages, and the Ciskeians will be sought after as desirable employees."

Ian Duncan-Brown, chairman of the Dimbaza Chamber of Industries, endorses the Sebe government's labour policy: "It has been a major part of attracting industrialists to invest in the Ciskei," he says.

However, Saawu general secretary Dave Lewis says he thinks the policy is "the major threat to industrial peace in the eastern Cape area."

When 35 members of the S.A. Allied Workers Union (Saawu) were convicted in a Ciskei court recently of incitement to public violence, Major-General Charles Sebe, the Ciskei's head of state security, announced immediately after the trial that Ciskei was considering banning Saawu.

"I am glad we have proved our case to the world," he said. "We have been accused — particularly me — of harassing Saawu. Today we have brought them to court and though they were legally represented by an able advocate we have got a conviction."

The case was yet another chapter in the outgoing dispute which began two years ago when a then little-known trade union organiser, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, was refused offices in the Mdantsane shopping complex by the Ciskei government and the Mdantsane council.

Ciskei's ongoing dispute with Saawu

D. Dispatch
12/2/82
106
115A

By Daily Dispatch staff reporter,
PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

Mdantsane council.

The then Brigadier Charles Sebe explained that trade unions in the Ciskei were redundant. "The Ciskei government looks into the problems of every worker," he said.

The hostility between Ciskei and Saawu has found its way into many arenas, from militancy on the shopfloor to political funerals. But nowhere has the conflict been so pronounced as in the numerous detentions of trade union members.

While it appears that Ciskei's jails have been relatively clear of security detainees since independence on December 4, about 300 people with trade union links have been detained since Saawu began operating in East London in 1980.

Most of the detainees were charged but many of the cases have not yet been heard.

Mr Gqweta, who has experienced five periods of detention but has yet to be convicted of an offence, had a charge of incitement to strike hanging over him for nearly a year before it was withdrawn under instructions from the Ciskei Attorney General.

In another case, 36 former employees of the sweet-manufacturing company Wilson-Rowntree were picked up in Mdantsane in May last year.

They were brought to court and faced charges of holding an illegal meeting. The charges, eventually, were withdrawn before any evidence was led.

When these men were detained they joined another 19 former Wilson-Rowntree employees who were held for three months before being charged with public violence. One of them, Mr Eric Mntonga, the East London branch chairman of Saawu who has been in detention in

South Africa since early December, was charged with incitement to violence.

In this instance, too, the charges were eventually withdrawn against all 19.

In fact out of the 68 Wilson-Rowntree workers who were charged in South Africa and Ciskei with offences connected with the strike only one was convicted. Mr Danile Tokwe was found guilty of using force to threaten people not to go to work and sentenced to one year imprisonment.

Before the recent conviction of the 35 men, only one other trade union member had been convicted of an offence in Ciskei. Mr Ernest Qwasha, the East London branch chairman of the African Food and Canning Workers Union, was found guilty of being in possession of banned literature.

D. Dispatch 22/4/82 (106)
CTC raises salaries 22pc (170)

EAST LONDON — Employees of Ciskei Transport Corporation — the bus company that runs services here, in King William's Town and Hewu — has increased salaries and wages of its staff by an average 22 per cent, the company's group manager, Mr Hans Kaiser announced yesterday.

Mr Kaiser said the increases were in keeping with the Ciskei President's philosophy of providing a meal a day, and would benefit the company's 1 116 employees of all categories.

He said the increase should not be seen as just passing hard cash from employer to employee.

"It should be seen as an expression of the meal-a-day concept initiated by President Sebe," he said.

He added that the concept should be seen as a good thing by all those who loved peace and prosperity in the Border-Ciskei region.

The increases would add R700 000 to the company's annual wage bill, Mr Kaiser said. — DDR

106 D-Dispatch
**Blitz on those
late for work**
23/4/82

ZWELITSHA — The Ciskei Government has clamped down on civil servants who arrive late for work at the government complex in Zone 6.

Police have been manning the gates taking down the names of the late-comers.

The Vice-President of Ciskei, the Rev W. M. Xaba, has confirmed the blitz.

He has warned that those who do not report for duty in time will be fired and have their jobs taken by matriculants from rural areas.

Mr Xaba said the first lot of late-comers caught in the blitz were pardoned but the second group were ordered to take a day off without pay.

The incidence of late-coming had been rife among civil servants before the action was taken.

Groups of up to 16 public servants used to come late giggling in the corridors.

"If these people do not want to work we will fire them. There are many people in rural areas — boys and girls with matric — who want to work. We will show no mercy".

Two plainclothes policemen stood at the main entrance to the government complex yesterday morning and took down the names of the few who came in after 8 am.

A number of civil servants interviewed yesterday said late-comers were taken to the offices of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services and asked to explain why they were late for work. They said special files were opened and they were asked to give personal details of their work record and their associations before and after their employment in Ciskei.

The Commander General of State Security, Major General C. Sebe, could not be contacted for comment. — DDR.

Bill may defuse UIF issue

106
CAPE TIMES
2/6/82

Staff Reporter

IN terms of a bill released in Parliament last week, Ciskeian and Transkeian contract workers could regain their unemployment insurance rights lost when those states became independent.

The Second Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill extends the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) to workers from neighbouring states, if the South African Government and the governments of those states have agreed to it.

The Director-General of Manpower, Dr P J van der Merwe, said yesterday he hoped the bill would go some way towards defusing tension over the issue.

Lost rights

With the independence of Transkei in 1976 and Ciskei last year, all contract and commuter workers from those homelands lost their rights to membership of the South African UIF. Permanent residents in the urban areas were not affected.

Transkei workers have already been phased out and Ciskei workers are still being phased out. Benefits are preserved for three years after independence. In Transkei the benefits expired in 1979 and in Ciskei workers can still claim unemployment insurance until 1984.

This means in effect that workers in the independent homelands — including Venda but not Bophuthatswana (where an internal UIF has been set up) — will have no security if they lose their jobs. This includes virtually the entire migrant workforce of Cape Town.

All workers permanently resident in South Africa contribute 0.5 percent of their wages to the UIF, with employers contributing 0.3 percent of their employees' wages to the fund. The fund is further bolstered by a government subsidy.

Worker anger over the issue in East London — where about 80 percent commute to work daily from Mdantsane in Ciskei — has led to uneasiness among employers and fears that the loss of UIF rights could spark strikes.

At a mass meeting called by three trade unions earlier this year, workers elected to approach their companies and demand a refund of contributions they had paid into the fund.

The principal objection of the workers was that many of them had been contributing to the fund for a number of years, but would now never benefit from their contributions. There was also dissatisfaction that an important decision affecting their lives had been taken without consulting them.

First stage

"The bill makes provision for agreements between the South African Government and those of neighbouring states which will permit contract workers to contribute to the UIF fund inside South Africa. Making this agreement possible is only the first stage in enabling workers to contribute to the fund," Dr Van der Merwe said.

"The details would have to be hammered out with the respective countries," he said. Workers from other countries such as Lesotho could be included as well.

Membership: 1981 =

Recognition:

Registration: Se

Founded: 1973

Area of Operation:

Officials: Secretar

Address: 1 Centre
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Year	AF
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(106) (10)

Transkei Govt set to break ^{6/7/82} jobless circle

JOHANNESBURG — The primary objective of the Transkei Government's economic strategy was to break the vicious circle of unemployment and the under-utilisation of production resources, Mr P. J. F. Venter said in the annual report of the Bank of Transkei.

He said the government was not looking for instant solutions but was proceeding in a scientific manner, as was shown by the research and surveys carried out by the Institute for Management and Development studies.

Mr Venter added much attention at present, was being given to

fundamental aspects of the decentralisation of economic activity, the development of available manpower, the feasibility of the establishment and development of small labour-intensive projects in rural areas, the promotion of in-service training for the small business enterprise and the utilisation of the most suitable technology.

On foreign investment, Mr Venter said he felt convinced that Transkei was now entering a phase in which the government's policy to persuade foreign industrialists to do business in Transkei would meet with increasing success.

— SAPA

106 201 205 206 D. Dispatch
15/7/82

Assurance given to Ciskei job hunters

EAST LONDON — Problems affecting Ciskeians seeking work in East London while waiting for Ciskei books of life were being taken up "at the highest level" the director of the Ciskei manpower component at Mdantsane, Mr C. Meyers, said.

Mr Meyers was asked to comment on complaints by Mdantsane residents that Ciskeians who applied for jobs at the Manpower Centre in Mdantsane were turned away if they did not have reference books.

Two men, Mr J. Mbayo and Mr M. Mabali, said they had been to the Manpower Centre to apply for jobs in East

London, but that a Mr Smith had told them it was pointless going to East London with temporary identity papers.

They said he had told them officials at the East Cape Administration Board (Ecab) labour bureau in Duncan Village would not accept the documents.

When Mr Smith was asked about the allegation from the two men, he referred inquiries to Mr Meyers.

Mr Meyers said the problem was that a Mr Jordaan who handled applications at the Ecab labour bureau would not accept workseekers without proper identity documents and had on

previous occasions insisted on reference books.

Asked about a statement by the chief director of the Ecab, Mr Louis Koch, that as from April 13 there would be no need for Mdantsane residents who satisfied officials there of their eligibility to seek work in East London to register as workseekers at the labour bureau, Mr Meyers said: "I wish I could see that letter because we were never given that information here."

He said as far as he was concerned the final word on whether people qualified to seek work in East London depended

entirely on the decision of Ecab officials.

"This has always been the case. It's not something new and we are not aware of any change," Mr Meyers said.

He was interested in finding out what Mr Koch would say on the matter.

Mr Koch was not available for comment yesterday and the acting chief director of the Ecab, Mr B. J. Matthee, said he would check with officials in East London and comment today.

But he added that as far as he knew there should be no problems with temporary documents. — DDR



competitors in the national windsurfing competition held at the Orient Beach are, from left, Mark Fitzpatrick with his wife Debbi, Peter McLeod and John Lawson all from the Transvaal.

... bursting out at festival of arts

... ca, will play several concerts, with Jeremy Menuhin as piano soloist and Pierre Amoyal as violin soloist.

where refreshments will be available.

Tickets for the Boldly Beethoven festival sold very quickly this year.

but a few seats remain for certain performances.

Accommodation is hard to come by at this

point.

The activities in Grahamstown run through to next Friday, July 23

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Trade unions are a target of Ciskei government

Cape Times 10/8/87

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK, Labour Reporter

"AS OUR country has relatively few export commodities, our labour force can rightly be regarded as black gold." Ciskei's Manpower Minister, Chief Lent Maqoma, told the National Assembly on June 3. But "black gold", unlike the real thing, makes demands, joins trade unions and sometimes even goes on strike.

Since 1976 the Ciskei government has acted against opposition politicians, students, sports administrators and anybody else who has trodden on its toes, but the independent trade unions, based in East London, have drawn special attention. Hundreds of union officials and members have been detained, hostile verbal attacks have been launched against the unions and the Ciskei government has itself intervened in labour disputes to break strikes.

Political threat

Cape Town University sociologist and labour expert, Johann Maree, believes the Ciskei's opposition to independent trade unions is based on a desire for a cheap and docile labour force. "It also sees the unions, particularly the SA Allied Workers Union (Saawu), as a political threat."

During the run-up to independence last year, Saawu actively campaigned against Ciskei and it was clear that, in Mdantsane anyway, they had a lot of popular support. This drew the allegation that Saawu was a "political" union, but the union replied that it could not keep quiet when its members were being stripped of their South African citizenship and their benefits at the workplace and while the Ciskei insisted on attacking the unions.

Commuters

The vast majority of East London's workers commute daily from Mdantsane, which is on the outskirts of East London but within the boundaries of Ciskei. Twenty years ago it was virgin farmland, but through resettlement, mainly from Duncan Village in East

London and from the Western Cape, and the influx of people from rural areas. Mdantsane has become southern Africa's second largest black city. But Ciskei and the Border region are not well developed industrially and there is massive unemployment, a problem exacerbated by the exporting of unemployment from other areas through resettlement and influx control.

Vested interests

Two years ago Saawu's phenomenal growth in this region earned East London the title "labour's siege city". As representative of workers as well as the community, Saawu found itself in conflict with nearly all the vested interests in the region — the Ciskei state, the South African state and many companies — who were prepared to hit back.

Saawu's leaders have been in jail since December last year. National President Mr Thozamile Gqweta — who was released for a few months after suffering a psychiatric breakdown while in detention — and Vice-President Sisa Njikelana are in custody awaiting trial. Both men have been detained five times under Ciskeian and South African security legislation without being convicted. The local branch chairman, Eric Mntonga, has been in detention under Section Six of the Terrorism Act for more than seven months.

Thousands of workers have lost their jobs in strikes at companies such as Wilson-Rowntree and Dunlop Flooring and this has had an adverse effect on morale. The union has claimed that these multinationals have acted in concert with the authorities to break the union and warned workers not to strike for fear of mass dismissals. Security police raids are a regular event and the union is no longer able to find a hall in East London to hold mass meetings.

Mr Maree says: "It looks as if in the short run, the

Ciskei, in collaboration with the South African security police and most companies, has succeeded in setting back Saawu. However this has not been a solid response and some companies — such as Chloride and Johnson and Johnson — have seen the wisdom of talking to representative unions as the only basis to build a sound industrial relations structure."

As Mr Maree says, the appalling economic conditions of the Border make it a fruitful area for worker organization and at least one other union — the African Food and Canning Workers' Union (AFCWU) — has continued to grow in spite of detentions of officials and union-bashing by the authorities. The AFCWU has recently opened offices in Queenstown and negotiated a recognition agreement with KSM Milling.

But the unions have steered away from organizing inside Ciskei, where the major industrial area is Dimbaza, the resettlement camp which gained international notoriety with the documentary "Last Grave at Dimbaza" and where one of the major factories is the Lonrho-owned Dimbaza Foundries. In Dimbaza wages are reputedly very low but trade union organizers stay out for fear of action by the Ciskei authorities.

Ciskei's opposition to trade unions is likely to intensify with the new National Security Bill, which will grant considerable powers to the unions' arch-enemy Major-General Charles Sebe, Director-General of State Security. The bill provides for the vetoing of newspaper registrations and the banning of slogans, songs, salutes, organizations and people. It also makes it an offence for an employee to strike under certain conditions and provides for Ciskeian courts to try offences committed outside Ciskei. These provisions, in particular, could be used against the East London-based unions.

One method Ciskei has developed of marketing its "black gold" is the Ciskei Manpower Training



Major-General Charles Sebe... unions' arch-enemy

Centre, which computerizes the work records of workers and provides for "disciplinary" action against those who misbehave by, for instance, going on strike. In this scenario the promise by Mr Fanie Botha, the South African Minister of Manpower, that workers would be allowed to join the unions of their choice, is gravely undermined.

And the recent words of Professor Nic Wiehahn that labour reforms help defuse revolution have particular relevance for the Ciskei-Border area, where there has been little evidence of those reforms.

Teachers go home empty-handed

(106)

B. Dipatu 21/9/82

ZWELITSHA — could be for distribution today only to teachers who have completed this year's syllabus.

Teachers in the Zwelitsha circuit went home without their salary cheques yesterday.

Teachers said they went to their respective circuit offices to collect their cheques as is usual on the 20th of every month, but received nothing.

The Ciskei Education Department issued a circular earlier this month saying it would withhold cheques from teachers who failed to complete the syllabus by Monday.

It is believed that the Zwelitsha South circuit office received some cheques yesterday afternoon. These, however,

The Director General for Education, Mr D. V. Tom, refused to comment yesterday. — DDR

Office finds 40 000 jobs for Ciskeians

Old paper
22/9/82
CG
20

MDANTSANE — The Ciskei Manpower component here had placed 40 000 Ciskeians in various categories of jobs in the metropolitan areas of South Africa in 18 months from January, 1981 to July, 1982, the director of the component, Mr C. Meyers, said yesterday.

Mr Meyers said the cumulative earnings of the workers, drawn from migrants from the rural areas, totalled R61 912 800.

He denied claims that the placement of workers in various areas in South Africa was computerised.

"That is the aim and we are hoping to have a computer installed in Zwelitsha soon but we have not reached the computer age yet," he said.

When the computer was installed, staff at the component would work on a terminal while all the feeding in of data would be done in Zwelitsha.

Giving details on the 40 000 workers placed in 18 months, Mr Meyers said workers placed in East London were not included as the East Cape Administration Board would not approve their placement. It approved workers from Mdantsane only.

The western Cape had taken the largest complement of workers this year — accounting for 7

566 by the end of July, followed by the Eastern Cape with 5 270, Transvaal 1 954, Free State 1 907 and Natal 182.

He said the figures showed a marked increase in the number of migrant workers which had risen with the establishment of the component.

Figures proved beyond any doubt that the establishment of the component had been worthwhile.

Categories of workers sent to the various areas varied according to fluctuations of the employment situation.

"Last year we supplied many workers to the building industry but this has now gone flat and we are concentrating on motor mechanics, wine stewards, security staff, domestic servants and a sprinkling of farm labourers," Mr Meyers said.

This meant they had to keep in constant touch with market fluctuations to ensure they trained the workers required.

"Our modus operandi is to search out work opportunities for Ciskeians and when we find a demand in a certain category, we train for that. We have got to be as flexible as possible in order to meet employer demands and competition from other areas."

— DDR

Jobs
for
40 000

106
23/9/82

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. —
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with 182. — Sapa.

Teachers not paid wages for failing to meet Department quota

Ciskei salary row rumbles on

THE Director-General of Education in Ciskei, Mr D V Tom claimed yesterday that the issue involving his department withholding salaries of teachers who failed to complete school syllabuses by Monday, had been blown out of proportion by the Press.

"Originally, I never wanted to make this issue a public matter," he said.

Mr Tom said the salaries of "only a few" teachers would be withheld.

He said the intention to withhold the cheques was made known through instructions conveyed to the teachers at the beginning of the year.

The Department expected teachers to complete

a stipulated minimum quota of work to be used as a guide.

Mr Tom said that among monthly reports compiled by circuit inspectors and school principals and sent to the chief inspector's office for assessment, the May reports showed that things did not augur well for the future of education in Ciskei.

"We just could not understand why work covered for that month alone could be bad. We had expected good results," he said.

Mr Tom said a meeting of principals, head of departments and their inspectors was called and they were urged to step up their efforts.

"Their response was a very healthy one and they were thankful that I had called them together. They felt the meeting served to motivate them," he said.

Mr Tom said to improve the results, specially in Standard 8 and Standard 10, he had at the beginning of August instructed that no organised school sports were to be held.

Pupils in the two standards were also to attend classes on Saturday mornings.

Mr Tom said the matter of pay cheques being withheld was no longer in his hands and that the cheques were at the various circuit offices where circuit inspectors were to use their discretion as to when to release them.

Sweets boycott stand: 2 plead not guilty

MDANTSANE — A Wongalethu High School pupil who was detained for four months claimed he had been assaulted by the Ciskei police to force him to make a statement if he wanted to be released.

This was alleged at the Mdantsane magistrate's court during the trial of two men charged with contravention of Proclamation R252 of 1977, before Mr G. M. Zamxaka.

Mr Nceba Mahlangeni, 26, and Mr Malungisa Joka, 35, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The State led evidence that the men had organised a boycott with the object of causing loss, disadvantage or inconvenience to Wilson Rowntree by displaying stickers to encourage people not to buy certain brands of sweets in Mdantsane on July 28, last year.

Advocate B. E. N. Tshabalala instructed by Mr Ben Ntonga said the basis of the defence would be that the accused would admit having stickers on their clothing which read, "We don't eat Wilson Rowntree," but that the stickers referred to them, and did not intend to encourage others.

A 17-year-old youth told the court that on the day in question he met

the accused in front of the post office at about 8.50 am. He said he was from school when the men came to him and they stuck stickers on his chest and hat.

The youth said after the men did this, they told him he should beware of arrest by the police.

Cross-examined by Advocate Tshabalala, the youth said after his arrest he was detained for four months. While in detention he was assaulted by the police to make a statement if he wanted to be released.

He said because he was keen to go to school, he had told the police that the statement he had made was true.

Detective Sergeant Zolile Goodman Velebaya told the court he was patrolling the Highway bus rank with Constable Mdingi, Constable Mdosha and Warrant Officer Fanti when they saw the accused standing in front of the post office.

Detective Sergeant Velebaya said their attention was attracted by the stickers which were on their clothing.

He said they searched the accused and found other stickers in their pockets.

Sgt Velebaya said he had asked the accused where they had got the stickers. He was told by

them that they had written them as they had worked at Wilson Rowntree and that they had been dismissed and wanted to go back. They believed this would happen if people did not eat the sweets.

Sgt Velebaya said he knew there was trouble between the management of Wilson Rowntree and the employees who had been dismissed.

Sgt Velebaya said he had not seen them sticking the stickers to other people. The stickers were on their backs and fronts.

Sgt Tukela Welcome Mnwana said he had imprisoned the accused at the police station on the afternoon of the day in question.

He said there was nothing wrong with their cell where another man had been imprisoned. When he visited the cell later with the station commander, Major N. Mlandu, at about 4 pm, he found papers and posters stuck to the wall.

Sgt Mnwana said the man who had been detained with the accused had denied sticking the papers to the wall. He said the accused had also denied knowledge of the posters.

The hearing was postponed to October 18. Bail of R50 each was granted. — DDR

106 257
D. Dispatch 25/9/82

Procedure for arrests outlined

EAST LONDON — People should not be arrested and transported across borders between South Africa and Ciskei unless legal requirements are observed and approaches made through diplomatic channels.

This emerged from inquiries by the Daily Dispatch following two incidents said to have involved Ciskei police actions in South Africa.

Mr Godfrey Shiba, a member of the Wilson-Rowntree Boycott Support Committee, said that on September 22 he and six companions were ordered by an armed man to drive from King William's Town to the offices of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services in Zwelitsha for questioning.

In a separate incident, a Daily Dispatch employee, Mr Themba Kente, said he was arrested in East London by a uniformed Ciskei policeman with a war-

rant of arrest issued in Mdantsane

Ciskei's Commander-General of State Security, Major-General Charles Sebe, has refused to comment on the claims.

He confirmed, however, that Ciskei police could not make arrests in South Africa and that all the "red tape" had to be followed.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice in Pretoria said he was not aware of any legislation which permitted the police force of any foreign country to operate within the Republic of South Africa without following legal procedure for extradition. —DDR.

Full report, P7.

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(106) (261) P. Dispatch
7/10/82

Skilled labour: Ciskei's gold

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Labour was the most valuable commodity Ciskei had to offer, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Chief Lent Maqoma, said at a Ciskeian National Development Corporation function here.

Presenting certificates to 22 CNDC employees who completed an in-service training course, he said: "Trained personnel is the black or human gold we can offer other countries. We must train our people to the point where industrial-

ists ask for Ciskeian personnel."

Chief Maqoma said there were thousands of semi-skilled Ciskeian labourers who had to be given employment.

"The downswing in the economy has also brought retrenchments and four-day weeks. If we had the cash we would put the unemployment into training so that when the economy stabilises we will have a sought-after labour reservoir. We are trying to make the funds available to do this."

LABOUR MATTERS (104) (132)

Seeking uniformity

FM 8/10/82 (106) (329)

If one accepts that industrial relations are essentially a tripartite relationship between government, employers and trade unions, the managements of companies operating close to the independent homelands deserve sympathy. Some have to contend with the conflicting labour policies of three different governments.

It seems, however, that Pretoria is aware of the problems they face and has had discussions with the independent homelands in an effort to find common ground over basic labour issues.

The problems arising from the differing labour policies are felt especially by employers in the eastern Cape. They have to reckon with the anti-union stance of the Ciskei and Transkei governments, who perceive emerging unions as a threat to their authority. Tough crackdowns on trade unionists — the Ciskei detained hundreds of union members last year — have soured labour relations in some factories.

Respected labour academic Professor Blackie Swart, of the University of

Stellenbosch, has pointed out for some time that a co-ordinated labour policy is an essential component of government development plans. These plans are based on the acknowledgement that SA and the homelands operate within a single economic system. He believes it is vital that there should be agreement among SA and the independent homelands on certain broad principles.

Department of Manpower sources confirm that high-level discussions on labour matters have been taking place with the independent homelands. They say it has been possible to find common ground on issues such as the provision of social security benefits and co-ordinating and standardising tax incentives for training.

However, it seems as if resolution of more difficult matters, such as a more uniform approach towards trade unionism, will take much longer to achieve. "We cannot prescribe to them what they should do," says a senior official in the department.

There are indications that Bophuthatswana will soon adopt legislation which, in many respects, is very similar to SA's Industrial Relations Act. A senior Bophuthatswana government official told the FM this week that a draft Bill has already been compiled. There are hopes that the Bill will go before the territory's Parliament when it meets for a short session before the end of the year.

Dimbaza rugs to be sold



Auctioneer Mr IVAN EDELSON displays two of the hand-woven, natural-fibre Dimbaza rugs which will be auctioned in Port Elizabeth on Thursday evening.

Post Reporter

AN auction sale of traditional Dimbaza rugs will be held on Thursday to introduce the hand-woven rugs to the public before they go on to the market later this year.

The original designs on the rugs were taken from traditional, ethnic drawings on the mud huts in the area according to auctioneer, Mr Ivan Edelson. ¹⁰⁶ *Post 12/10/82*

The rugs, which are produced at a Ciskei factory in Dimbaza, about 16 kilometres outside King William's Town, contain traditional colours, including white, various shades of brown, charcoal and fawn.

Mr Edelson, said: "The factory began six years ago and employed about 60 people at the time. The industry has grown, and today there is a staff of over 400 weavers, combers and trimmers, all drawn from Dimbaza."

He said he had recently visited the factory and "there is a wonderful atmosphere with people squatting before their looms, singing as they work".

Only natural fibres, like wool, are used. Merino, karakul and sheepskin form the basis for the rugs, and mohair is occasionally used on request.

"The rugs themselves are basically very rich in warmth and depth, and are thick. They are lifetime rugs which need very little care and brushing because the natural fibres are long-lasting, and dust repellent," Mr Edelson said.

... ..

Wedding rings from Dimbaza

E. Post 03/10/82 (106)

Post Correspondent
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The next time you buy a wedding band, engagement ring, gold or sterling silver bracelet it might have come from a very special factory in Dimbaza.

What is special about the factory, which has gone into production with assis-

tance from the Ciskeian National Development Corporation, is a unique process developed by the managing director, Mr H W Kemptner, to speed up the manufacturing and polishing process of wedding rings.

Mr Kemptner is a qualified mechanical engineer

and, until the beginning of this year, he was a bicycle manufacturer. He came to South Africa from Austria, where he learnt his trade, 13 years ago with R13 in his pocket and started work in a motor factory in Uitenhage.

"Making small items of jewellery was always a hobby of mine. I was used to working with metal, and gold is just another metal and now I have decided to turn my hobby into a serious profession," says Mr Kemptner.

Some of the machines in the factory are imported from Taiwan and Japan. Apart from making gold, diamond and silver jewellery the factory will soon start production of certain ivory products and jewellery from semi-precious stones like tiger's eye, malachite and jade.

Another unusual aspect of the factory is the employment opportunities created for deaf and dumb young Ciskeian girls from the nearby St Thomas's Dominican School for the deaf and dumb. Mr Kemptner says he has found them an ideal labour force for making jewellery and will employ as many of them as possible.

Current investment in the factory is R60 000 and by next year when the ivory and semi-precious stones division comes on stream, investment will go up to R150 000 and some 120 Ciskeians will be employed at full production.

Mr Kemptner is marketing his jewellery products to the jewellery trade throughout Southern Africa.



GLEND A GIBSON shows off four nine-carat gold bangles and two 18 carat wedding rings, all made at Dimbaza, on her finger.

2 pass ambulance *D. Dispatch 21/10/106* drivers' course

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Two Ciskeian ambulance drivers who passed a two week ambulance course were awarded certificates by the Director-General for Health and Welfare, Dr L. Z. Mzimba, yesterday.

They are Mr G. Mthwana and Mr A. Ndamase,

both from Nompumelelo Hospital in Peddie.

The course was conducted by the Cape Provincial Administration in East London. It was attended by drivers from various hospitals in Ciskei but only two passed, according to a statement from the Department of Foreign Affairs. — DDR.



1982 George Meany Human Rights Award from the International Federation of Labour — Congress of Industrial Organizations, Mr Lane Kirkland.

Mr Lane Kirkland honoured

Mr Lane Kirkland, president of the International Federation of Labour, is accepting the award. Mr Kirkland said he wanted to work for an end to apartheid through peaceful means, but this had to be accomplished through pragmatic rather than ideological means. "Black South Africa is not ideological," he said. "It is not ideological in the sense of consciously creating a bastion against communist interests, nor in the sense of consciously working to uphold or reject capi-

talism and the free enterprise system. "Generations of experience in people's lives have led them to understand hunger is placated only by food, shelter comes from a house, care comes from hospitals and security comes from work," he said. "The mandate I have from the people is to search in every direction for a non-violent elimination of the horrors of apartheid," he said. — SAPA-AP.

Sebe denies police employment offer

D. Dispatch 22/10/82

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EAST LONDON — A former Zimbabwe policeman has claimed he was refused a post with the Ciskei police which had been promised to him.

Mr David Luscombe, who was an acting chief inspector in charge of the Harare police driving school in Zimbabwe said he left his former job and country at great expense after being assured of a job as a Ciskei police training officer with the rank of captain.

The Commander in Chief of Ciskei Security, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe said yesterday that he had never promised Mr Luscombe a job and that he had not been employed by Ciskei because it was considered he would not fit into Ciskei's "type of policing".

Mr Luscombe said that on August 13 he had been interviewed by General Sebe and it had been decided he would start work as a captain in the Ciskei police on October 1.

He said he was pro-

vided with a letter, which he showed to the Daily Dispatch, signed by a Captain Nxele and addressed to the South African Trade Mission in Harare confirming his employment by the Ciskei Government.

Mr Luscombe said he left Zimbabwe on October 12, because of "tedious" Zimbabwe emigration procedures, after buying a fold-up caravan for R2 500, and that it cost him about R265 in travelling and accommodation expenses to reach East London.

However, when he reported for duty, he was told his file and contract had been mislaid.

Mr Luscombe said that on August 21 he was told that General Sebe refused to sign his contract, which had been redrafted.

"I would never have bought a caravan and left Zimbabwe by road had I not believed I was under, as in fact I was, a firm contract to work for two years, subject to

three months' notice either side, in Ciskei."

Mr Luscombe, a British citizen, said the money he paid for the caravan could have paid for his transport back to England.

Yesterday General Sebe said that Mr Luscombe had been promised a job in Ciskei "by his friends and not by me."

"My contention is that the Zimbabwe police are London 'bobby' orientated police. He claimed to be an instructor, but he can't fit into our situation here, we have a different type of policing," Gen Sebe said.

"For this reason I would not have promised him any job as I would be robbing, if not aborting, the nation in employing a man of his calibre."

Gen Sebe said he had nothing against ex-Rhodesians. "We do have a few ex-Rhodesians in some specialised jobs and we do have white instructors from Pretoria." — DDR

Mandrax probe in Zambia

LUSAKA — Police are investigating an international network which airfreights large quantities of dangerous drugs into the country from India.

Police public relations chief, Mr Christopher Mhango said police had launched a countrywide investigation.

Mr Mhango was commenting on reports from

Harare that Interpol and drug and narcotics agents in Zimbabwe, Swaziland and South Africa believed traffickers were flying in consignments of mandrax. — DDC

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Anti Israeli play banned

JERUSALEM — A savage anti-Israeli satirical play called The Patriot which ends with the hero's death in an Israeli war in Albania has been banned in Israel amid a wave of public protest.

The ban brought complaints of political censorship from opposition, citizen rights and artistic groups and put Mr Begin's government at the centre of a new political furore.



Eight ^{Start 29/1/82} industries started ⁽¹⁹⁸⁶⁾ in Ciskei

Eight new industries were established in Ciskei by the Ciskei National Development Corporation during the financial year ending in March. This brings the total to 44.

Three new commercial ventures were started in which the CNDC and outside investors held equal shares, said the corporation in its annual report, released yesterday.

In addition, 637 housing loans and 51 loans to Ciskeians for the establishment of small business were granted.

The new industries, among them a number of overseas origin, considerably widened the range of products manufactured in Ciskei to include spectacle frames, leather tanning, reinforced steel, processing, jewellery and knitted garments.

COST A JOB

A significant aspect of the new industries was the extremely low cost of R7 441 to the corporation for each new employment opportunity. In the industrial field, more than 3 100 new jobs had been created in the year under review.

Similar progress had been made with commercial ventures. The year under review saw the Southern Sun group complete the Amatola Sun hotel, as well as the establishment of the large Checkers retailing group at Mdantsane.

A number of new commercial ventures were under investigation at the conclusion of the financial year, while a further eight new factories were under construction.

Investment totalling R124 million was generated by the CNDC up to March, 1982, of which industrial deve-



President Lennox Sebe congratulates Mr Rowan Cronje after Mr Cronje had spoken last night.

EAST LONDON — Ciskei President Lennox Sebe's new economic development adviser, former Rhodesian cabinet minister, Mr Rowan Cronje, last night said he was deeply committed to providing employment to Ciskeians "above everything else."

At one of the most lavish functions held in the city, Mr Cronje was introduced to civic, business and in-

Jobs above all says Cronje

D. Piipatch

22/1/82

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dustrial leaders from throughout the Border region by the chairman of an industrial development consultancy, Mr Chris van Rensburg.

Mr Van Rensburg has already been appointed industrial adviser to the Queenstown municipality, and Mr Cronje is a director of his company, Jalc Holdings.

Speaking at the R5 000 cocktail party, which included President Sebe and his cabinet, Mr Cronje said he left Zimbabwe with "much difficulty" because political ideology had been put before economic development.

What had impressed him when he met President Sebe for the first time was that "the first thing he said was 'feed my people'."

Mr Cronje said southern Africa faced many problems, but that the problems had to be faced squarely, no matter how unpalatable they might seem.

"I don't see problems as problems, I see them as challenges, because the one thing you can do with a problem is solve it, and the one thing you can do with a challenge is face it.

"There can be no future if the people of southern Africa can't find the means or solutions in which we can all live together in peace.

"The answer for our long term future lies within ourselves and if we can't find the means to live with each other there is no future.

"The more precious something is, the greater the sacrifice is to make it happen. There has to be a lot of give and a lot of take."

Referring to President Sebe, Mr Cronje said that working with such a man "who is dedicated to serve his people, I am prepared to give my all.

"Without countries like Ciskei succeeding, the future is very bleak, and your country, Mr President, is going to succeed.

"I am not coming as a johnny-know-all. I have come to listen, and to look and to give my best."

President Sebe said in his speech that Mr Cronje would be made available to help with development throughout the region.

"The culture of my people is sharing. All of you civic leaders, if you need him the Ciskei will give him to you for free. Let those who would like the future to be secured follow us.

"We don't promise you a bed of roses, but we will be making a sketch where our children can meet at the table and discuss things without getting at each others throats." — DDR

ZWELITSHA — Judgment in a trial in which 41 members of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) charged with incitement to public violence, under the Riotous Assemblies Act, unlawful gathering and two alternatives appearing in the regional court here, was postponed until February 15 and members allowed out on warning.

The trial started on November 19 last year and yesterday the defence closed its case. After the state and defence advocates had addressed the court the magistrate, Mr J. Kotze, said before giving judgment he would like to go through evidence recorded on tapes and would not only rely on notes taken during the trial.

Yesterday five members of Saawu testified in court. Mr Thobile Manqina, Mr Mawisa Goduka, Mr Geinikhaya Mbiza, Mr Mboneli Landani and Mr David Thandani, told the court that they were not in the first bus that was diverted to the Mdantsane charge office on September 6 last by the police at the Highway bus terminus at Mdantsane. Mr Manqina and Mr Thandani claimed

they were in the second bus and Mr Goduka, Mr Mbiza and Mr Landani in the third bus.

They said there was singing in the bus and shouting of slogans but they did not join in. The buses they boarded never reached the Highway bus terminus at Mdantsane but on the way were diverted to the charge office at Mdantsane. They said their names were taken inside the charge office and not at the bus.

After the defence had closed its case the state re-opened its case and called Sergeant Mlandeli Nonxuba. He told the court he took down a statement from a caddy, Mr Thembelani Konongo. He read back the statement in Xhosa and administered an oath to Mr Konongo as

to the correctness of the statement. In the statement Mr Konongo said he heard the people in the bus saying Mandela was their leader. Mr Konongo when he gave evidence for the defence denied having said the people in the bus said Mandela was their leader.

Mr J. W. Jurgens, for the state, said all the members of Saawu had a common purpose. He said they were all in the first bus and it was common cause that there was singing, shouting and raising of fists in the bus. At the Highway bus terminus police had to defuse a potentially dangerous and explosive situation. He said the court should accept the evidence of the state witnesses and that all Saawu members should

be found guilty on all charges.

Mr M. Brassey, for the unionists, said the state had failed to prove its case beyond reasonable doubt. It had not proved which members of Saawu had participated in the offences. The defence said six of the unionists were not in the first bus but the state was adamant and said they were in the first bus. He said only Mr Mandela Thobezweni was identified by Sergeant Ngwanya as one of the people who came out of the first bus.

Mr Brassey said there was no evidence as to who shouted the slogans "up Mandela down Ciskei", "Charles Sebe be killed", "blood will flow" and "there will be explosion and gun shots". The state had not proved who the principal offenders were. He said the fact that the unionists happened to be in a bus did not establish common purpose.

Mr Brassey said the trial was of a highly political nature, a trial of strength between Saawu and the government. He applied for the acquittal of all the unionists on all the charges. — DDR.

Saawu trial: judgment on February 15

D. Dispatch 20/1/82

Firms

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tension

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

WHEN East London firms reopen next week they face new labour tension over the effect of homeland independence on workers' unemployment benefits — and some employers fear this could be an issue in other cities too.

The influential Federated Chamber of Industries has intervened and suggested tentative options for employers concerned with possible unrest. It is understood these ideas have support among some top Government officials.

The tension in East London has been sparked by the fact that, as a result of Ciskei independence on December 4, Ciskei citizens are no longer entitled to benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF).

This news caused widespread tension in East London and workers resolved at a meeting to approach employers and demand the refund of their UIF payments.

Worker leaders also say there is no guarantee jobless workers will receive benefits from Ciskei.

Withdrawal of money from the UIF is not allowed by law.

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Manpower chief: Ciskeians' UIF issue getting priority

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EAST LONDON — The Director General of Manpower, Dr. P. J. van der Merwe, said yesterday that the problem of Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) contributions by Ciskei residents was receiving attention at the "highest level."

He was commenting on the continuing uncertainty and tension over the issue. Dr. Van der Merwe said he was aware of criticisms by worker organisations in East London of the fact that they will lose their right to UIF benefits three years after Ciskei independence unless the Ciskei government institutes its own fund.

"We are giving this our urgent attention as a matter of priority," he said.

A circular has been sent out to employers by the Border Chamber of Industries (BCI) in an attempt to clarify the complicated issues involved.

Mr. David Saunders, the president of the BCI said the problem was that, like the controversial Preservation of Pensions Bill, employers were being caught between trade unions and legislation again.

In early December at a meeting held by local trade unions the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) and the African Food and Canning Workers Union (AFCWU) about 1 500 workers elected to call for a refund of their UIF contributions

By PHILIP VAN NIEKERK
Industrial Reporter

from their employers.

According to a proclamation in the Government Gazette, Ciskei independence on December 4 last year significantly altered the position of workers in the Border region paying in to the UIF fund. These workers are, however, divided into several classes.

Those workers living in Ciskei and working in Ciskei. For instance the workforce at Dimbaza, ceased to contribute to the fund from December 4. However, their benefits, if they become unemployed, are to be preserved for three years after the date of independence.

Commuter workers, such as those living in Mdantsane and working in East London, are regarded as contract workers. They are to continue paying UIF contributions until the anniversary date of their date of engagement at the factory.

Like the first class of workers, their UIF benefits will be preserved until three years after independence. This class forms the bulk of workers in East London.

Workers resident in South Africa such as those at Duncann Village, will continue to contribute and

receive benefits as before even if they are Ciskeian citizens.

To add to this, many employers who employ Transkeians have been deducting UIF payments from their employees for the past five years even though these payments were due to cease when Transkei became independent in 1976.

The Assistant UIF Commissioner in Pretoria, Mr. C. J. Vermeulen, said recently that South African employers were continuing to deduct UIF money from Transkei workers in spite of the fact that this was illegal.

And a local employer said yesterday that his company had continued to deduct UIF payments from Transkei contract workers after 1976 because it would have meant reprogramming their computer for just a few workers.

There has been no indication yet as to whether the Ciskei intends to set up its own UIF fund.

Of the other independent states only Bophuthatswana has set up its own fund — there is no unemployment insurance for Transkeian or Venda contract workers.

A spokesman for the

Manpower Department said yesterday that all homeland governments, on receiving independence, were offered the option of a lump sum from the South African UIF to start their own fund or preserved benefits for workers three years after independence.

Ciskei had chosen to transfer the fund in the same way as Transkei and Venda, and if they wish to start their own fund now it would have to be without the initial help of a lump sum from the South African UIF.

Dr. Van der Merwe said he was not aware yet whether the Ciskei had decided to set up their own fund or not. "There is nothing to prevent them, but that is their decision."

Employers have indicated that they would be prepared to continue contributing to Ciskei UIF even though, as South African employers they are not bound to contribute to the fund of a foreign country.

Even if Ciskei decides to institute its own fund (and some employers are confident that they will) difficulties still remain, according to the trade unions. At the inter-union meeting in December workers said their experience was that social security payments by homeland governments were erratic and they did not trust a fund run by Ciskei.

In addition they raised

the difficulty of workers who had been contributing to the South African UIF for long periods, sometimes up to 30 years or more. "When they start paying in to a Ciskei UIF" the question was asked, "do they start paying from the beginning or is their South African UIF record transferred?"

Mr. Saunders said the Federated Chamber of Industries had been in contact with the Department of Manpower and they had been given the assurance that there would be flexibility in the implementation of the proclamation.

"The real challenge now is to ensure that there is proper communication between employers and employees, so that this whole matter can be sorted out equitably." — DDR

'Riot': Trialist stabbed to death

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — One of the 42 members of the South African Allied Workers' Union who are appearing in court in Zwelitsha near King William's Town has been stabbed to death. Mr Martin Brassey SC, defending, said yesterday.

The unionists, who are facing charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act, incitement to public violence, holding an unlawful gathering and two alternative charges, appeared in the Regional Court yesterday.

In an interview after the hearing Mr Brassey said he understood the man had died in a township fight on November 27.

The first of the accused to testify, Mr Thozamile

Maneli, told the court that on September 6 last year he had attended a SAAWU meeting in East London.

Afterwards, he had boarded a bus to Mdantsane. At the Mdantsane bus terminus Ciskei police had prevented passengers from alighting and had instructed the bus driver to take them to the charge office.

At the charge office the passengers were searched and a list of names taken.

NO SLOGANS

Under cross-examination Mr Maneli denied he had taken part in the meeting's proceedings. There had been singing and shouting of 'Amandla' at the meeting.

He also denied singing or shouting slogans on the bus while travelling to Mdantsane.

The bus driver, Mr C Pepani, said the unionists had sung on the bus but he could not remember hearing songs mentioning Mandela, a leopard, gunshots or that blood would flow.

He had also not seen any disturbances.

Mr Themelani Kenongo, said in evidence that the only song sung he could remember said 'SAAWU is difficult, it will confuse Charles Sebe.'

He had heard no slogans shouted such as 'Charles Sebe be killed,' 'Mandela is our leader,' 'Informers belong to them,' 'Up Mandela, down Ciskeian Government.'

(The trial continues today.)

ARGUS 19/1/82

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Miners' take-home pay

E. Post
AS at the end of last year some 15 000 Ciskeian and 35 000 Transkeian workers were employed on SA's gold mines — roughly some 35% of the mines' total black workforce.

Average take-home pay, said a Chamber spokesman this week, was R284 a month (which reflects a 1 300% increase since 1970). To this, he said, should be added free accommodation and food, valued at R96,50.

The Chamber's mines provided an opportunity for the repatriation of pay by their mineworkers (in the case of workers from Mozambique and Lesotho this was compulsory and fixed at 60% of the annual wage), and last year miners sent home a total of R305 million.

While it was difficult to estimate what proportion of this was sent to families in Transkei and Ciskei a figure of some

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R100 million may be realistic, the spokesman said. (From figures available it appeared that in 1978 workers from these areas sent home R19 million out of a total of R130 million).

Commenting on wages generally, the Chamber spokesman said the 1 300% increase in wages for unskilled workers had closed the gap between skilled and unskilled wages from some 21:1 in 1970 to 5,8:1 at present.

The average cash wage paid on the mines to unskilled workers, he said, compared favourably with the R268-a-month average wage in the country as a whole — particularly once the accommodation and food allowance was added to the cash wage.

By way of comparison in 1982 the average unskilled wage in manufacture was R342, in construction R268, and in retailing R179.

Homes of unionists, students searched

Argus Bureau
EAST LONDON. — The homes of several trade unionists and students were searched and documents confiscated in Ciskei at the weekend.

Lieutenant General Charles Sebe, head of security, confirmed that a number of homes had been searched in "a normal law enforcement raid by the combined forces".

One man had been held for theft.

Two of the people whose homes were raided, Mr D Sifingo and Miss G Botha, said their homes were surrounded by soldiers and some documents had been confiscated.

Mr Stage Cuntu, an employee of the Dependents' Conference, said a truckload of soldiers and police in two cars ar-

rived at his home. Six policemen had searched his house but nothing had been removed.

The home of the national vice president of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr Sisa Njikelana, was also searched.

Four students said their homes had also been searched and documents were removed.

Unisa degrees

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A total of 293 degrees — including five doctorates — have been awarded to students from the faculties of arts and theology at the University of South Africa's fourth graduation ceremony of the year in Pretoria.

Detainee handover to Ciskei 'possible'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday it was possible a person held by the SA Police could be handed over to Ciskeian police.

Good relations existed between the two police forces and an exchange of detainees was possible in terms of "normal process of law".

He was replying to questions by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands), who asked if a trade unionist currently detained in Ciskei, Mr Tandi Madikane, could have been transferred there by the SAP.

Mr Madikane was arrested by the SAP at his home on April 25 and was charged with intimidation and malicious damage to property.

Mr Le Grange said he was not aware of Mr Madikane's whereabouts currently, but would investigate the matter and inform Dr Boraine.

13 MAY 1983

D. DISPATCH

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Unions to protest at UIF transfers

EAST LONDON — Trade unionists will meet representatives of the East London chambers of commerce and industry today to discuss "workers' unhappiness" at the transfer of contributions from the South African Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) to UIF funds which have been established in Ciskei, Transkei and Venda.

The three independent states' UIF schemes came into operation on May 1 and the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, announced that contributions of contract

workers and commuters employed in South Africa would be transferred to the funds of the respective states.

A joint statement issued by the South African Allied Workers' Union, the General Workers' Union, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union, and the Media Workers' Association of South Africa yesterday said workers' reaction to the move had not been favourable, and they were against the transferring of UIF contributions.

The statement said the aim of today's meeting was to put the workers' feelings across to their employers in the light of a resolution passed at a mass meeting of workers on May 8.

Workers at the mass meeting also urged an "immediate suspension" of UIF deductions pending the outcome of a meeting which trade unionists hoped to have with Mr Botha. The statement said the five unions intended telegraphing a message to Mr Botha asking for a meeting with him. — DDR

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UIF: Unions and employers to meet

CAPE TIMES 13/5/83

By MARTINE BARKER
REPRESENTATIVES of five trade unions today meet East-London employers to discuss the recent implementation of the transfer of Unemployment Insurance Funds (UIF) from South Africa to Ciskei, Venda and Transkei.

At the beginning of May, contract and commuter workers who were cut off from the UIF as each homeland took "independence" began having contributions to the South African UIF deducted from their wages again.

The change from their previous participation in the UIF is that they will now have to return to their respective homelands if they want to claim benefits.

A statement released yesterday by the

General Workers Union, the South African Allied Workers Union, the Media Workers Association of South Africa, the African Food and Canning Workers Union and the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union said the transfer of funds had caused considerable reaction among workers.

The resolutions taken by workers at a mass meeting last weekend would be conveyed to East London employers through the representatives of the local chambers of industries and commerce at the meeting.

A telex to the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, proposing a meeting with a delegation of workers on the UIF issue is being prepared.

Botha to consider UIF talks

EAST LONDON — The Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, may consider a request from five unregistered unions for a meeting on unemployment insurance funds (UIFs), according to Mr Botha's private secretary.

The private secretary, Mr J. Niemand, told the unions in a telex that Mr Botha was unable to consider their request yesterday but would do so on Monday.

The unions — the South African Allied Workers' Union, the General Workers' Union, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, the Media Workers' Association of South Africa and the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union — had earlier sent a telex to Mr Botha asking for the meeting.

The unions said there was "worker unhappiness" with the transfer of contributions from South Africa's UIF to funds established in Ciskei, Transkei and Venda.

Representatives from the five unions met with representatives from the East London chambers of commerce and industry yesterday morning to discuss the issue.

In a statement issued after the meeting by the vice-president of Saawu,

Mr Sisa Njikelana, the unions said they had presented "several demands" to the business heads.

The statement said workers represented by the unions rejected the transfer of their UIF contributions to funds run in the national states.

It said the workers wanted this transferral suspended until the union leaders had spoken to Mr Botha about it. They also called for their previous contributions to UIFs to be refunded.

The statement said yesterday's talks were "frank and open" and that the business heads had expressed concern at the situation.

The business heads had stressed, however, that they were obliged to contribute to the UIFs, the statement said.

Mr Njikelana said later that there was "great hope" among the union representatives that the workers would be given a hearing by the Manpower Minister.

Neither the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr George Orsmond, nor the chairman of the Chamber of Industry, Mr David Saunders, could be contacted for comment. — DDR

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Cape Times 21/5/63

Ciskei worker plan 'barbaric'

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By PHILLIP
VAN NIEKERK
Labour Reporter

LOCAL trade unions have reacted with outrage to a statement by the Ciskei Minister of Manpower, Chief Lent Maqoma, that a form of disciplinary training based on military lines could be introduced for migrant workers who break their contracts.

Chief Maqoma told the Ciskei Parliament last week that the Ciskei Government wanted to discipline migrant workers who broke their contracts without valid reasons. He said labour was Ciskei's "black gold" and a main contributor to Ciskei's national income.

Sometimes contract workers did not fulfil their part of the bargain and either absconded or were lazy, he said.

He had discussed the plan with Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, Ciskei's head of State security, he said.

The head of the Cape Chamber of Industries, Mr Jack Roos, said relations between manage-

ment and contract workers were good and he was not aware of wholesale breaking of contracts. However, there were "no doubt good grounds for Chief Maqoma making such a statement".

Mr Roos said the disciplinary training would be a good thing if it would improve the efficiency of workers.

The general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr Jan Theron, said the statement referring to black gold could have been made by a slave trader. He called the proposal "barbaric".

The General Workers' Union said in a statement that the proposal would not help solve South Africa's industrial relations problems and that such repressive measures gave the lie to all the government's talk of reform.

"It highlights the way the bantustans are used by the South African Government to control the increasing strength of workers," he said.

Contract workers may be 'disciplined'

Ciskei plan barbaric say angry unions

21/5/83 (478) ROOM 106

Mall Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Ciskei's Minister of Manpower, Chief Lent Maqoma, has warned that Ciskei may introduce disciplinary training "based on military lines" for migrant workers who break their contracts — a statement trade unions have labelled "barbaric".

But the Cape Chamber of Industries says there are "no doubt good grounds" for Chief Maqoma's plan and says it would be "a good thing".

Chief Maqoma told the Ciskei Parliament recently that the Ciskei Government wanted to discipline migrant workers who broke their contract without valid reasons.

If implemented, the plan could lead to military-style camps for migrant workers who strike — or who simply leave their jobs because they are unhappy in them.

Chief Maqoma said labour was Cis-

kei's "black gold" and was one of the main contributors to Ciskei's national income.

In some instances, he said, contract workers did not fulfil their part of the bargain and either absconded after a few weeks or were "lazy".

He had had discussions with Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, Ciskei's head of state security, and "it is very likely that a form of disciplinary training based on military lines for those contract workers who break their contracts will be implemented in future".

Mr Jack Roos, director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, said relations between management and contract workers were good and he was not aware of wholesale breaking of contracts.

But he added that the breaking of a contract was "a serious thing to an employer" and that there were "no doubt good grounds for Chief Maqoma making such a statement".

Referring to the disciplinary training, Mr Roos said it would be a good thing if this form of training would improve the efficiency of workers.

But Mr Jan Theron, general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers Union, said Chief Maqoma had made a "barbaric" proposal.

He said the statement referring to "black gold" could have been made "by a slave trader".

He said the contract labour system was "oppressive" because it worked to benefit the employer and disadvantage the worker.

The General Workers Union said in a statement that the proposal would not help solve South Africa's industrial relations problems and that such repressive measures gave the lie to all the Government's talk of reform.

"It highlights the way in which the Bantustans are used by the South African Government to control the increasing strength of workers".

SS
May 22, 1983

SEBE'S

'PRISON'

106

22/5/83 City Press

ARMY

CP Correspondents

EAST LONDON — Ciskei is planning military-style punishment camps for migrant workers who break their contracts in South Africa.

In a bombshell announcement in the homeland's parliament, Manpower Minister Lent Maqoma said that in consultation with state security chief Charles Sebe he was planning to introduce "disciplinary training" for workers who returned early from their contracts.

"Contract-breaking Ciskeians are irresponsible and unpatriotic," Chief Maqoma told the homeland parliament. "They are breaking down bridges Ciskei is trying to build with Pretoria."

Our black gold

He said the homeland's 25 000 migrant workers in South Africa are Ciskei's main source of income.

"They're our black gold", he said.

Their estimated R37-million-a-year wages are the homeland's main source of income.

The announcement has been greeted with outrage by trade unionists.

It will rebound

National Mineworkers' Union secretary Cyril Ramaphosa, whose union's 25 000 members include a large number of migrant workers, warned: "We will use all the power at our disposal to fight the Sebe homeland if they do this to even one of our members."

Black Allied Miners' and Construction Workers' Union president Letsatsi Mosala warned: "The migrant workers will suffer, but this will rebound on the Ciskei government. It could have ugly repercussions."



o go to your head ... 18-year-old Nontsikelelo Tolashe (centre) walked off is Brandy title last week. Runner-up was Victoria Hoho, 16 (left) and Tha-5, who came third.

Tough bargaining test for key industries as showdowns loom

The agreement seems set to be signed on time, but the real crunch may come if and when talks begin. There could be few worse years to begin a new era of black mine wage negotiation. The Chamber, having settled on an 8% rise with white miners, is hardly likely to offer much more to black workers.

But last week's NUM statement implied that the union is likely to enter the talks with tough demands. It wants wage rises to compensate black miners not only for cost of living rises, but also for the backlog created in the decades in which the Chamber set wages on its own.

It has also compiled wide-ranging "non-economic priorities" — improved health and safety standards, increased training in non-craft jobs, disciplinary procedures and so on.

These include a threat to take employers to the industrial court for allegedly using black workers in jobs reserved for whites and not paying them accordingly.

In one sense, these demands



Labour Week

By

STEVEN FRIEDMAN

23/5/83 106 EOM

are not surprising. There is clearly a backlog of stored-up grievances among black miners and the advent of unions like NUM has raised their belief that these can now be remedied.

But will NUM push for many of these demands to be met now and thus risk an early confrontation with the Chamber? If so, it will face a stern test within a year of being formed which could end in an early setback.

And will the Chamber be willing to accommodate some grievances now in the interests of a long-term bargaining relationship with NUM? If not, the new era of labour reform on the mines could turn sour quickly.

So the credibility of both sides will be at stake.

CISKEI's war against the black workforce continues apace.

Now its Manpower Minister wants "disciplinary camps" run on military lines to be used against migrants who break their contracts "without good reason".

Free market theorists might have qualms about military detention camps as a punishment for people who don't like their jobs. Not so the Cape Chamber of Industries, whose director has more or less backed the move.

For its part, Pretoria has always denied charges that it is responsible for Ciskeian government actions.

But it must be convenient to have a "foreign government" which can always

be counted on to crack down on workers. And Pretoria might find it difficult to evade responsibility for the fact that Ciskei has only one export — migrant workers — and that this idea is presumably designed to make that export more attractive to potential buyers.

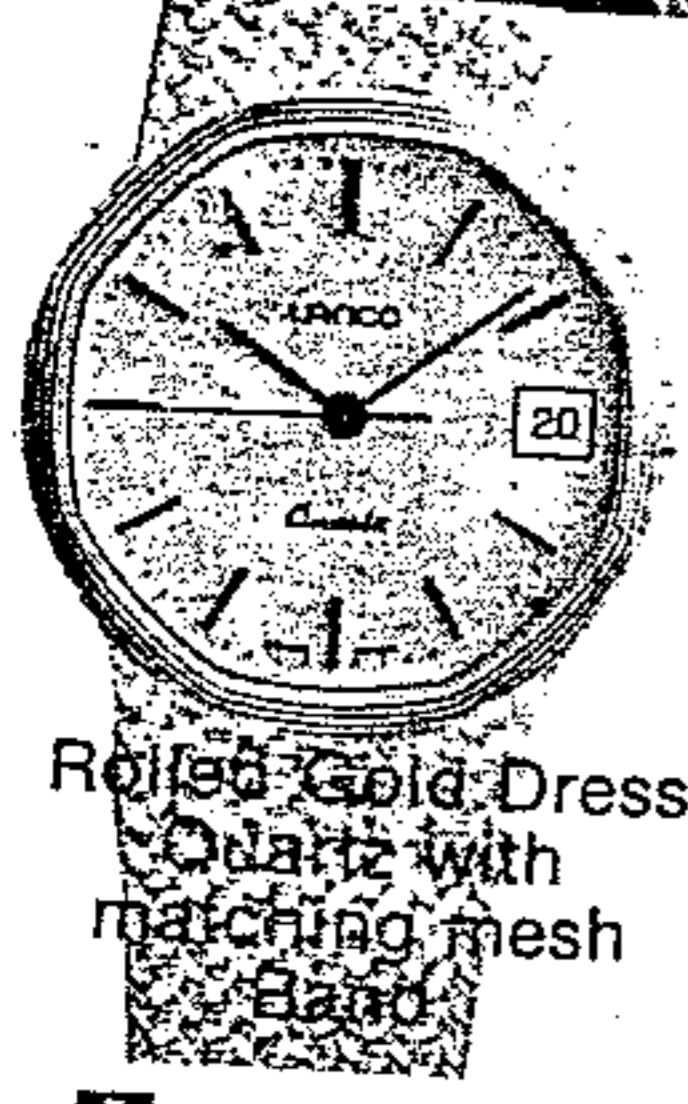
Punishment camps — Ciskei labour dilemma

106 City Press 5/6/83

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tell a winner
which he wears.



Roller Gold Dress
Quartz with
matching mesh
band

Mortimer Tiley Kenyon 6855

CP Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Ciskei government says it still has to decide whether to establish military-style punishment camps for migrant workers who break their contracts.

While the Ciskei government maintains it must do something about workers who give the Ciskei a bad name by breaking their contracts, it has attacked City Press for its report on the camps.

Chief Lent Maqoma, the Minister of Manpower, and Lieute-

nant-General Charles Sebe, head of security, described the report as "nonsense".

President Lennox Sebe said City Press is "notorious and shabby", saying Chief Mazoma's announcement that disciplinary training was being discussed had been distorted.

Abolished

In South Africa, the controversial Masters and Servants Act has been abolished but the Ciskei government wants to go further.

Chief Maqoma, in his reaction to the City Press report, made this clear.

"Are we expected to sit back and allow a few drunkards to influence employers in South Africa to the detriment

of thousands of conscientious workers?"

"My department is charged with finding employment for Ciskeians in another country and made the original statement as a warning to workers who persist in giving Ciskeian labour a bad name by not honouring their contracts.

"Ciskei faces a tremendous employment problem and my department is hard-pressed to find work for unskilled work-seekers.

"We are in competition with work-seekers from other national states, as well as those in South Africa, and employers can afford to be selective.

"A few bad apples are enough to prejudice the chances of hundreds of Ciskeians who are

only too willing to earn a living to keep the wolf from the door."

Chief Maqoma cited one example where 16 of 34 workers provided with jobs either deserted or were discharged. Consequently the company concerned was reluctant to draw labour from Ciskei again.

Scouts

"We try to build bridges with employers in South Africa and these are being broken by irresponsible and unpatriotic people."

He likened the suggested training to that of the discipline of the Boy Scouts, adding that rural people had to have some conception of discipline before they could work in cities.

Chief Maqoma also attacked the trade unions who condemned the plan for disciplining contract workers.

"Are the trade unions going to supply food parcels and blankets to hungry and cold families who are facing the bleak winter ahead? I challenge them to dip their hands in their coffers and come to the relief of the Ciskei," he said.

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No compulsion to move to Khayelitsha

ARGUS 21/6/83 106

By TOS WENTZEL
Political
Correspondent

THE Government intends settling blacks from Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu in the new township of Khayelitsha, but only as a long-term project and without compulsion.

This was confirmed today by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison.

He said it was clear that well-ordered and sound community development made it essential that the black people in the Peninsula should eventually be housed in one consolidated area.

It was therefore the Government's intention, in terms of long-term planning, to settle the black communities of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu in Khayelitsha.

With the development of the new township near Mitchell's Plain, the emphasis would be not only on the provision of hous-

ing but on community development so that the orderly and voluntary settlement there of the Peninsula's black community would become a reality.

It had to be clearly understood that housing in Khayelitsha could be provided only for those who qualified in terms of the Urban Areas Act of 1945. Housing would not be provided for those in the Peninsula illegally.

In an interview today, Dr Morrison emphasised this was a long-term project, and that people would not be compelled to move. For the present, no pressure would be applied on blacks to move to Khayelitsha, but some living in other areas had already applied to go there.

Strict

In areas such as Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga there had been only ad hoc, never proper, planning.

Influx control measures were being strictly applied, while the uncontrolled inflow of blacks

ARGUS 21/6/83 340

Urban Foundation 'gravely concerned'

Staff Reporter

THE Urban Foundation views with "grave concern" the statement by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison, that it is intended eventually to resettle all blacks from the existing townships in a consolidated development at Khayelitsha.

Mr J H Steyn, executive director of the Urban Foundation said today the statement had grave implications for the stability and content of many thousands of

black people in this part of the country.

"There are positive aspects of the new development at Khayelitsha which the foundation welcomes. Those could well be neutralised by the sense of insecurity which is an inevitable result of a threatened relocation.

"The Urban Foundation will study the Deputy Minister's statement, attempt to seek greater clarification on it and will comment in full in due course," Mr Steyn said.

was controlled as far as possible by the creation of work opportunities in Transkei, Ciskei and the Eastern Cape.

In 1981 there were 7 638 prosecutions in terms of influx regulations, 9 393 last year, and 2 081 between January and April.

The Government was convinced that the Western Cape should remain the traditional living and working place for the white and coloured communities.

Mr Ken Andrew, MP, the Opposition's chief spokesman on black affairs in the Western Cape, said today that Dr Morrison's statements would add to the insecurity of blacks living here.

Heartless

It was heartless and irresponsible of the Government to think they could shunt people round without ever reaching agreement with them.

People could hardly be expected to upgrade their properties when the threat of removal hung over them.

In the light of the department's record, black people or anyone else could not be expected to accept its reassurances at face value.

People had been let down time and again, and until blacks were properly involved in making decisions involving their livelihoods, no improvement could be expected, Mr Andrew said.

CAPE TOWN
22/7/83 * Th

2 union officials held in Ciskei

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The vice-president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Sisa Njikelana, and a fellow union official were detained yesterday after being stopped by Ciskeian police at a roadblock in Mdantsane.

A statement by a Saawu spokesman read: "About 8.30am, the SAAWU van in which Mr Njikelana and Saawu organizer Mr Bonile Tuluma were travelling, was stopped on the Qumza highway.

"Ciskeian policemen, among them a Ciskeian intelligence officer, searched the van thoroughly but nothing was found. After the search, they were detained."

A woman passenger travelling with the two officials was questioned by Ciskeian police and later released, the spokesman said.

The head of the Ciskei security police, Colonel Z Makhuzeni, could not be contacted last night.

Earlier, the Commissioner of the Ciskei Police, Brigadier L Madolo, had said the roadblocks were part of an exercise.

If it was decided to have a poll, he would be instructed to prepare for it.

The municipal ordinance also laid down that when the mayor was asked by a majority of the council, it might conduct a poll.

Workers will be hit by emergency

Labour Reporter
WORKERS living in Mdantsane will be severely affected by the state of emergency, according to two Cape

Town-based trade unions with large memberships in the Eastern Cape.

In an joint statement issued by the head offices of the Food and Canning

Workers' Union and the General Workers' Union, the unions condemned the imposition of a curfew as an "outrageous attempt to force workers

to use buses which they cannot afford.

"Workers will be unable to report for work on time and it will seriously hinder night-shift workers."

The unions said they expected the management of companies in East London to join them in condemning the curfew "in the strongest possible terms" and that the state of emergency had been declared, presumably, because efforts to force people to use the buses had been unsuccessful.

R1,5-m centre for Goodwood

Tygerberg Bureau

THE Goodwood Municipality is to build a community centre after postponing it for several years for financial reasons.

The Town Clerk, Mr J R de Villiers, said today: "There comes a time when you just have to do a thing."

That time was now because costs were escalating and the plans had been drawn up three years ago.

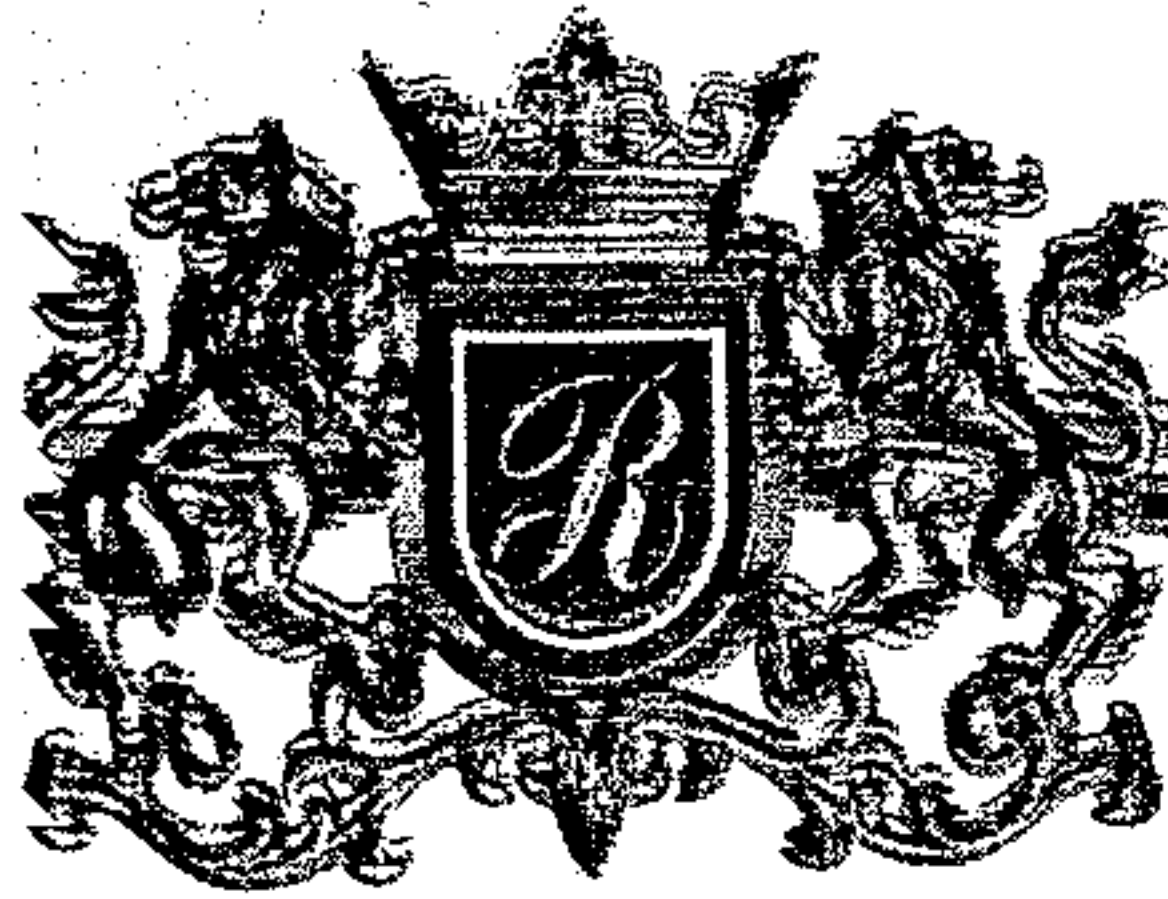
TWO HALLS

The centre will cost R1,5-million, but about R100 000 is being saved because it is being built departmentally.

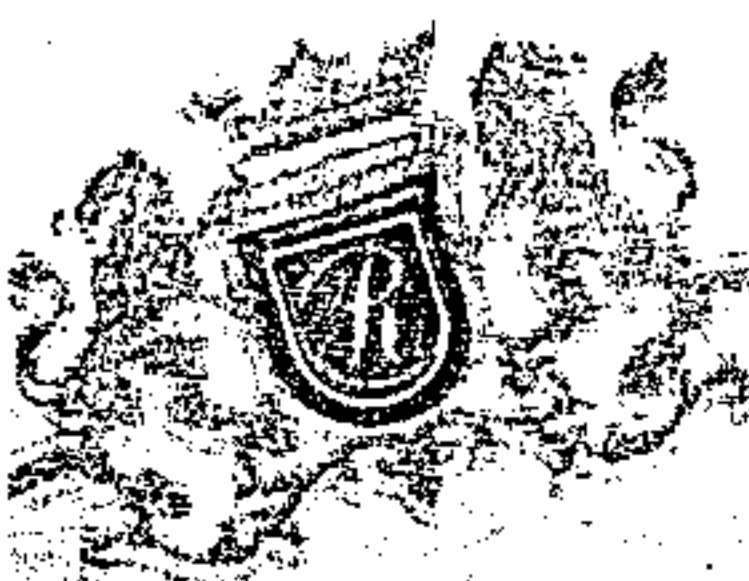
It will have two halls, to seat a total of 800 people, and should be completed by June next year.

It is to be built at B J van Rensburg Park, between the library and J G Meiring High School.

Up to now, Goodwood's white population of 30 000 has had to use the Milton Sports Club hall or halls in other municipal areas for functions.



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Minister tells of in-fighting

Political Reporter
OFFICIALS of the Department of Co-operation and Development were not co-operating with the commission responsible for the consolidation of black areas because they "hate" the commission, according to the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Hennie van der Walt.

Mr Van der Walt's evidence on the strained relations between the two government bodies was made to the parliamentary select committee which this week cleared him of gaining personally from discussions on casino rights in Kangwane and Kwandebile.

His remarks were described yesterday as "disturbing" by the Progressive Federal Party MP for Berea, Mr Ray Swart, who sat on the select committee. Drawn daggers, he said, did not bode well for the smooth running of the department.

Asked to comment on Mr Van der Walt's statements at a press confer-

ence yesterday, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof said differences of opinion within such a large department were inevitable.

Highlighting the evidence in a newspaper editorial yesterday, the National Party mouthpiece, the Burger, said: "There must be a large screw loose somewhere if a department which is so concerned about the interests of black people, then reacts in this way to a commission which is trying to promote those interests."

Mr Van der Walt's statements came hard on the heels of criticism that some officials in the department were unhappy about the spirit behind the application of government policy.

A reshuffle took place in the department.

The Burger editorial concluded: "If these corrective measures have not been put into operation yet, hopefully it will be done soon."

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October trial for Mrs Sisulu

HANNESBURG. — Mrs Albertina Sisulu will stand trial from October 17 in the Krugersdorp regional court for allegedly taking part in African National Congress activities.

Appearing in a crowded Johannesburg regional court yesterday, 66-year-old Mrs Sisulu — wife of the late ANC leader Walter Sisulu — and 25-year-old Thami Mali of Soweto were told the trial would begin on October 17 and continue uninterrupted to the end of the case.

They have been charged under the old Suppression of Communism Act of 1950 which means the alleged offences were committed while Mrs Sisulu was still banned.

Mrs Sisulu, who was arrested on August 5, has since been elected Transvaal president of the United Democratic Front.

Mrs Sisulu and Mr Mali have been in custody since their arrest following an order from the Attorney-General of the Transvaal not to grant them bail.

Cape Times 18/8/83

4 trade union men detained

(128) (139) (145) (146) (106)

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Four trade unionists were taken from their offices here yesterday and detained by South African Police.

They are the branch secretary of the South African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr N Norushe, the general secretary of the union, Mr David Tandani, the organizer of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Boyce Melitafa, and the branch secretary of Saawu, Mr Yure Mdyogolo, all of Mdantsane.

A spokesman at their offices said the officials were taken from their offices by members of the security police yesterday afternoon.

The head of the security police here, Colonel A P van der Merwe, said he knew about the matter and further details would be obtainable today.

A number of Saawu officials are being held

in detention in Ciskei.

In Cape Town, the General Workers' Union (GWU) and the SAFCWU expressed "outrage" and "shock" at the arrest of the men, two of whom have been detained by South African and Ciskeian security police before.

Mr David Lewis, general secretary of the GWU, said: "The South African Police are clearly looking for scapegoats for the upheavals in the Ciskei. Seeing the Ciskei authorities are no longer able to control the situation, their superiors are taking a hand."

The president of the SAFCWU, Mr L A Noko, said the arrests would "greatly aggravate an already tense situation" and that trade unions had "once again been victimized for a situation of the government's making".

• The former acting president of the Media Workers Association of

South Africa (MWASA), Mr Charles Ngakula, 40, was detained yesterday by the Ciskei security police.

The head of the security police, Colonel Z Makuzeni, confirmed the detention. Colonel Makuzeni said Mr Ngakula was detained under Section 26 of the National Security Act. The act provides for indefinite detention.

Colonel Makuzeni also confirmed the detention of three former Mdantsane councillors — Mr M Maqosha, Mr D Qabaka and Mr N Nkohla.

• An advocate and an attorney from Johannesburg have been barred from entering Mdantsane for 60 days by Ciskei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier L B Madolo.

This was confirmed yesterday by the police liaison officer, Major G A Ngaki, who said the order had been issued in terms of the National Security Act.

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Cape Times 18/8/83

School exams brought forward

Education Reporter

THIRD-TERM examinations in coloured schools — due to begin in September — have in most cases been brought forward to this week.

The press liaison officer for the Directorate of Coloured Education, Mr N Eales, yesterday

denied teachers and pupils had only been informed of the move this week, saying a decision to allow early exams had been taken last term.

Parents, pupils and teachers have suggested that the move may in some way be connected with the boycott of

Cape Times 18/8/83

Pupils plan to boost boycott in 'action day'

By MARTINE BARKER Education Reporter

MOST coloured high school pupils in Cape Town are expected to hold a "day of action" today in a demonstration of sympathy with the boycotting pupils of Moutview Senior Secondary School in Hanover Park.

Students at the University of Western Cape and the Peninsula Technikon have also indicated they would support the "day of action".

SRC representatives from 25 coloured high schools in the Peninsula decided on the action at a meeting on Monday and confirmed this deci-

pending and face possible expulsion. The pupils have demanded, as well as the reinstatement of all 16 disciplined pupils, that the school principal, Mr P Snyders, be transferred.

The Directorate of Coloured Education has said categorically it will "not be held to ransom by these children" and *will not transfer Mr Snyders.*

Support

• The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) has expressed its support of the Moutview pupils and their demands.

A statement issued by a spokesman for the

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LABOUR
CAPE TIMES 1/8/83

Boraine warns on detentions

Political Staff

THE arbitrary detention of four leading East London trade unionists by the South African Police was tantamount to "putting a match to a powder keg", the PFP's labour spokesman, Dr Alex Boraine, said yesterday.

In a statement from Cape Town he called on the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to visit the East London area "without delay".

'Provocative'

The detention of the four unionists was a "highly provocative act in a very sensitive situation" and the ministers should visit the area and attempt to bring calm and peace to the tense atmosphere there.

"It is inevitable that thousands of black workers, without whom industry and commerce in East London will come to a standstill, will be directly affected by this harassment."

'Dangerous mood'

Dr Boraine said it was clear from recent developments that the situation in Ciskei continued to deteriorate, and could rightly be described as a "powder keg".

"The deaths and violence and arson continues apace in Mdantsane

and the township is in a dangerous mood.

"The utmost sensitivity and understanding are called for from all sides and the SAP have not helped the situation at all."

Govt 'creation'

If calm and peace were to return to the area, the immediate release of all those in detention was essential.

It was also necessary to ensure that workers were not intimidated and were given the chance to choose which form of transport they wished to use to get to work.

"The Ciskei is a creation of the South African Government and there is every indication that it has turned very sour indeed.

'Normality'

"But the urgent requirement is to restore normality, and this cannot be achieved by victimization and detention of trade union leaders."

The unionists detained by the police on Wednesday are the organizer and branch secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr Boyce Melitafa and Mr Yure Mdyogolo, and the branch secretary and general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr B Norushe and Mr David Tandani.

ARGUS 17/8/83

SA hands over 4 unionists to Ciskei

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON — Four leading trade unionists detained here on Wednesday have been handed over to Ciskei police.

Mr Bonisile Norushe, secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr David Thandani, secretary of the General Workers' Union, Mr Boyce Melitafa, organiser of the South African Allied Workers' Union and Mr Yure Mdyogolo, secretary of SAAWU, were detained by South African Security Police.

Head of Ciskei's security, Colonel Z Makhuzeni, confirmed yesterday that the four unionists were now being held in Ciskei under Section 26 of the National Security Act.

He refused to say whether Ciskei had requested the South African Security Police to hold the unionists.

At a Press conference on Tuesday, President Lennox Sebe charged SAAWU with organising a bus boycott.

The boycott is now in its fifth week.

As from today, bus fares have been reduced by 50 percent of the increase implemented over a month ago.

Indications are, however, that workers will continue to boycott the bus service in spite of the reduction in fares which Chief Sebe said had been made possible by imminent fuel price reduction.

106 ~~106~~
Move ~~301~~
to halt
Ciskei ²⁰¹⁴
ban on ^{9/9/83}
union

By ANTON HARBER

ELEVEN independent trade unions and union federations representing well over 250 000 workers will discuss what action they can take to prevent Ciskei's banning of the SA Allied Workers' Union (SAAWU) from taking effect.

The unions — including the Federation of SA Trade Unions (FOSATU) and the Council of Unions of SA (CUSA) — issued a joint statement yesterday deploring "in the strongest terms" the banning of SAAWU by the Ciskei authorities.

The statement said the banning was the most serious attack on the trade union movement since the banning of union leaders in 1976. Never before has a workers' organisation itself been declared illegal.

"Neither the SA Government nor employers should think they can distance themselves from these actions. The complicity of the SA Government is clearly shown by the SAP arresting our officials and handing them over to the Ciskei.

"There can be no talk of reform in the labour laws and the constitution while worker organisations are suppressed.

"We reject utterly the explanation by the Ciskei 'Government' that SAAWU engages in activities which endanger national or public safety.

"The facts are that the people of Mdantsane are boycotting buses because the bus company, partly owned by the Ciskei 'Government', is profiteering at their expense."

The "people are more determined than ever to continue the boycott," the statement said.

15/9/83 (106)
Ciskei
nursing
D. Raphael
pay rises

EAST LONDON —
Nurses employed by the Ciskei Government — who have not received their increases due since last October — would get them from the end of this month, the Director General for Health and Welfare, Dr Leslie Mzimba, said yesterday.

But the increases would be made available in three phases Dr Mzimba added.

He said there had been problems with effecting the increases and these had now been ironed out. He did not say what they were.

Dr Mzimba said the first phase would be adjustment of salaries to new levels from the end of September.

At the end of October the nursing staff would receive back-pay dated from March to August, 1983.

The third phase would be effected at the end of November when they would be paid increments covering the time from November, 1982 to February, 1983, Dr Mzimba said.— DDR

2 000 attend anti-Ciskei weekend rally

Labour Reporter

GUNS and brutality would not kill the spirit of the people who had been boycotting buses in Mdantsane for almost three months, Mr Robert Gqweta of the SA Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), told an anti-Ciskei rally in Hanover Park yesterday.

About 2 000 people packed the hall to hear speakers condemn the "ongoing atrocities" in the Ciskei, where a number of people have been detained and allegedly tortured and killed by the Ciskei Government in the wake of the bus boycott.

Cheering

The rally was organized jointly by the United Democratic Front, the General Workers' Union (GWU) and the Cape Town Municipal Workers' Association.

A plea by Mr Moses Mobotwa, an executive member of the GWU, for the "brutality to stop immediately" was greeted by loud clapping and cheering.

Mr Gqweta — the brother of Mr Thozamile Gqweta, Saawu's president, who has been in hiding for several months — outlined the course of events since the boycott began.

He said there would be negotiation with the bus company only when the Ciskei Government released the elected leaders of the people being held in detention.

Mr Gqweta said:

● Mdantsane residents had decided to boycott the buses as they could not afford the fare increase of 25 percent. However, trouble began only when a number of people involved in the boycott were detained.

● People had been chased off trains, beaten, shot and arrested by Ciskei police, army and vigilantes brought in from the rural areas.

● Many people had been held for days at the Sisa Dukashe sports stadium, where they had been tortured and women had been raped. Some men had been tied up with ropes and hung by their hands for days.

● Schoolchildren had been taken away in army trucks and forced to sing: "We like Sebe. We no longer want to burn our schools."

Dog food

● Apart from the banning of Saawu in the Ciskei, six trade unionists had been arrested by the South African security police and handed over to the Ciskei police.

● There were door-to-door raids in Mdantsane every day and Saawu members were being beaten.

● It was impossible to estimate how many people had been killed or were still in detention. People who had been released said they had been forced to eat dog-food pellets while in detention.

● 400 people had been detained at unit eight in Mdantsane in one swoop last week after petrol-bombs had been thrown at the homes of Ciskei officials.

Police denial

● On Friday the Ciskei Government denied reports of police brutality at Sisa Dukashe Stadium and said "criminal elements have been acting under the camouflage of vigilantes who had been assisting the police".

Major G A Ngaki, police liaison officer for the Ciskei police, said: "I know these allegations have been flying around, and I deny them."

Crackdown on unions forecast

Staff Reporter

THE banning of Saawu in the Ciskei and the recommendation by Tucsas that unregistered trade unions be closed down were a forerunner to government action against the labour movements, the president of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (MWASA), Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, said at the weekend.

Addressing Mwasa's third national congress in Cape Town at the weekend, Mr Sisulu said the "South Africa Government and its bantustan satellites have embarked on a pogrom against the labour movement in the country".

Mr Sisulu said that what might today seem

un-coordinated actions by the government and its proxies were a planned systematic process that sought to confuse the masses and neutralize the revolutionary effort.

"Some of these actions seem isolated and unconnected, but they are in fact part of a higher strategy of oppression.

"The banning of Saawu in Ciskei is the prime example of this pogrom, masterminded by the South African security police and their cousins, the NIS, that is about to be unleashed against our organizations.

"It is as a consequence of this, that today we have the notorious constitutional

proposals and the Black Local Authorities Act. What are the constitutional proposals worth? What is the Black Local Authorities Act worth? They are worth nothing and we reject them out of hand.

'Excluded'

"There are those who say we must reject the constitutional proposals because they exclude Africans. The constitutional proposals do not exclude Africans only, they exclude everybody of whatever colour except P W Botha and the NP.

"Those who advance the senile argument that the proposals must be rejected because they exclude Africans must then go on to say we must fight for the inclusion of Africans in the proposals, in which they do not want to be included.

"We want a true democratic process that will select the 'true' leaders of our people and the 'true' government of the people under a 'true' system of government."

(Report by R L Morris, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

UK Gov

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government was shaken yesterday by a report claiming that the party had been infiltrated by extreme right-wing, racist and anti-semitic groups.

The Young Conservatives, the youth wing of the party, have spent more than a year investigating the infiltration of the party.

Their report expresses concern that a number of Conservative MPs are closely linked to racist groups, particularly the pro-apartheid and neo-Nazi National Front.

The report is a serious problem for Thatcher and her government, a setback immediately before the anniversary of the Conservative Party's founding in this week.

The Young Conservatives have named a number of MPs, officials and parliamentarians in their report as cases of infiltration.

The investigation is continuing but the report so far has suggested a link with African link.

The Conservative press spokesman Arthur William

Children hurt by falling post

Staff Reporter

THREE Manenberg children were injured yesterday afternoon when a post of bricks and concrete fell on them while they were playing at the construction site of a new maisonette.

The children, Denzil Jacobs, 10, Jena Anders, 13, and Charles Morris, 10, were all taken to Grootte Schuur Hospital with slight injuries.

Denzil's mother, Mrs Sandra Jacobs, said there had been similar cases in the past at construction sites around Manenberg.

She said the children had nowhere else to play and were forced to play in the buildings.

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

Filet of Sole Miramar R9,95

Zigeuner Schnitzel with Spätzle R9,95

Semi Freddo R1,95

GST EXCL.



EUROPA RESTAURANT

78 REGENT ROAD, SEA POINT
PH 49.2820 FOR RESERVATIONS

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Mugabe threat to seize farms

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has threatened to seize white-owned farms if Britain cuts aid to Zimbabwe.

In his third public outburst against Britain in a fortnight, he told rural peasants at a political rally north-east of here that "we will just take that land and not pay for it" if Britain stopped giving money to buy land for resettlement.



English cricket "rebels" Graham and Gooch were wives Bren and Clair. Gooch and Gooch are Cup match at Ne

We fit the Best
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money can buy.



Koevoet: C of fighters'

RUNDU. — Field operatives of the special police counter-insurgency unit Koevoet were extremely loyal to one an-

cialists extermination. According to a detachment, detach Koevoet roa

CAPE TIMES 10/10/83

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CAPE Times
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Mwasa rejects new deal

Staff Reporter

RESOLUTIONS passed at the third national congress of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) in the City at the weekend rejected the constitutional proposals and condemned the banning of the South African Allied Workers' Union in Ciskei.

A resolution was also passed condemning the clash between East Rand Administration Board officials and squatters, clergymen and journalists last Tuesday.

In a statement released yesterday, Mwasa said:

"Whereas Mwasa believes the establishment of a democratic system would be the best political solution for South Africa, that such a system would pave the way for a progressive government for the country, and that Mwasa believes that the National Party government policy propagates a system which frustrates all efforts designed to achieve the equality of all citizens in South Africa; and that whereas the New Constitution Bill and the Koornhof Bills seek to entrench the National Party government's policy of racial separation based on a Population Registration Act, therefore we present at the third annual congress of Mwasa re-

ject in toto and will actively oppose the Constitution and Koornhof Bills of the National Party."

The congress passed a further resolution: "Having noted with anger and dismay the recent actions of the officials of the East Rand Administration Board (ERAB)... we hereby resolve to condemn the savagery of the assaults on squatters, clergymen and journalists by officials of Erab; condemn the system of forced removal which led to the 'squatter problem' in the first instance...

"We further resolve to continue with our work undaunted by intimidatory action by government officials and also to assist in the squatter 'problem'."

'Salute the people'

"This third national congress of Mwasa noting: That our people in the Border region are suffering continuous harassment under the so-called Ciskeian government; that this government does not have the support of the people; that the true representative organization of the workers, SAAWU, has been banned by the Sebe regime, hereby resolve to salute the people of the border region on their courageous stand against Sebe's puppet regime."

(Report by R L Morris, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

East London appeal for free trade zone

ARGUS 29/11/83

By BARBARA HART
Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON

Business and industry here have asked for foreign help in their bid to create South Africa's first free trade zone against a background of concern that up to 90 percent of employable black people in the region are out of work.

A Cabinet Minister has been asked to approach experts in Taiwan for advice — a fourth free trade zone is currently being built there at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Businessmen and industrialists here are studying the feasibility of establishing the zone on a 50-ha site close to the harbour.

Boost

A free trade zone is seen as at least part of the revolutionary growth needed to boost employment and development in the region.

No accurate statistics are available on the number of people out of work here, but some ob-

servers believe that up to 90 percent of employable blacks are jobless.

Mr Errol Spring, East London's Mayor and chairman of the Border and Metropolitan Development Corporation, says: "I believe that 90 percent of people who should be working are not working."

Magnet

The metropolitan area's industry and commerce is a magnet for work-seekers from nearby Transkei and Ciskei. Unemployment in Ciskei has been estimated as high as 35 percent of the economically active population. Last year a Ciskei Government Minister said that 130 000 people were out of work at the time and the figure would increase annually.

One estimate from a management source in the area put unemployment in the vast city of Mdantsane alone as nearly 50 000 people.

Dr Dawie de Villiers, the South African Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, recently passed on to experts in Taiwan a Chamber of

Commerce request for advice.

Industrialists in a free trade zone would be able to import raw materials duty free and manufacture, assemble and export products duty free.

Bad news for consumers is that the area would not be a free port. Goods manufactured in the zone would be "exported" into South Africa and would carry usual import duties.

Should the zone be established — it would require Government approval and aid — it would attract industrialists "as they won't have to pay duty and they, in turn, would provide jobs", says Mr Donald Card, a member of the East London City Council holding the finance portfolio.

Ideal location

"We've got to find the ways and means to get industry developing above the normal five percent growth — five percent growth will never cater for unemployment in the area," Mr Card says.

"We need revolutionary growth. Even the establishment of a zone won't solve the whole problem, but it will go a long way to doing so."

The secretary of the East London Chamber of Commerce, Mr Jock Allison, believes that East London is the ideal location for a free trade zone.

"We have the labour and land ready near the harbour. About 200 industries could be established there."

Customs, excise

"A zone has to be close to a harbour as goods have to be transported between the harbour and the zone. Control has to be maintained by customs and excise."

Mr Allison says a 1979 report on Export Processing Zones (similar to free trade zones) by a Stellenbosch University researcher, recommended the creation of EPZs at East London, Richard's Bay and Atlantis were recommended as suitable locations.

Mr Allison believes East London has greater advantages than Richard's Bay or Atlantis.

Feasibility study

He, too, emphasised that goods manufactured in the zone could not be exported into South Africa duty free.

"Local South African manufacturers could not be undercut if goods were exported to South Africa because duty would have to be paid."

A feasibility study is being conducted under the auspices of the Border and Metropolitan Development Corporation and is likely to be completed early next year.

"We'll approach the Government when the study is complete," Mr Spring said.

Mr Card believes that East London deserves a free trade zone. "We were given the best decentralisation concessions so the Government must realise we need more attention than the rest of the country."