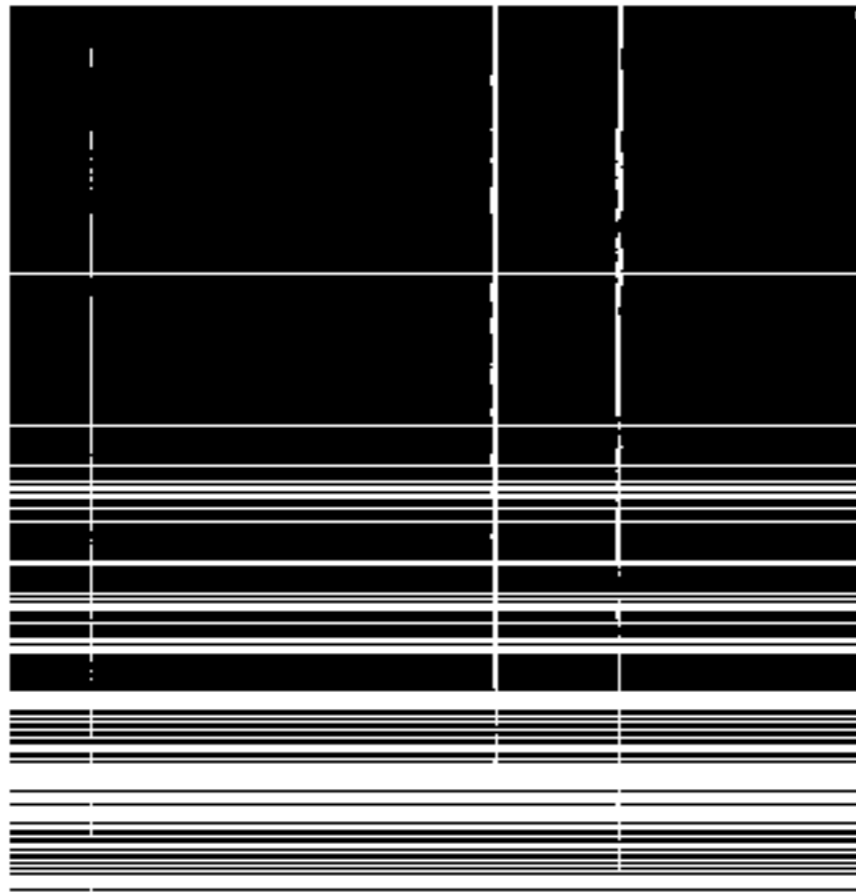


HOMELANDS — KWAZULU

LABOUR

1975 — 1978

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... month more (R409).

F.M. 12/12/75

That in the recent Newcastle bus boycott, the Bantu Investment Corporation's Trans Tugela Transport (which had earlier taken over the bus company and hiked the fares heftily) put out a leaflet to explain how inflation was affecting the company?

(1) 107  
(2) 313  
(3) 40



It depicted a dinosaur swallowing buses and a bag of money. But the leaflet backfired. The commuters interpreted the dinosaur to mean the company: "They have taken our buses, our money, and now the BIC is going to swallow us."



Chief Buthelezi

# Inkatha meeting to discuss Zulu crisis

107

Own Correspondent

**DURBAN.**—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi announced at the weekend that he had called a meeting of the national council of Inkatha, the liberation movement, for January 15 when, observers believe, the constitutional crisis presented by the formation of the Zulu king's political party will be one of the major issues on the agenda.

At the same time he revealed that his Government had officially reported to the security branch about a meeting at Indaleni, near Richmond, where plans were finalized for King Goodwill's party.

Mr A Collenbrander, KwaZulu's Director of Justice, informed Colonel J. G. Dreyer, head of the security branch in Maritzburg, that a number of Whites had been reported at the meeting, and that several KwaZulu Government cars had been seen parked outside the building in which the meeting took place.

Obviously referring to the Improper Interference Act, Chief Buthelezi said the meeting was "highly irregular" in his opinion.

Colonel Dreyer could not be reached for comment yesterday.

The chief pointed out again that the king's emergence as a politician was contrary to the letter and the spirit of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly's constitution which forbids the king to participate in politics.

A Zulu, who attended the celebrations at Nongoma last week to mark the king's fourth year as Paramount Chief, said that a White Iscor official had been publicly thanked for collecting money for the king's anniversary.

Prince Clement Zulu, an old opponent of Chief Buthelezi and one of the king's closest advisers, is employed at Iscor near Newcastle.

According to sources close to the KwaZulu Government, so much money was collected that a surplus running into thousands of rands remained.

# Buthelezi Upset Over closure

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday deplored the Government's decision to close Durban's medical school to Africans.

The KwaZulu Government has made representations to Pretoria when Garankuwa, in Bophuthatswana, was first mooted as a medical school for Africans.

The Zulu Cabinet said it was willing to accept the establishment of a Black medical faculty near Pretoria as long as the Durban faculty was not abolished.

Zulus, under King Cyprian, contributed money toward the establishment of the medical faculty in Durban. It was understood at the time that the faculty would be for Africans only.

Chief Buthelezi said that as long ago as 1963, while visiting Sweden, he had appealed to doctors to work among Africans. He made a similar appeal in Holland earlier this year.

"Even when I went to Black Africa I asked my hosts to help with the education of our children. Through this help I have been able to send many Africans, not just Zulus, to African and American universities for courses ranging from business administration to medicine."

The Durban medical faculty was regarded by Zulus as being part of their whole educational trust and its closure would be a tragedy for the nation. "We simply cannot afford the elimination of any more educational institutions," said Chief Buthelezi.

1. 107

~~2. 206~~

# Chief STAR to allow 20/1/76 use of 'dompas'

Own Correspondent

NONGOMA — In a surprise change of policy yesterday, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi announced he would call for an amendment to the kwaZulu constitution in May to permit the use of reference books for the registration of voters.

In the past, the kwaZulu Government has rejected the use of reference books — the "dompas" that all Africans are required to carry as a means of registering Zulu voters.

Now in a complete about turn Chief Buthelezi, kwaZulu's chief executive councillor, told members attending the special one-day session of the Legislative Assembly that he would propose an amendment at the May session of the assembly to permit those Zulus without certificates to use their reference books to register as voters.

He said he was tired of attacks which accused either himself or his government of obstructing the holding of the elections in kwaZulu.

### KING SIGNS

In another dramatic climax to the kwaZulu constitutional crisis last night, the Zulu King, Paramount Chief Goodwill Zwelethini, publicly signed a document declaring that in future he would remain above politics.

Earlier, Chief Buthelezi told the legislative assembly that he was tired of "this hardy annual — the King's thirst for executive power." It had to be settled once and for all, he said.

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20/1/76

# SA drags king into politics, say Zulus

By STEVE KGAME  
**NONGOMA** — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Executive of KwaZulu, yesterday made a scathing attack on Pretoria and some members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly for dragging the King of the Zulus, King Goodwill Zwelithini into politics.

The KwaZulu Legislative Assembly met yesterday and warned members of the Bureau for State Security (BOSS) and Security Police not to interfere in Zulu politics.

At yesterday's meeting Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo and Mr S. Goqo,

both members of the Legislative Assembly, came under heavy fire for inviting the King to a political party meeting to discuss the formation of an opposition party.

In the KwaZulu constitution the King is a constitutional monarch above politics.

Chief Buthelezi told the House that at the national conference of the Inkatha — the highest policy-making body for KwaZulu — a resolution was taken that the King should observe protocol as far as his involvement in constitutional matters were con-

cerned.

Some of the resolutions tabled before the Legislative Assembly were:

- That the KwaZulu Government should vote adequate funds to consolidate the security services to counteract Security Police and BOSS activities among the Zulus.
- That "involvement" of the South African Government through the Security Police, the Department of Information, the SABC and BOSS in the formation of opposing parties whose aim was to destroy the institution of monarchy, be condemned.

- That the detention of prominent members of Inkatha was a danger to racial peace and that it be brought to the notice of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.
- That military training be established to assist the Zulu police in case of trouble — at present the KwaZulu Government depends on the protection of South African forces.
- That the Zulu nation's primary objective was to be free from bondage so there can be no argument and division, therefore there was no need for the formation of parties.

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# Homeland STAR land-buy 20/1/76 held up

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — The Government's final plan for the consolidation of kwaZulu is at least 15 years from completion and all new offers for the purchase of land have been suspended, says the Natal Agricultural Union (NAU).

The NAU estimates that, at the present rate of purchase of land from farmers for the consolidation, it would take more than 15 years to buy the outstanding quota.

The NAU recently had discussions with the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr. Raubenheimer, and the Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood, according to a report in the latest issue of the NAU official newspaper, Naunlu.

## DISRUPTION

Mr. Horwood told the NAU that, in spite of spending R55-million over six months in the past year — more than ever before — it was inevitable that State expenditure had to be cut because of current economic problems.

Mr. Raubenheimer said new offers for land had been temporarily suspended but present priorities would be retained as soon as money was available for new offers.

He said he was aware of the disruption to farmers and problems caused by the temporary suspension of new offers. Only the Minister of Finance could help regarding the availability of further funds.

# Zulus need money, incentive

STAR 10/1/76

The Star Bureau  
LONDON — Lack of equipment and money is one reason why the Zulus and other Africans are bad farmers, but a more telling factor is lack of incentive and desire to do better.

This is the opinion of Jerome Caminada, former Foreign Editor of The Times, who is now visiting the South African homelands.

In a report from Durban, he says he has just travelled several hundred kilometres along roads in KwaZulu and seen evidence again and again of poor use of land.

"It is not a question of Whites having the best land and Africans inferior land, but one of the contrasting use of similar land," he writes.

Frequently as he travelled he saw "White" land on one side of the road, and "Black" land on the other.

"The difference is unmistakable — on the White side, prosper sugar cane or banana plants or maize, on the other there are stunted crops, or just thorn bush and cactus or tired-looking grazing land."

Nor are the homelands crowded,

says Caminada, for he saw great spaces rolling away on all sides.

Noting that by tradition the land belongs collectively to the tribe and the chief allocates it to the individual who has no title to it, Caminada says that women are showing more interest in better land use than the men.

They may want to plant and tend more crops, and limit the cattle and goats grazing, "but the chief and other members of the tribe, so the apologists say, will soon show their displeasure — through witchcraft if need be."



# Police action worry for Inkatha man

NM

23/1/78

African Affairs Reporter

THE REV. S. A. Khumalo, Weenen chairman of the Black liberation movement, Inkatha, said yesterday he was concerned about Security Police activities. They have occasionally examined the movement's minutes.

But Colonel J. C. Dreyer, head of the Security Branch of the Natal Inland Division, said yesterday he had no knowledge of any of his men scrutinizing Inkatha's minutes.

"I don't see any reason for it. As far as we are concerned Inkatha is a legal movement in which we have no interest.

"The people we have detained for questioning are detained for other reasons. Some of them might be members of Inkatha, but that does not interest us. We won't even question them about Inkatha," he said.

Members of Inkatha in Weenen said an African member of the Special Branch from Ladysmith read the minutes twice last year.

Mr. Khumalo said the minutes were the property of Inkatha's head office and no authority for non-members had been given to have them examined.

Mr. Johannes Sosibo, local secretary of the movement, confirmed the minutes had been scrutinised by a member of the Special Branch.

Inkatha members in the area said they were puzzled by the actions of a local minister of religion who had been seen taking car registration numbers of people who attended the meetings.

At the meeting of Inkatha's central committee in Nongoma last week, Chief Buthelezi of KwaZulu said he was alarmed by the number of Inkatha members who had been detained by Security Police.

The Chief said many Zulus suspected some members had been imprisoned as part of an intimidation campaign.

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(2) STZ - Defacto



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②

# Helen talks up for 5/2/76 Zulu women

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY. — The UP and PRP yesterday urged the Government to review the position of African women in Natal who are subjected to the so-called Natal Code of 1896.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PRP Houghton, said the code placed Zulu women under the guardianship of a husband, son or brother in perpetuity. It meant that an African woman in Soweto might have to seek out someone she had possibly never heard of.

She thought it a joke that the Government was reluctant to interfere, considering the extent it did interfere in African life in general.

Mr F. W. de Klerk, NP Vereeniging, said opposition parties claimed to speak on behalf of others as if they had a mandate.

"Now it is the Zulu women," he said. "The Black man is perfectly capable of handling any such matter with the Government."

Mrs Suzman: "There are no Black men here to talk for themselves."

(1) 107  
2 242

# Poverty is danger — Gatsha

ISITHEBE — The poverty of black South Africans and their denial of a stake in the wealth of the land was more dangerous to South Africa than the feared presence of Russians and Cubans in Angola, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, head of the KwaZulu Government, said here yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of a new factory, the chief said black people had contributed towards the production of the wealth of South Africa and wanted a stake in the whole of the country.

Chief Buthelezi said the development of industrial growth points in KwaZulu and other black reserves deserved the support not only of the central government but of all entrepreneurs within and outside the country's borders.

He said his people were aware that the ideological reasons which motivated the central government in being in the forefront of this industrial development was quite unacceptable to most blacks.

However, too much energy was wasted in looking at the wrong motives of the government rather than at the benefits that would accrue to blacks. — DDC.

(1) 106

(2) ~~266~~

DD  
**Black staff  
for Peddie  
post office**

4/2/76

CAPE TOWN — Peddie, which is to be incorporated into the Ciskei, will soon have an almost black post office although most of its white residents have not yet moved.

The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Sen J. P. van der Spuy, said in the House of Assembly yesterday that it has been decided to recruit two black clerks and three black telephonists for the Peddie post office.

He was asked by Mr W. H. Deacon (UP, Albany) if he was aware that although Peddie had been zoned black it was still in fact white.

Sen Van der Spuy replied: "I am aware of that. For that reason the postmaster is still a white. —  
PC.

N.M. 14/2/76.

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# Big investment in KwaZulu

**R35 MILLION** is to be invested in the Isithebe industrial township in KwaZulu within the next 18 months.

This was revealed by Dr. J. Adendorff, managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation, who was present at the opening of the new GEC factory in the township this week.

Dr. Adendorff said of their total R8 million would be spent on expanding the township's infrastructure to allow for more growth.

In five years the BIC in conjunction with private enterprise had been able to establish more than 120 factories in the Homelands involving an investment of R70 million of which R38 million had

been contributed by private enterprise.

The additional development at Isithebe includes extensions to the Chalwyn KwaZulu plant, a new factory for National Veneers costing more than R2 million and new factories for Akzo-Chemie of Holland and Bayer/Taeuber & Corssen of Germany.

In addition Dr. Adendorff said that while he did not want to break confidences or disturb delicate negotiations there were at least another dozen companies who wanted to settle in the homelands.

*Natal Mercury 26/4/76*

## KwaZulu's R11m boost

African Affairs  
Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi announced yesterday that a French mining company would soon invest R11 million in KwaZulu.

He said the company, operating under the name Sithebe Mica (Pty) Ltd., would mine mica and sericite in the Nkandla district. Work would start within three months.

The company was also seeking to open a factory at Sithebe, though its headquarters was in Johannesburg.

(1) 107  
(2) 69

# Police are blamed after border raids

Natal Mercury 20/2/76

African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, head of the KwaZulu Government, does not think the South African Police in the Ingwavuma district, on the Swazi border, are doing their duty.

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Discussing sporadic fighting that has claimed several lives in past two years, Chief Buthelezi recalled that the former Chief Ntunja, deposed by the Government because his antecedents invalidated his claim to the chieftainship, had led a faction of the Mgomozulu into Swaziland.

Since then, these tribesmen, whom Chief Buthelezi described as "rebels," have been raiding across the border with rifles. Tribesmen in the KwaZulu district have been shot and scores of cattle stolen.

The new chief of the district, Chief Kethwayo, has been living in another area because he fears for his life.

This month the Zulu Cabinet, after meeting a delegation from Ingwavuma led by Chief Kethwayo, asked the Commissioner of Police to visit Ulundi, KwaZulu's new capital.

And last week the Chief and several of his officials were visited by General Gideon Joubert, the retired Commissioner, Lieutenant-General Tiny Venter, the retired head of the Security Branch, and Colonel Dreyer, the Divisional Commissioner of the Security Branch in Pietermaritzburg.

The two retired generals are believed to be advisers to the South African Cabinet.

Chief Buthelezi told the Mercury: "We told them they are responsible for law and order in KwaZulu. They seemed cautious about participating in what they felt was a political matter."

Ex-Chief Ntunja and his followers claim to be Swazis and Swaziland has laid a claim to the Ingwavuma district.

Chief Buthelezi said his Cabinet had been disturbed by reports that the Security Branch had had a palaver with the rebels and that vehicles belonging to ex-Chief Ntunja and one of his men had been confiscated by the police and then released.

The Chief alleged that some White traders were selling arms to the dissidents.

Chief Buthelezi said the police delegation said they could not extradite people from Swaziland. This was up to the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria.



# Faction battle:

## five die

2/2/76

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG.  
FIVE MEN died in a  
running battle between  
two factions in the  
Msinga district.

Mr. Mafindo Shezi  
(45), wounded in the leg  
and taken to Edendale  
Hospital here, died under  
observation.

Police had no idea of  
the number of persons  
involved. A spokesman  
said yesterday the two  
factions of the Mtembu  
clan attacked each other  
and that spent cartridges  
indicated that the wea-  
pons used were FNs and  
.303s.

He said that early on  
Wednesday the Ngubo  
tribesmen attacked the  
Jozini in their kraals.

After a battle, the  
Ngubo escaped to their  
territory, leaving three  
dead.

The other two dead  
and the other injured  
man, Mr. Zwangaye  
Ngubane (40), were  
Jozini tribesmen.

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# Raiders call by Buthelezi

STAR 20/2/76

107

## Own Correspondent

DURBAN—The South African Police were not doing their duty with regard to gangs raiding Northern Zululand from across the Swaziland border, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Executive Councillor of kwaZulu alleged.

He was speaking at a Press conference following a meeting of the kwaZulu executive

Chief Buthelezi also accused "certain" White

kwaZulu officials of being implicated in the troubles in the area and a storekeeper of supplying ammunition to the raiders.

The situation in the area since the former Chief Ntunja had led a faction of the Mgomezulu tribe into Swaziland after being deposed by the Government because his antecedents invalidated his claim to chieftainship, had deteriorated rapidly with numerous killings, threats to extortion and cattle rustling, he said.

## WARNED

Chief Buthelezi warned that the situation could lead to a "serious international incident" unless something was done immediately.

On February 4, senior police officers visited Ulundi to discuss the matter after an invitation from Chief Buthelezi to the Commissioner of Police.

The delegation consisted of the retired Commissioner General Gideon Joubert, the retired head of the Security Police, General Tiny Venter, the District Commissioner for the Natal Inland Division, Brigadier B Pieterse, and the Divisional Commissioner of the Security Police, Colonel J G Dreyer.

# Zulus quit over move to Ulundi

26/2/76. NM.

African Affairs Correspondent

**MORE than 40 Africans resigned from the KwaZulu Government service in January alone, the Natal Mercury learned this week.**

A public servant said yesterday that officials are having to cope with about four resignations a week.

Discontent among Zulu civil servants has been rife for many months, and recently came to a head over the issue of transfers to the new capital of Ulundi, near Melmoth.

While White officials have come to accept the system of transfers — a number of Whites, until recently in Pietermaritzburg are now at Melmoth — Africans say they refuse to move.

Zulu public servants are also bitter about salary disparities between Black and White officials, and many blame the KwaZulu government for a wage structure devised by Pretoria.

A number of civil servants also complained this week that senior White officials were reluctant to recommend them for promotions.

Several Black officials told the Mercury that they resented Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's public reference to the excessive drinking done by civil servants.

They did not, however, deny that heavy drinking was a serious problem in the service. Several of the men who talked to the Mercury complained about the high cost of living at Ulundi and gave, as an example, the

fact that "beer costs R1 a pint there and a nip of liquor costs R1,50."

There was an abortive attempt in Umlazi recently to stage a mass resignation, and some civil servants have said they will join the Inala Zulu Party, the opposition party that has not yet been able to find enough members to form an executive committee.

It is understood that many Zulu officials also resent their government's decision to employ women clerks. They regard this as a slur on their competence and many have refused to aid in their training.

Chief Buthelezi said he knew there had been resignations, but it was obvious that those involved "simply don't want to leave the city lights."

They had refused to accept the challenge to serve their people and the government "was probably better off without them."

Referring to pay disparities, the chief said KwaZulu had inherited the salary structure, and there was nothing it could do about it.

"We have a limited budget and many priorities. What these people should do is compare themselves to the mass of their people who are in dire financial straits by comparison with civil servants.

"These salary disparities exist all over the country, not only in the KwaZulu government.

"I may add that it is nonsense to say that KwaZulu will now have to spend thousands to train and recruit officials. This is not true."

Chief Buthelezi said he had no apologies to make about his comments on drinking.

"This is undermining our nation. It occurs in the professional classes, among chiefs and in our civil service.

"I apologise to nobody for making this public, because it is a grave public problem."

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# 6 000 Africans have to move

Mercury Reporter

**EMPANGENI — Six thousand Africans are being moved from the Richards Bay area to make way for industrial development.**

The Africans, occupying reserve six, a 10 000-hectare area along the coast towards Kwambonambi and inland along the road linking Richards Bay to Empangeni, are being moved by 60 trucks to the Ntamsanana area under a 1971 Government deproclamation order.

Mr. T. R. Jordaan, Empangeni's Bantu Affairs Commissioner, said about 60 percent of the community and 1 200 head of cattle had been moved.

"They are not being forced to go," he said. "Those who doubt the development in the new reserve, also of 10 000 hectares in extent, are shown the area. Most are then keen to move."

Reserve six consists of large tracts of swampy land, unsuited for cultivation, but the Ntamsanana reserve is wholly suited for crops.

In addition to clearing the land for cultivation, at a cost of R25 000, three homesteads in the area had been adapted for use by the Department.

Two were now occupied by tribal officials and the third, under the supervision of staff from the Ngwelezane township hospital, was being converted into an eight-bed clinic. A school for 1 000 pupils is being built.

Mr. Jordaan said the move is expected to be completed before the opening of the Richards Bay harbour by the Prime Minister on April 1.

(1) 267  
(2) 440  
(3) 107

# ZULULAND JOBS AMPLE — BOZAS

Mercury Reporter 27 | 2 | 76.

**THE UNITED PARTY is to continue its fight for the future of Coloureds and Indians in Zululand, Senator A. Bozas said yesterday.**

In a statement released to the Mercury, Senator Bozas, a U.P. senator from Empangeni, said the Government had

decreed in 1969 that Coloured and Indian people would have to leave Zululand to make way for Zulu workers.

Now Senator Bozas has been advised by the Ministry of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations that the future position of Coloureds and Indians in Zululand is again receiving the attention of the Minister of Planning and the Environment.

"I am convinced that there are ample job opportunities in Zululand for people of all races.

"With the development taking place, the shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workers will become more acute.

"I intend to continue pressing for a relaxation of the 1969 proclamation," Senator Bozas said.

Senator Bozas and the Natal leader of the U.P., Mr. Radclyffe Cadman, raised the issue in Parliament a number of times.

Senator Bozas, in particular, has called on the Ministers of Planning, Indian Affairs, and Coloured Affairs to clarify the position of the two race groups in parts of Zululand not incorporated into Kwa-Zulu.

Report by Peter Mann, 12  
Devonshire Place, Durban.

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# 'Crucial talks' call

Star 11/3/76

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② 65  
③ 107

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of kwaZulu will invite homeland and other Black leaders to a national convention to discuss the "crucial issue of foreign investment in South Africa."

He said last night that any decisions about foreign investment should be taken by a representative body of Black leaders.

Chief Buthelezi and Dr C F Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, have issued a highly critical statement on foreign investment in South Africa.

They said that if the homelands existed to provide labour to maintain the cash economy and standard of living of elite Black and White South Africans and to establish an economic buffer zone of homeland economies to protect the central economy for the favoured few, then "foreign investment was devoid of all morality."

### WARNING

Dr Naude and Chief Buthelezi warned that a radical redistribution of wealth, land and political power was essential for the establishment of a stable and moral society.

They say that capitalistic paternalism in South Africa had produced conclusive evidence that government by a minority elite should be rejected.

Chief Buthelezi's attack on the Government and foreign investment represents a significant shift in his opinion because of his obvious disappointment in foreign investment in his homeland and its failure to bring about any meaningful change in South Africa.

### 'SELFISHNESS'

The success of his call for a national convention will depend on whether or not other homeland leaders will support his statement.

Both Chief Buthelezi and Dr Naude said that the present capitalistic endeavour would fail because the "selfishness of South Africa's White elite was unrealistic."

They said Whites had denied Blacks access to the central parliamentary decision-making process.

Chief Buthelezi will address a meeting in Soweto on Sunday. He is expected to talk about foreign investment.

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(B) 18/76 (K)

Time of release: 1.00 p.m.  
on 12 March 1976

STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE N.C. BOTHA, M.P., MINISTER OF BANTU  
ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND OF BANTU EDUCATION.

Owners of land in the townships of Impendhle and Nongoma are referred to Proclamation R.37 in today's Government Gazette whereby the municipal areas of the said towns are zoned completely for occupation or acquisition by Bantu persons who are citizens of KwaZulu.

A comprehensive statement of procedure regarding the purchase of land in the area, will shortly be sent to individual land owners. It will also be made available to the Press and the Radio. The statement will clearly set out what procedure should be followed by owners of land who wish to offer their properties for sale to the South African Bantu Trust. The statement will also cover matters such as the valuation of properties, claims for goodwill in cases where business undertakings are offered for sale, the purchase of properties by the South African Bantu Trust and analogous matters.

Owners of land who intend offering their properties for sale to the South African Bantu Trust are requested to delay their offers until after receiving the statement of procedure as it will appreciably alleviate the burden of the Adjustments Committee of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and facilitate matters in general if property owners could act in accordance with the statement of procedure.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AT THE REQUEST OF THE MINISTRY  
OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND OF BANTU EDUCATION

12 MARCH 1976

CAPE TOWN

(B) 78/76(K)

Vrystellingstyd: 1.00 n.a.  
op 12 Maart 1976

VERKLARING DEUR SY EDELE M.C. BOTHA, L.V. MINISTER VAN BANTOE-  
ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS

Grondeienaars in die dorpe Impendhle en Nongoma word verwys na Proklamasie R.37 in vandag se Staatskoerant, waarvolgens die munisipale gebiede van genoemde dorpe in geheel gesoneer word vir okkupasie of verkryging deur Bantoe persone wat burgers van kwaZulu is.

Om vattende prosedureverklaring in verband met die aankoop van grond in die gebied, sal binnekort aan afsonderlike eienaars van grond gerig en ook aan die Pers en die Radio beskikbaar gestel word. In die verklaring die prosedure wat gevolg moet word deur eienaars van grond wat hulle eiendom te koop aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe trust wil aanbied, duidelik uiteen word. Dit sal ook aangeleenthede dek soos die waardasie van eiendomme, eise ten opsigte van die kladisiewaarde van sake-ondernemings wat te koop aangebied word, die aankoop van eiendomme deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe trust en aanverwante aangeleenthede.

Grondeienaars wat van voorneme is om hulle eiendomme te koop aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe trust aan te bied, word versoek om met hulle aanbiedinge te wag totdat hulle die prosedureverklaring ontvang het, aangesien dit die werk van die Aanpassingskomitee van die Departement van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling aansienlik sal verlig en in die algemeen sake sal bespoedig indien eienaars te werk sal gaan soos in die prosedureverklaring aangedui sal word.

UITGEREIK DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN INLIGTING OP VERSOEK VAN DIE  
MINISTERIE VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN  
BANTOE-ONDERWYS

12 MAART 1976

KAAPSTAD



# Treurnicht hits at Buthelezi

**PRETORIA.** — The Deputy Minister of Bantu Education, Dr Andries Treurnicht said yesterday that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had preached revolution in his speech in Soweto at the weekend.

Addressing about 500 students at a mass meeting on the campus of the University of Pretoria, Dr Treurnicht said Chief Buthelezi's speech was not in the interest of good relations between Black and White, or between the different Black peoples.

He said that Chief Buthelezi, in his speech,

was asking Whites to commit political suicide.

Dr Treurnicht said that Chief Buthelezi's statement would be opposed by all Whites "with all their power", and would also be opposed by South Africa's Black people.

Referring to Chief Buthelezi's statement that events in Mozambique and Angola had speeded up the growth of Black nationalism in South Africa, Dr Treurnicht said "this sort of talk is very dangerous for South Africa".

He said that South

Africa had long ago recognized Black nationalism.

Chief Buthelezi should remember that he owed his status to the positive actions of the White man.

Dr Treurnicht advised Chief Buthelezi to look after the interests of his own people.

Dr Treurnicht said there were four points he wanted to make in outlining his attitude to the racial situation in South Africa:

- No self-respecting people wanted to be sub-

servient — and the Afrikaner was not prepared to be subservient to a majority of other races;

- South Africa believed in the independence of all nations and in this regard stood "four square" behind the United Nations manifesto;

- The White could not and would not hold political power over other nations;

- Nobody could accuse the Afrikaner of imperialism or colonialism. — Sapa

Senate Hansard 12 Ques. 81-82

10/6/76 .

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(a) To how many (i) Coloureds and (ii) Indians were permits issued to work in Zululand and (b) how many persons in each such race group were employed in Zululand on 28 November 1969, the date of Proclamation R.311.

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

(a) (i) 887.

(ii) 1814.

In addition permits have been issued to 7 contractors, mainly engaged on construction work in Richards Bay, to employ not more than 307 Coloureds and Indians collectively.

(b) The required information is not available as no survey was made of Coloureds and Indians employed in Zululand at the time of proclamation.

**Permits for Coloureds/Indians to work in Zululand**

47. Senator A. Bozas asked the Minister of Planning and the Environment:

Wahlberg 23/6/76

# KwaZulu increase pay by 20pc

African Affairs  
Correspondent

THE KWAZULU Cabinet yesterday announced a 20 percent pay increase for all Zulu public servants from July 1.

Confronted by grave staff shortages, the KwaZulu Government has been blamed by civil servants for the salary structure imposed by Pretoria.

The KwaZulu Public Service Commission, which came into operation only recently, has however, recommended radical increases for all Black government employees.

The announcement said the increase will also count for pension purposes.

# It's carry on teaching — even

STIMES. 4/7/76

## without pay

By SUZANNE VOS  
 MORE than a dozen African teachers who have been transferred to the KwaZulu Government service have not been paid for up to eight months. Collectively they are owed more than R10 000.

Inquiries this week revealed that there is no fund or other aid for teachers who have not received their salaries.

### Cheques

If their cheques do not arrive as usual, they have to wait and eke out an existence until they do. None of the teachers has

stopped work but they are having to rely on financial support from relatives and friends.

One teacher, Mr Mitchell Sithole, of Umlazi, earns R209,83 a month and is now owed for six months — a total of nearly R1 300. Mr Sithole is married with three children. He is comparatively lucky — his wife works and they have been managing to live on her salary of R137 a month. Red tape "chaos" in Pre-

toria and "impossible" postal and telephone communication with KwaZulu have been blamed.

### Crunch

Mr George Steyn, director of KwaZulu's education department in Ulundi, who is responsible for 12 000 teachers, said this week that he was very concerned about the situation.

"The crunch is that the money comes from Pretoria," he said.

Among many things, Mr Steyn blamed critical staff shortages at both Pretoria and Ulundi. Staff were reluctant to move to Ulundi because of its out-of-the-way location (233 km from Durban).

Postal delays and the backlog caused by the move of the department from Maritzburg to Ulundi added to the problem.

It is believed that the relevant computer in Pretoria which deals with the teachers' salaries is also well behind in its work.

# How the labour pipeline drains KwaZulu

By Bill  
Krige

THE FLOOD tide of black migrant workers to the white areas is making nonsense of the Government's policy of establishing economically viable and independent homelands.

This is the assessment of a senior lecturer in economics at the University of Natal, Dr Jill Natrass, who has made a case study of the effects of the system on rural KwaZulu.

She concludes that the system, by draining away more than half the men between 19 and 64 — the economically active years — increases the already overwhelming impoverishment of the area.

People left behind have become dependent for even their modicum of prosperity on the remittances sent them by their kinsmen working in white South Africa.

The point is that even this limited increase in their standard of living has been achieved at the cost of the rural economy's ability to generate income.

Migrant labour tends to reinforce and multiply poverty.

What money is available for investment by people living in rural KwaZulu is put into education and, to a limited extent, the purchase of labour-saving devices, such as a plough, to help do the work of an absent father or son.

It becomes a vicious circle. People are educated to find jobs that are mostly available in white areas. Men capable of innovation and decision-making are sucked into the labour pipeline. They remit cash home, usually about 20 percent of their income, and it is ploughed back into education for a new generation of workseekers.

Little is left over for investment in rural

KwaZulu. The area sinks deeper into poverty, stagnation and dependence.

People depend for their survival on the migrant labour system and the meagre cash offerings it brings — but it is the system itself that has largely contributed to the underdevelopment of the area.

As Dr Natrass points out, the anomaly is that if separate development depends on the establishment of independent, economically viable African homelands, it is inconsistent to aim for their economic development while maintaining the migrant labour system.

The success of separate development depends on the elimination of the migrant labour system, not its maintenance.

Just how large has the problem become?

With the 1936 population census as her starting point, Dr Natrass estimates there were 107 000 Zulu men temporarily absent from their homes in that year.

By 1960 this figure had increased to 144 000 and in the 10 years after that — a decade of exceptional economic growth — the numbers had leapt to a staggering 317 000.

Even if the rate of increase were halved in the years since then, she guesses there could be as many as 450 000 adult Zulu men working temporarily in South Africa today. There are in addition more than 50 000 women in the migrant labour pipeline.

The fourfold increase in migrants in the 40 years since 1936 is far higher than the overall black population growth rate in South Africa of 2.45 percent a year.

Moreover, the age structure of the migrant stream has changed. In 1936 every

second migrant male would have returned home for good by the age of 35. In 1970 nearly half the men aged between 50 and 54 were still absent.

They leave home younger and in greater numbers and they stay away longer.

Quite apart from the lopsided population distribution it has spawned — Dr Natrass estimates that the ratio of men to women in rural KwaZulu is one in three — the migrant labour system has had a disastrous effect on African family life.

Studies suggest that illegitimacy is soaring, often leading to neglect of children by both parents. Malnutrition is common.

Fewer productive people are left to engage in pursuits such as agriculture, with the result that the average subsistence output per economically active worker dropped from R56 in 1960 to R51 in 1970.

This, says Dr Natrass, suggests that the rural economy is now incapable of supporting its population with remittances from migrant workers.

Migrant labour has grown to such proportions and people in rural KwaZulu are so dependent on their remittances that it would be neither a simple nor a short term task to do away with it.

The provision of family housing at growth points in the homelands and border areas, coupled with a greater impetus in the drive to decentralise industry, would do much to ease the situation.

But the key is the recognition of the right of migrants to settle permanently with their families in the areas where they work — and the consequences of such a step could be as damaging to separate development as the maintenance of the migratory labour system.

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Sun Trib

21/11/76

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Mercury 15-6-77

# KWAZULU NOW A FACTORY 'MAGNET'

African Affairs Correspondent

**DURITY** Clothing, manufacturers of children's wear, will open a R1 700 000 factory at Sithebe on the North Coast next January, said Mr. Ivor Levy, the managing director, yesterday.

At the same time Mr. Denis Solomon of the South African Clothing Federation told the Mercury that about 24 smaller clothing manufacturers, several with 10 machinists or fewer, had closed this year.

While the clothing industry was "going through a bad time," Mr. Solomon pointed out that more than 300 clothing factories were in the Durban area. "So it's not as bad as it might sound," he said.

The move to KwaZulu's principal growth point is now being considered by six companies in the Durban-Pinetown complex.

A Bantu Investment Corporation spokesman said that should the companies make the move the initial investment would be about R6 000 000 and would initially employ about 2 000 Africans.

Mr. Levy emphasised that the Sithebe factory would be an extension of

his business which would remain "basically located in the urban area."

He hoped to employ about 350 Africans by the end of the first year but denied that the move would cause cutbacks in Durban.

Scott's, the shoe and clothing manufacturer, this year opened a R1 200 000 factory at Sithebe.

While several manufacturers conceded that the move to KwaZulu would aggravate unemployment in the city many claimed they could no longer "afford to pay the urban wage rate."

One company official said a number of firms were also keen to liquidate their fixed assets (buildings) in the urban areas. The BIC let buildings designed to the industrialists' specifications.

"Basically," he said, "we are cutting overheads as much as possible to survive. Most of us have a serious cash-flow problem."

bite hard as Kwazulu job hunters

find work impossible

# THE HUNGRY

# HOMELAND

MAHLABATINI sits high on a hill above the Umfolosi valley.

## SPECIAL REPORTS BY DICK USHER

It is a little village, almost at the geographical centre of Kwazulu, of little more than a couple of stores, a police station and magistrate's office, a post office and a bus station and a kilometre of badly potholed tar road.

The surrounding countryside is cracked and scarred, dry and yellow at this time of year, and the

kraals are widely scattered.

Although the administrative centre for the KwaZulu Government, Ulundi, is only 30 minutes drive away, there is little work in the area except subsistence agriculture and jobs on white farms on the fringes of the homeland.

This is probably typical of the scattered segments

that make up the proposed Kwazulu homeland.

It is also typical in that many of the younger men, especially those who have more than a smattering of education, seem inevitably drawn to the towns.

Investigations have shown that more than 50 percent of the men in Kwazulu may be absent from their homes, and in some regions it goes as

high as 80 percent.

The effects of this on the economy have been detailed by a Natal University economist, Dr Jill Natras, who found:

"One of the major impacts that the migrant labour system has on the population/age distribution... The ratio of economically active adults to the remainder of the population among Zulus as a group in 1970 was 1:2.86 whereas in the rural areas

this ratio was as high as 1:3.85—a difference of 35 percent."

She adds that as many as 60 percent of adult males of Kwazulu were employed in the white sector of the economy.

With a further 28 percent in subsistence agriculture, the implication is that jobs in sectors other than agriculture were available for only 12 percent of the economically active men

who would normally be resident in the region.

The economic recession appears to have produced little, if any, change in this pattern.

A constant complaint of those interviewed in the Mahlabatini area was that there are no jobs available, that people have to leave the area to find work.

Even the Government dream of migrant labourers moving between the white areas and the homelands as they are required appears to have faded under the impact of the economic realities of life in the under-developed rural areas.

"Some people come back if they lose their jobs in the towns, but very few stay," said Mr Zeb Mletwa, director of Helwel, a church-backed community development project in the area.

"They can get only the land that other people don't want, either eroded or on steep hills and useless for farming. They don't have any equipment and in many cases they are too used to city life.

"Even though they're not supposed to be there, most prefer to drift back into the towns in the hope that they'll find some way of earning money."

His views were supported by Mr Sonny Khuzwayo, a community development worker in the Dlebe area.

But he did not think the economic recession had had any effect on the number of people seeking work in the cities. "They all want to go there," he said.

He agreed about the shortage of jobs in the area.

"Even the construction companies that built Ulundi brought their own labourers with them," he said.

And even though the job market is tight and the mines are offering better pay and conditions than they did until recently, there is still an unwillingness to seek work on the mines.

People were also antagonistic towards shopkeepers firstly because of rising prices and secondly because of their method of giving credit.

### Double

"They will give credit, but they double the prices so that those who pay their bills pay for those who don't. This is not good," said Mahlabatini labourer Paul Nswenya.

The Kwazulu Government gets the blame for rising prices.

Said Mr Ben Mhlongo sitting by the side of the street in Mahlabatini: "The thing that must be fought very strongly are the shops. People are very angry against the

The man responsible for issuing work permits at Mahlabatini, magistrate Mr M. Buthelezi, disagreed. "Work permits are issued if the job seeker has all other documents in order. I issue them all the time," he said.

"We are told to stay and work in Kwazulu when we apply for a permit, even if there is a job in town," said one man.

"What is there for them to do when they come back? They are a liability — extra mouths to feed — and at home they have to listen to the children crying from hunger, which they don't face in the town. They mostly go back."

These were hardly isolated voices. Everyone complained about the shortage of jobs, rising prices, and the difficulty of getting a work permit. Strangely enough they blame the Kwazulu Government for much of this.

Then he pulled out a packet of tobacco. "Before this Kwazulu was established I paid 12 cents for this tobacco, now it is 15 cents. We must have the white shopkeepers back again."

### Liability

Many men who go to town for work lose touch with their rural families as they develop roots in the cities and often start a second family there.

They don't face in the town. They mostly go back. These were hardly isolated voices. Everyone complained about the shortage of jobs, rising prices, and the difficulty of getting a work permit.

They don't face in the town. They mostly go back. These were hardly isolated voices. Everyone complained about the shortage of jobs, rising prices, and the difficulty of getting a work permit.

# MAKING ZULU 108 FARMS WORK

Mercury Reporter

**PIETERMARITZBURG** — KwaZulu could become agriculturally self-supporting if the Black peasants there were trained to work their land properly, the head of the Church Projects Group, Mr. Neil Alcock, said yesterday.

Addressing a Pietermaritzburg East Rotary Club lunch Mr. Alcock said his group took Black migrant workers who had been fired from their jobs in the cities and made them self-supporting on their own land in the Msinga area.

He said the problem with migrant workers was that none of them had learned to work their land properly. The Black peasants did not have the same agricultural

knowledge as peasants in Switzerland or France.

Mr. Alcock said his group started off aspirant farmers with a loan of R300 and taught them to farm. Within a few months they could support themselves and begin to pay back the loan.

The group had had thousands of requests from people who wanted to learn how to farm their own land.

Mr. Alcock said the scheme had the full support of the KwaZulu Cabinet.



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# IT'S HALF PAY— FOR KWAZULU

By DICK USHER

BUILDING workers in Umlazi are being paid only half the rate applying in Durban — even though the job they are working on is barely metres from the Durban boundary.

This is one of the anomalies created by the formation of KwaZulu as a self-governing territory.

Although an Industrial Council agreement for the building industry in Durban lays down a minimum rate of 58 cents an hour for unskilled labourers, Umlazi, in KwaZulu, is not covered by the agreement.

So workers building a filling station just across the border from Durban are getting barely half that rate.

## 30 cents

Workers at the site said this week they were getting 30 cents an hour as unskilled labourers, about R13.50 a week.

A spokesman for Roberts Construction KwaZulu, the company building the garage, said this situation had applied since KwaZulu got self-governing status.

**WORKERS CAN'T  
'GET DURBAN  
RATE IN UMLAZI**

From that time the rates laid down

<input type="checkbox"/>	90c	...
<input type="checkbox"/>	97c	... 1 kg
<input type="checkbox"/>	1.30	... 2 kg
<input type="checkbox"/>	49c	... 400 g
<input type="checkbox"/>	59c	... 1 kg
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	69c	... per kg
<input type="checkbox"/>	29c	... 500 g
<input type="checkbox"/>	16c	... 250 g
<input type="checkbox"/>	39c	... 500 g
<input type="checkbox"/>	1.30	... per kg
<input type="checkbox"/>	1.30	... per kg
<input type="checkbox"/>	21c	... 410 g
<input type="checkbox"/>	49c	... 250 g

# Stakers beseer 2 polisiemanne

*DIE BURGER* 21/2/78 Van 'n Medewerker ~~108~~ DURBAN.  
DIE polisie was gister verplig om in die Isithebe-nywerheidskompleks in KwaZulu twee traanrookbomme af te vuur by 'n staking van sowat agthonderd Zoeloes. Twee polisiemanne is lig beseer.

Die Zoeloes, van 28 fabriek in die gebied, het gisteroggend voor die hekke van een van die fabriek stelling ingeneem. Hulle was ontevrede oor hul lone en Indiese opsigters by die fabriek.

Volgens brig. Ben Pieterse, afdelingskommissaris van die Natalse Binnelandse Afdeling van die Polisie, is die polisie ontbied nadat 'n bus met klippe bestook was. By die aankoms van die polisie het sommige van die werkers die polisie met klippe gegooi. Twee polisiemanne is lig beseer.

Die werkers is tot bedaring gebring nadat twee traanrookbomme afgevuur was. Hulle het verdaag nadat die Bantoesake-kommissaris van die gebied, mnr. D. Beukes, hulle verseker het dat hul griewe bespreek sal word.

# KwaZulu gets R14m project

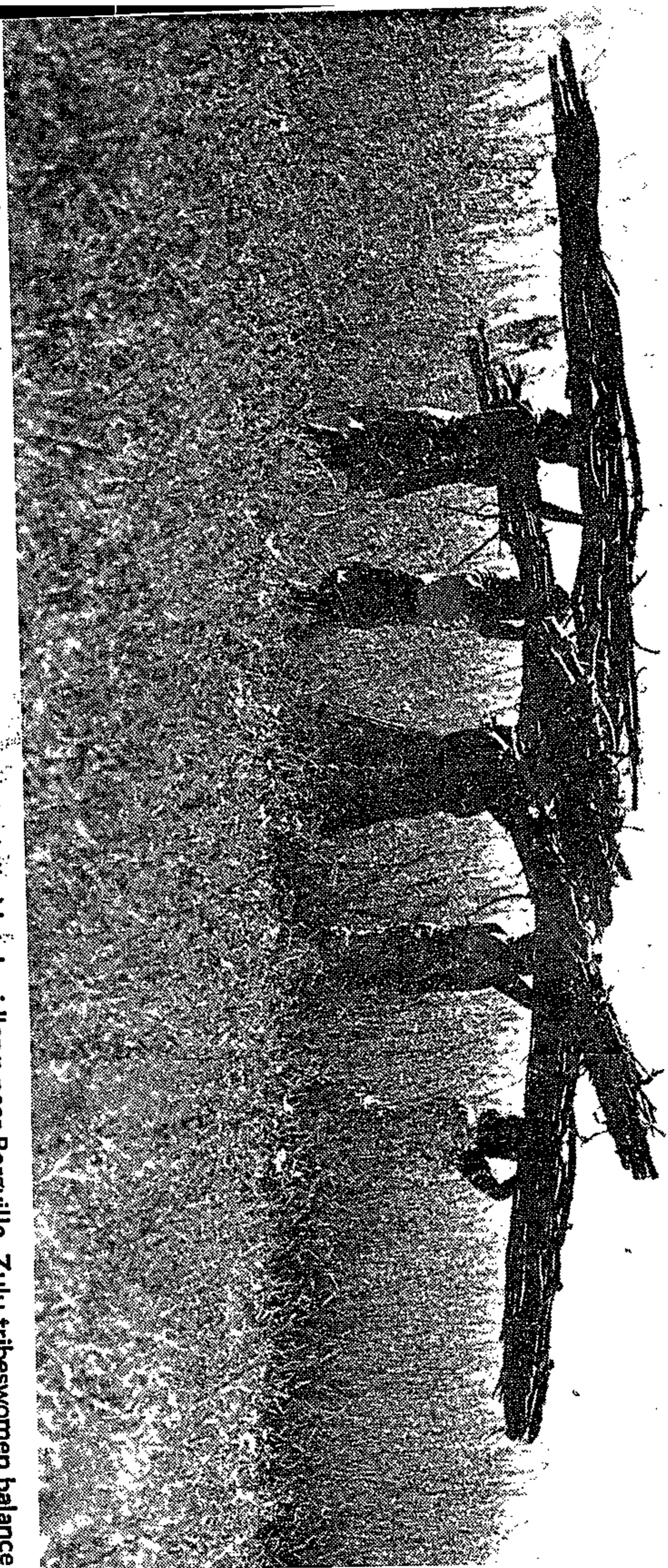
DURBAN — The Corporation for Economic Development will this year undertake a R14 million project to build huge shopping and business complexes in three KwaZulu townships.

In addition, the CED will build two bakeries worth about R1,4 million in Mpumalanga, near Hammarsdale, and at KwaMashu.

The construction of the KwaMashu business complex, costing about R6,2 million, will begin after July. The centre will provide about 600 employment opportunities for Zulus.

The Umlazi complex, which will also start later this year, will cost about R5,8 million and will provide jobs for about 680 Zulus. — DDC.

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The long day is over . . . the long journey back home begins. In the hilly Natal midlands near Bergville, Zulu tribeswomen balance on their heads long logs to make fires for the evening meals.

Picture: RALPH NDAWO

200  
M.M.  
back 3/10/78  
at 108  
work

African Affairs  
Correspondent

TWO hundred workers engaged in the construction of Kwa Dabeka, the new township near Clermont, were back at work yesterday after a two-day work stoppage last week.

The men agreed to return to the Port Natal Administration Board housing site yesterday after the establishment of a works committee.

Mr. J. Loots, the deputy director of technical services, told the Mercury that the committee would meet officials of the board tomorrow to discuss their wage claims.

Meanwhile board officials will travel to Ulundi today to discuss the problem with the KwaZulu Government on whose behalf the board is building the township.

Mr. Loots said: "We are acting as KwaZulu's agents and we pay the workers on behalf of KwaZulu. What we pay them we claim back because the wage scales are set by Ulundi."

He said the board's officials hoped to get more money from KwaZulu or they would have to find some other solution.

# Show 'proof' of Black initiative

African Affairs Reporter

**ALTHOUGH** Blacks carried the entire economy of this country from farming to mining and from industry to commerce, they were always depicted as a lazy race, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu said at the weekend.

Speaking at Mahlabatini People's Show the chief said Blacks had since their conquest always been regarded as a nation which expected things to be done for them.

The success of the show was proof to the whole world that Blacks were capable of taking the initiative in any scheme aimed at their own upliftment.

All kinds of jokes were cracked about Blacks as stupid, lazy and thieving louts who were incapable of doing anything for themselves although they

carried the entire economy of the country.

When people who had been stripped of their dignity for so long began to move in the area of self-help there was nothing that oppressors could do to stop their rapid advancement to freedom.

There were many people who ridiculed the idea that the way to success in the liberation struggle was through hard work.

There were people who believed that people could not be liberated through cabbages and other

vegetables but only through the power that came from the barrel of a gun.

He warned that no army could fight with an empty stomach and that fighting was hard work.

"I do not support the view that those who do not wield guns at present have no contribution to make in our liberation struggle."

Blacks were disadvantaged in many ways in the apartheid society but there was much which the Blacks could do for themselves and that was Inkatha's belief.

HOMELANDS - KNAZULU

LABOUR.

1979

(108)

## TIM MUII, African Affairs Correspondent reports on the way in which...

**IDEOLOGY and bureaucracy are destroying Black agricultural and community development in Natal.**

In company with the manager of the agricultural division of the Corporation for Economic Development in Natal, I spent two days inspecting most of the agricultural development projects run by the corporation. It was depressing.

The Kwazulu Government has no money for development and its development agency, the former Bantu Investment Corporation, now refurbished as the Kwazulu Development Corporation, has been denied control over agriculture, transport and heavy industrial undertakings. This leaves Pretoria's only development arm, the CED, a clear field.

It employs about 2 500 Africans in Natal, but nowhere has it begun to engage in the real work of Third World development which is human development in community upliftment programmes. This is what I found:

# Policy is destroying development

**T**HE Government took over several sugar farms on the outskirts of Eshowe after the area was declared Black. The farms were transferred to the CED on lease about three years ago after they had fallen into sad disrepair.

Mr. Louis van den Aardweg, CED's Natal manager, is a brilliant farmer with an open and sympathetic mind, but he operates within a policy framework set by the Government and then by the corporation.

The farms are now flourishing, but apart from the basic manual skills required of agricultural workers the Africans on the land have been given nothing more than employment.

Indeed, the farms will remain in White control to ensure the supply of cane to an African mill proposed for the district in some distant future. It is a commercial venture.

Pretoria bought out farmers in the Ntarn-banana area of the Em-

pangeni district and three farms totalling about 3 500 hectares were leased to the CED.

This area was to be farmed commercially on a labour intensive basis. Impressive pineapple and cane crops were established and an interesting cattle scheme set up.

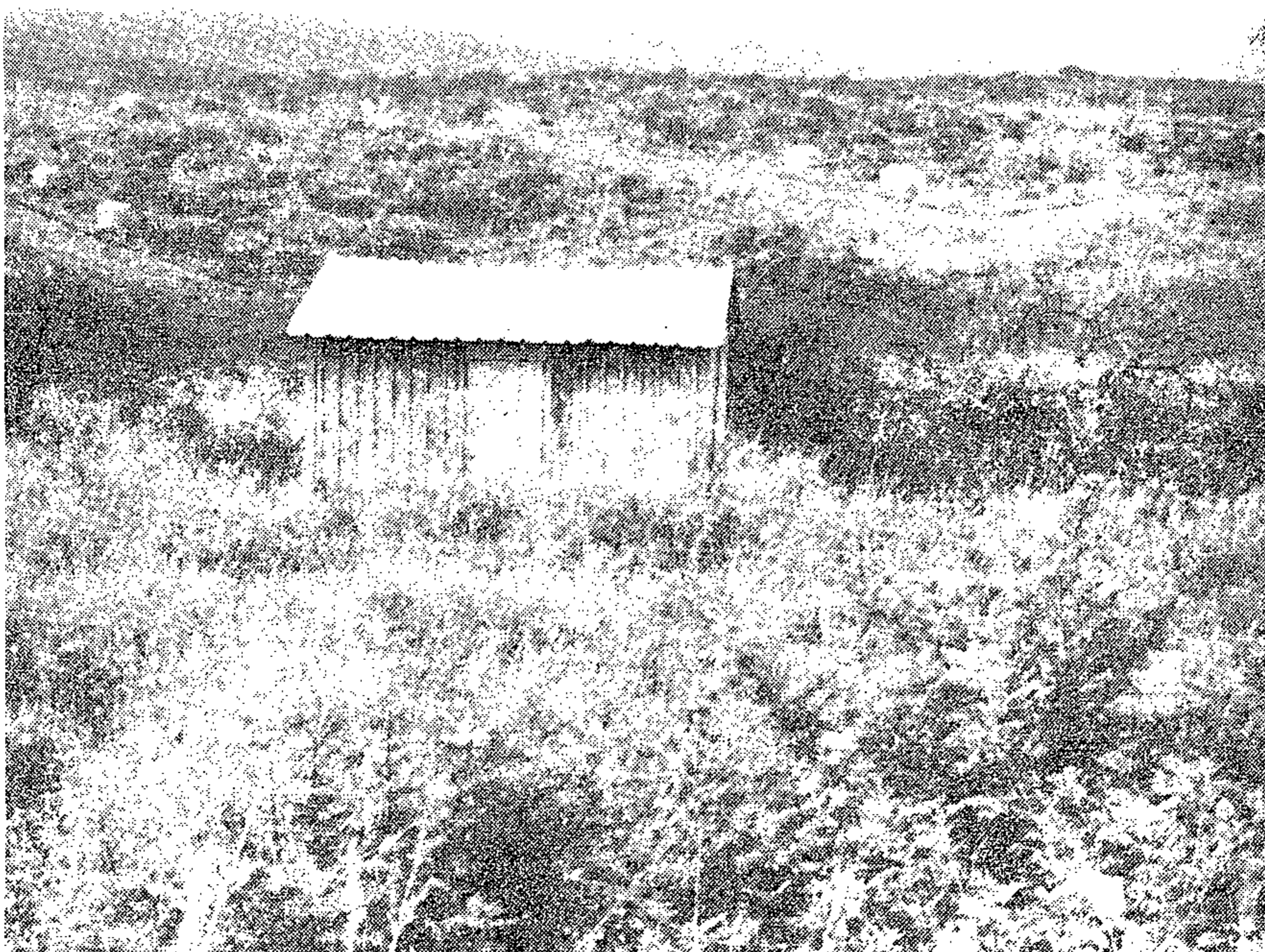
### PROTECTION

This latter project was part of a scheme to ensure a floor price for African-owned cattle sold at public

sales. The floor price was intended to protect Africans against speculators and buying rings.

If the highest bids fell below the floor price the CED would buy the cattle and transfer them to the farm for up-breeding or eventual sale. This system was intended to foster in the minds of Africans the concept of selling surplus stock rather than keeping it on over-grazed land as a symbol of wealth.





A FUTURE home for 20 000 people from Reserve Four at Richards Bay, and the end of a valuable development project. The tin huts are supposed to be temporary shelters until the residents build their own homes.

Within a couple of years of taking over these farms, however, the CED was informed that Pretoria had decided to resettle about 20 000 Africans on the farms from Reserve Four at Richards Bay.

The closer settlement is now marked by hundreds of corrugated-iron huts interspersed by cylindrical metal lavatories scattered over hill and valley. This is a labour reservoir from which Africans are supposed to commute to Richards Bay and Empangeni.

All that is left of the project is canelands, and officials fear these will be raided or burned by the unemployed newcomers. Here is a clear example of policy destroying development.

## ANATHEMA

If the CED and Pretoria were really concerned with human development instead of land reclamation or business farming this area could have been transformed into the kind of Rural Development Area incorporating community participation and training that exists in Swaziland, a country many experts maintain is years ahead of South Africa in development.

On another level, Mr. van den Aardweg noted that agricultural work was still anathema to Zulu men. Only about 20 percent of the CED's entire work force was male. Project managers are even training women as tractor drivers and extension officers in some places.

As in urban areas, more and more rural women are becoming breadwinners. This is an interesting though unplanned response to the situation, and contrary to healthy community development as a whole, but heralding a time when women will throw off the shackles of traditional male domination.

This might be progress in terms of human emancipation but premature now in

an undeveloped society where infant malnutrition is often due to the absence of a working mother.

Mr. van den Aardweg did show me a project in which a tribe led by Chief Mtiyane of Ntambanana was involved. The scheme is a year old, extremely rudimentary and economically oriented. Through a co-operative formed in partnership with the KwaZulu Agricultural Company, a CED company, the project is designed to use constructively the tribal lands. CED provides the expertise, the tribe the labour.

## COTTON

This is very nearly a personal project for Mr. Van den Aardweg who was asked to help the tribe by the local Plural Relations commissioner.

On a farm not far from the Mozambique border near the Ndamu game reserve, bought by the Government for about R3,5 million, the CED is engaged in dryland cotton production.

About 700 Africans are employed, but not trained to take over, what is essentially another commercial venture.

Here we encountered a development problem of a different nature.

Given optimum conditions these areas could supply a large part of the country's cotton needs, but in fact the CED is finding it difficult to market this season's crop at suitable prices.

Manufacturers are reluctant to take the local product because fashion, largely determined by manufacturers, this season demands a finer cotton that has to be imported.

There are bixa plants at Ndamu. Bixa is a dye used in cheese and sausages, and Mr. van den Aardweg believes the Ndamu project alone could supply all South Africa's needs.

Local distributors refuse to pay more than 50 cents per kilogram in spite of the fact that they are importing it at R1,20 from Brazil. There is no difference in quality between the local product and the imported, but because 50 cents per kilogram is wholly uneconomical the crop has been abandoned.

## HOMEGROWN

While spending money overseas and promoting domestic inflation, local business is retarding development here. In a country suffering serious unemployment and tremendous underdevelopment surely fashion, for one, could be so made as to utilise homegrown products.

"Buying South African" should not be the obligation of the man in the street only.

If the establishment of another State department can be avoided, a group of business experts should be established to promote and market products from development projects. "Buying South African" in this sense would create employment, aid development and keep money in the country.

One of the saddest and most graphic examples of Pretoria's policy was demonstrated by the plans for the great Makatini Flats running for miles from Josini Dam toward the sea.

According to Mr. van den Aardweg the Flats have enormous agricultural potential. At the moment the 139 000 hectares carry about 150 000 so-called squatters.

## OTHER PLANS

Mr. Alan Mountain, head of Urban Foundation in Natal, believes the area offers an opportunity to create a massive and exciting human development project involving community training in development skills and values, communal farming, the es-

tablishment of rural villages with commercial possibilities and even, eventually, small-scale industry.

A real community development scheme should contain in microcosm all the elements of the society surrounding it.

But the Government has other plans. It intends moving the people off the land, most of them are farming now. They will have to go somewhere but KwaZulu is already notoriously overcrowded because of State resettlement schemes, so they will simply constitute another development problem elsewhere.

Bureaucracy and ideology are the biggest stumbling blocks in the way of development. The official attitude seems to be that development must generate its own funds and so only economically feasible projects, in the short term, are undertaken in practice whatever the theory may be.

Short-term profitability, in the development field, usually means long-term failure.

The policy, quite apart from being ahuman, is myopic and unimaginative. Development is a frontline operation. Military strategy alone should demand that it be a major fiscal priority. On the level of White self-interest, if nothing else, real development would give Africans something to defend.

The development of Black human resources would benefit the nation as a whole.

South Africa is in the grip of a politico-military crisis. For the sake of survival everyone should be involved in development — the private investor because he needs to ensure future economic growth and stability, the man in the street to ensure law and order, the Government for all these reasons and because it has an obligation to the Black man whom it has oppressed and suppressed.

## RESETTLEMENT Fighting for life

108  
16/2/78

In the quiet hills of KwaZulu, a war is raging. Fierce faction fighting in the Msinga area on the banks of the Tugela is believed to have claimed 260 lives last year, although neither police nor hospitals in the area can confirm that figure.

One clan alone has it on record that 32 of its members died last year in fighting. In three weeks in November, police opened dockets on another nine alleged killings. The battleground stretches as far as Johannesburg's migrant worker compounds, where six people have been killed in the past two weeks.

Ambushes and night time attacks in Msinga have become so frequent that often villagers sleep in the hills and only come down to tend their crops by day. One clan has no access to the outside world, not even to police, because buses passing out the area are raided by enemy forces.

To fuel the fighting, an illicit arms factory sells rifles made from pellet guns or half-inch piping. Other weapons and ammunition are stolen, or bartered for dagga, from whites.

Police believe that the faction fighting is an old problem caused by deep tribal differences. "At Msinga there is an old feud between two factions which flares up frequently," a police spokesman tells the *FM*.

But Neil Alcock, who runs an agricultural training project with the people in the area, disagrees. "The fighting is largely an expression of frustration by people who have been deprived of any access to a livelihood," he says. "Before people were removed from white farms and dumped in Msinga, things were relatively peaceful."

A glimpse of conditions at Msinga seems to bear him out. Twenty thousand people have been crammed by government resettlement schemes into half-acre

plots on a strip of land five to six miles long and barely a quarter of a mile wide. Stripped eight years ago of both adequate land and cattle (when they were forced to move), families had to depend instead on the trickle of money sent home by migrant workers in Johannesburg.

"But two years ago, the bottom fell out of the migrant labour market," Alcock says. Faced with massive unemployment, men are streaming home to dusty plots and emaciated children. Farming affords them little relief — the land is heavily overstocked and much of the topsoil has been washed down the Tugela to the sea.

### Child labour

Parents send their children to work on neighbouring white farms, and the *FM* watched a truck deliver its overflowing cargo of children aged nine and 10 to their homes at the end of the day's work. One child told the *FM* that his friends were paid with potatoes that could fill the equivalent of three Coke tins.

"These people are hungry," says Alcock. "There are people here who by all normal standards should be dead. They are alive only because their neighbours help them, in the knowledge that they might find themselves in a similar plight the next day."

Says a statement prepared by an attorney acting for a group of people detained as a result of faction fighting: "With growing unemployment, groups are more and more at loggerheads with each other and opportunities for conflict are increasing."

Counters the police spokesman: "I cannot correlate faction fighting with growing unemployment."

Two of the chief warring parties are the Majolas and the Madondos, both of whom were moved eight years ago from white farms in the Weenen area to KwaZulu. In the most recent incident, in mid-December, about 300 Madondos drove Majolas into the hills. Police attempting to intervene were fired on and forced to retreat.

Forty-three of the defeated Majolas were arrested and are still awaiting trial. Bail has been refused, and the undefended wives of the detainees live in terror of another attack.

The detained men have lost their Johannesburg jobs, and so have no funds to pay for their defence. Some relatives went to Johannesburg to earn money for their kinsmen, but when six of their number were killed by Johannesburg Madondos they returned home en masse.

The police spokesman tells the *FM*: "We arrest people when we find them, but it is difficult to know when the next incident will flare up."

Alcock points out, however, that even with concerted action, it would be difficult for police to nail down the real culprits.



... interview... African... to be trained... for positions...

... on the staff at... 52 blacks are... the year... and were... to have four... graduate on... for positions...

TRADE UNIONS (109) Buthelezi's backing

The hearts of officialdom — not to mention those of employers — must have beat a little faster this week when Chief Gatsha Buthelezi called on black trade unions to "come together" with his Inkatha movement.

Inkatha has taken an interest in labour issues for some time now — it announced last year that it wanted to co-operate with the unions in monitoring codes of conduct. While Buthelezi was careful not to directly urge the unions to join Inkatha

mobilises consumer power... will strike terror into chambers of industry and commerce."

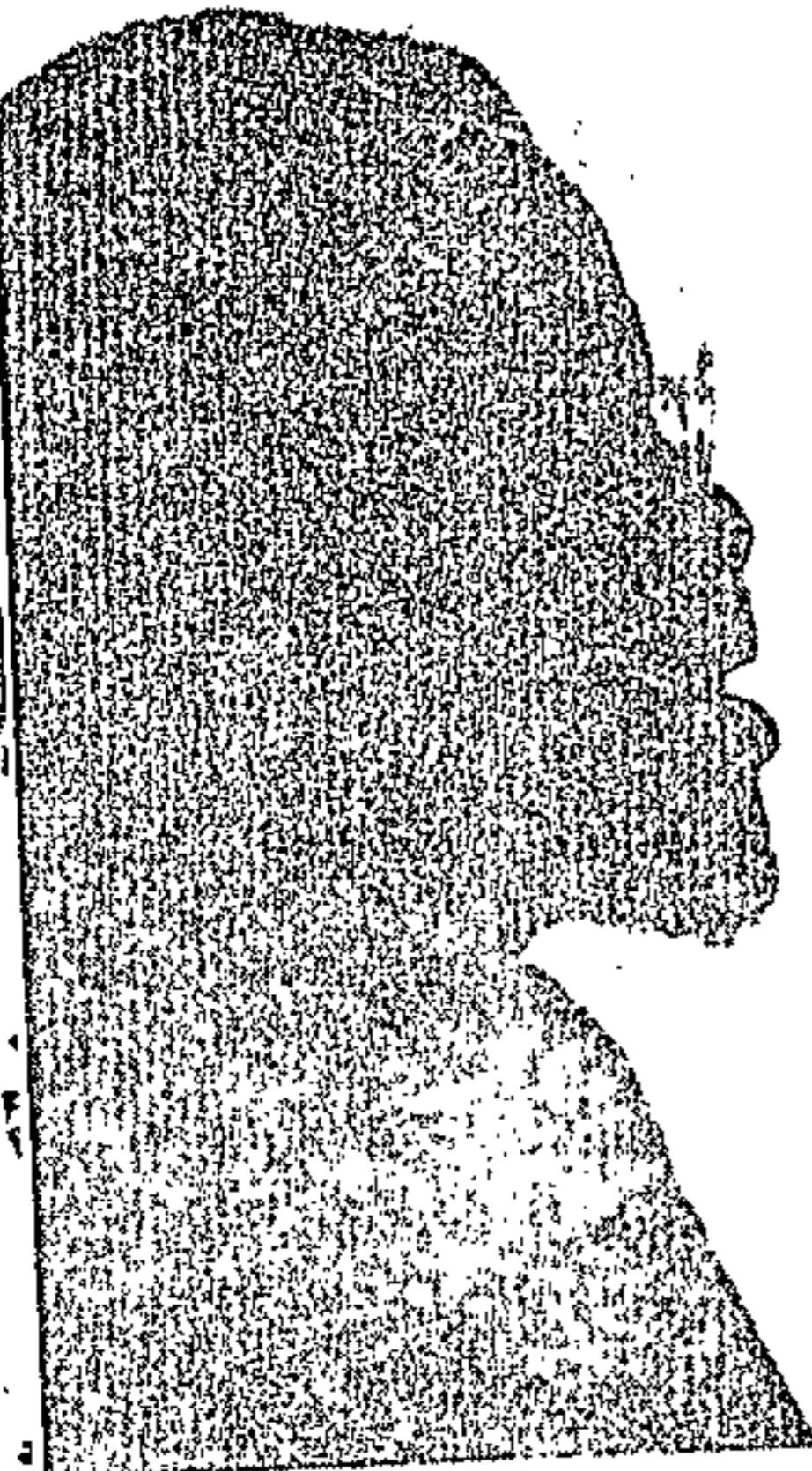
His organisation, Buthelezi argued, was too powerful for the unions to ignore. No successful strike action was possible in Natal or the Transvaal without Inkatha.

But the unions will not commit themselves to a close link with Inkatha. The Durban-based Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu) has already rejected links with political groups, and the other black union grouping, the Johannesburg-based Consultative Committee, adopts a similar stance — although it did endorse Inkatha's code-monitoring exercise (not without internal dissent).

"We recognise that Inkatha has a strong following among union members, but there are also many of our members who are opposed to Inkatha. An alliance with it would alienate them," says one unionist.

Not that these unions reject co-operation with Inkatha altogether. Hostility from both employers and government increases their willingness to accept help from a strong grass-roots movement. Moreover, as one unionist points out, "any union which totally rejected Inkatha would be dead in Natal."

Ccawusa's own activities highlight one area in which Buthelezi's pro-union stance is vital to it. Ccawusa has just taken something of a pioneering step by organising workers at Checkers KwaZulu at Mdadeni (near Newcastle, but in KwaZulu) — with Buthelezi's blessing.



Buthelezi... striking terror?

(which would be illegal if the unions were to gain registration), he told the inaugural meeting of the Natal branch of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa) on Sunday: "I want to appeal to every trade unionist to come together with Inkatha."

Buthelezi continued: "It is high time we realised the inseparableness of union interests and political interests." And he added that an alliance between unions and Inkatha could help enforce worker demands through consumer boycotts: "Any action on the part of workers which

TODAY we give de- Smith, had to tell par- A trainine

ALL'S IN ORDER ON THE POST 6 APRIL

back at work... JOHANNESBURG — Slaughtermen returned to work at all five feet and day following the settle- ment of their dispute with the SA Slaughter Corpora- tion, and meat prices are expected to return to nor- mal early next week.

The day after the termination of the union's... The management has... The day after the termination of the union's... The management has... The day after the termination of the union's... The management has...

available at the time of going to press. Company wage figures were not... The union says Revenue claimed a lowest wage of R201 a month. This may reflect total earnings, but the lowest tax- able pay, says the union, is R42.12 a week, which works out at around R180 a month. The union adds that this figure includes a pay increase granted between now and the time the report was submit- ted. Company wage figures were not available at the time of going to press.

So the publication of information... But he adds that since the code is volun- tary, companies cannot be compelled to... The union says Revenue claimed a lowest wage of R201 a month. This may reflect total earnings, but the lowest tax- able pay, says the union, is R42.12 a week, which works out at around R180 a month. The union adds that this figure includes a pay increase granted between now and the time the report was submit- ted. Company wage figures were not available at the time of going to press.

The union was told that it could inspect a copy of the document at the UK consulate in Durban. This a union official did — but he was told that he could not copy from or reproduce the report. Says a union spokesman: "This makes nonsense of the report-back provi- sions. We assumed the public had free access to the reports." A department of trade official in Lon- don confirms the copy-right bar on mak- ing copies of individual submissions available. He says, however, that the Durban consulate's refusal to allow a union representative to take notes "was a mistake... there must have been some misunderstanding."

British companies appear to have little to fear from the clause in the EEC code of conduct which requires them to report progress in complying with the code to Whitehall. The public has no automatic right of access to information contained in these reports, and there is thus no automatic independent check on them. The Durban-based Chemical Workers' Industrial Union recently wrote to the British Board of Trade asking for a copy of submissions made by Reverex, a UK firm in whose Durban subsidiary the union claims majority membership. An official wrote back to union general secretary Nomusa Dhlamini to the effect that the union could not have a copy of the report "because of copyright re- strict."

UNION CHAMBERS MEMBERS

# SACC Ombudsman will fight to the bitter end against farmers who beat their labourers

# IT'S

# ALL-OUT WAR!

- SOME OF THE CRIMES*
- A black man dies of a brain haemorrhage after being struck on the head by his employer because he bought him the wrong brand of cigarettes
  - A 27-year-old farmer shoots and kills a seven-month pregnant black woman who was allegedly stealing a log of wood from his farm
  - A police sergeant and farmer braaied meat and drank liquor while in the same room four suspected thieves hung by handcuffs from the rafters — they were beaten and one died

EUGENE ROELOFSE, Ombudsman of the South African Council of Churches, has declared war on farmers who beat their labourers.

by Peter Fabricius

"It's a fight to the bitter end. If some of these people end up with an additional mortgage on their farms, and others face impoverishment because of legal costs, it's going to be too bad," he said this week.

He has already proved that this is more than just fighting talk. He scored a first victory recently when he objected to the leniency of an effective one-year sentence on a 73-year-old farmer from the Worcester district who chained a black boy to a post for two days and beat two adult labourers until one of them, Hendrik Jacobs, 25, died.

After reading about the case Mr Roelofse went to the Cape with his tape recorder and long-lens camera and did a private investigation.

He sent a thorough report to the Cape Attorney General, asking him to urge the Appeal Court to take the highly unusual step of increasing the farmer's sentence.

It happened. Phillipus Petrus du Toit, wine farmer, churchgoer and respected elder of Slanghoek, was sentenced in Bloemfontein to three years in prison — none suspended.

Mr Roelofse's vigilance did not end there. He heard that a month after

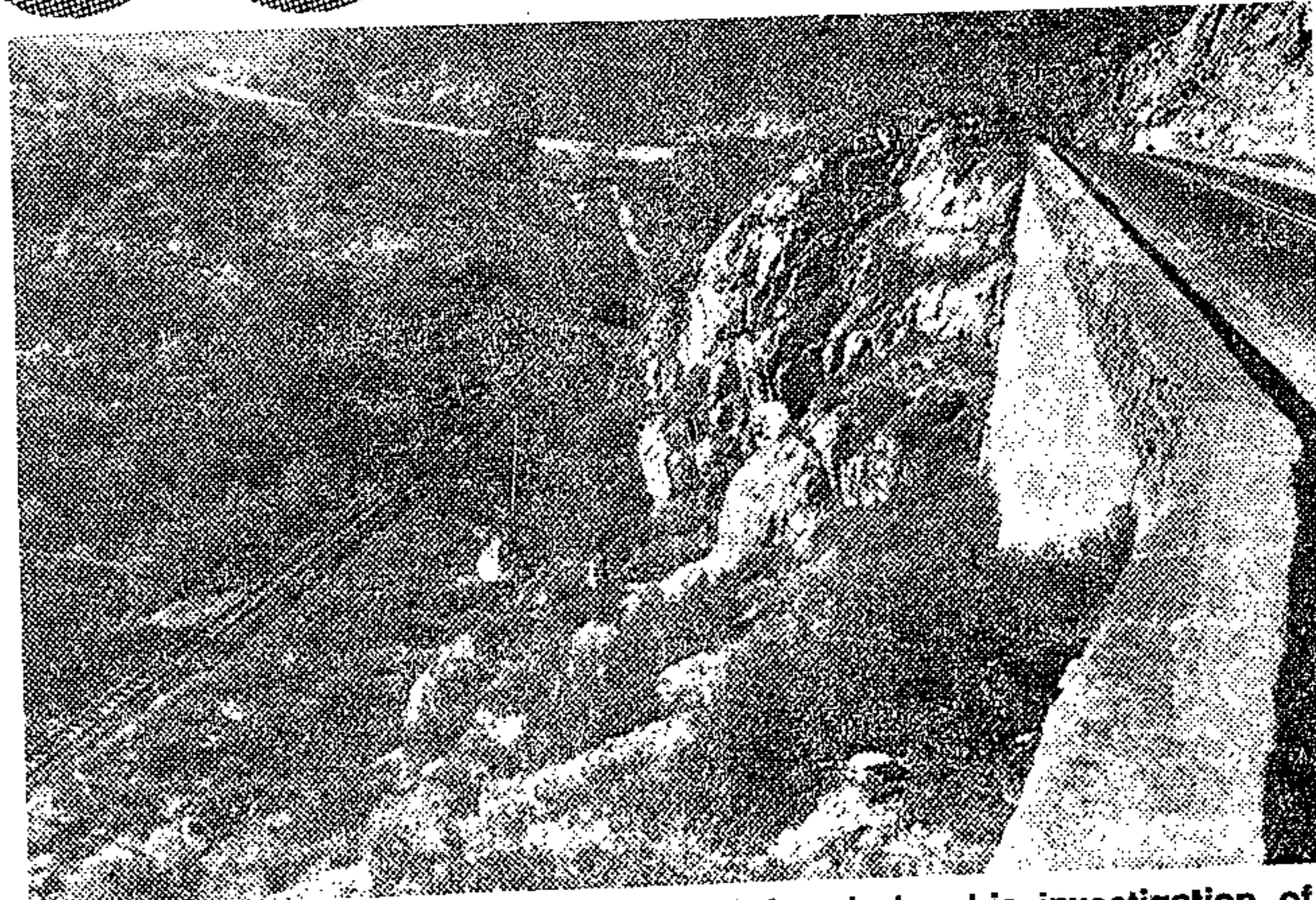
the Appeal Court had passed sentence, Du Toit was still free. He went to Worcester again and saw Du Toit driving to church. At the time Mr Roelofse commented: "It is well known that Du Toit is most influential but this delay must have adverse side effects. For one thing I have found the Coloured people of the district — rightly or wrongly — had come to consider the white oubaas to be above the law."

## Delay

Police and Cape Supreme Court officials were not able to explain the delay. Du Toit was soon locked up but Mr Roelofse wrote to the Secretary of Justice, asking for the reason for the delay. The Justice secretary replied this week that a "technicality was responsible".

The next thing is to ask what was the nature of the technicality, said Mr Roelofse, obviously not satisfied with the explanation.

The matter has not ended. Word has reached Mr Roelofse that Du Toit may apply for a remission of sentence. As a counter the Ombudsman has written to the Department of Justice asking whether



This picture was taken by Mr Roelofse during his investigation of a Worcester bricklayer who suffered brain damage and amnesia after being taken from his home by a farmer who suspected the man had stolen from him. The farmer's story was that the bricklayer jumped over this wall — a sheer drop of some 18 m — and then rolled down the embankment. Mr Roelofse says if this had happened, the man would have had more injuries than the single head injury he sustained

there is a procedure to oppose this.

The last of the Du Toit case will be the civil action for damages which Mr Popeye Mangwane, the labourer who survived the assault, is bringing.

Mr Mangwane is being closely guided and financed by the SACC. "It is one of our functions to show unsophisticated labourers that civil courts are available to them and to make those courts available to them," said Mr

Roelofse.

Mr Mangwane had to be "spirited away" from Slanghoek. "Feelings were running very high against him in the area for his 'effrontery' in bringing an action against a community leader," said Mr Roelofse.

There is another move against the Du Toits which should be completed before the civil action is settled. The Ombudsman Office has written to the Chief Commissioner for

Co-operation and Development, asking him to investigate the treatment of black labourers on the Du Toit farm "to determine whether or not the registration of the Du Toits as employers of black labourers should be revoked."

Mr Roelofse said the Appeal Court judge who increased Du Toit's sentence said there were indications in the evidence that corporal punishment might not be unusual on

There is unfortunately a hard-core element in the farming community which appears to need some assistance in entering the 20th Century

the Du Toit farm.

Mr Roelofse said: "We are disturbed by this and we believe the Minister should exercise his powers especially so that black contract labourers coming from the homelands can be assured not only of fair treatment but physical safety."

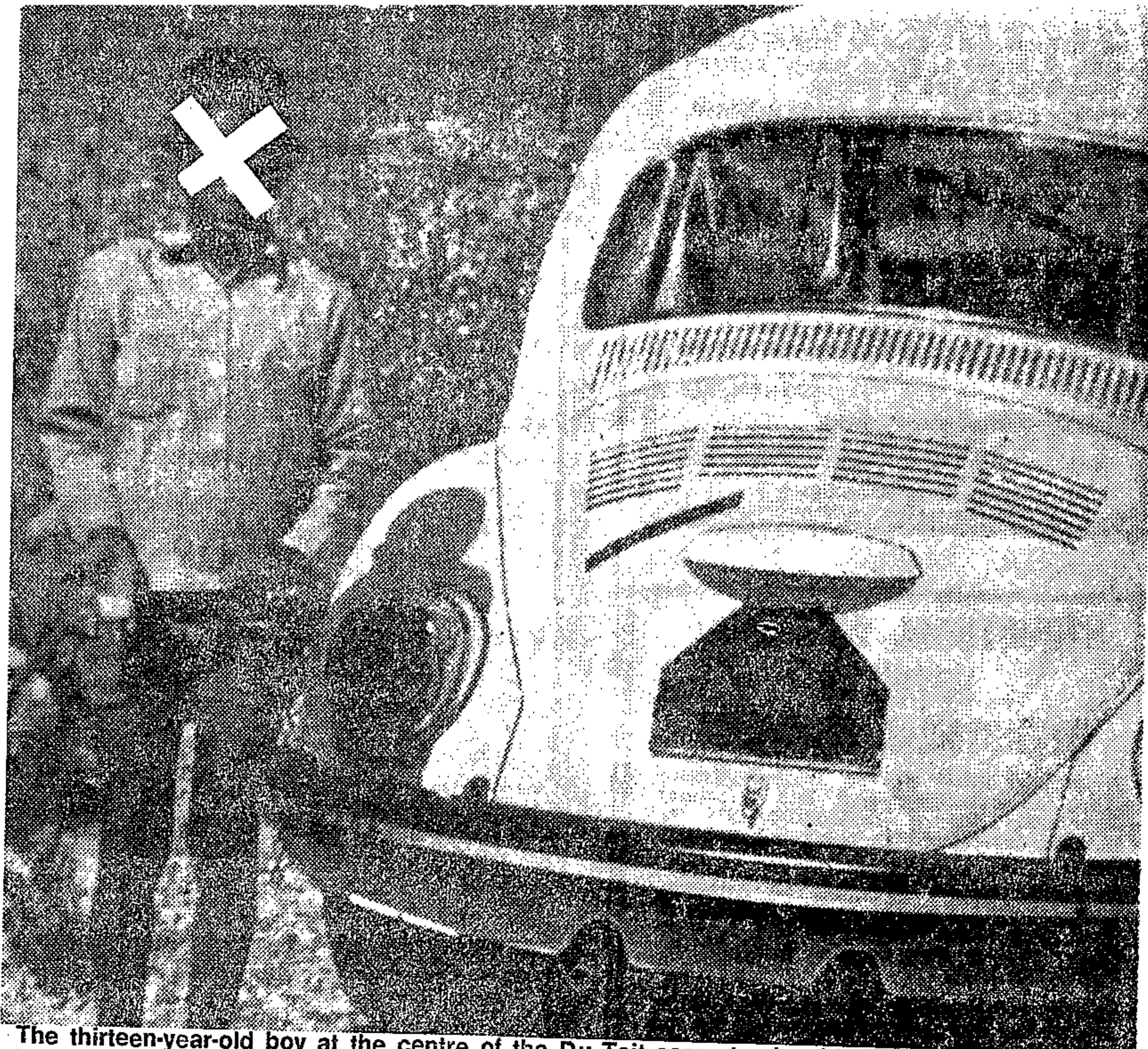
Though Mr Roelofse appears to be pursuing the Du Toits relentlessly he is anxious to assure that he has no grudge against them "I have never even met them."

## Whole hog

"I want to make the Du Toit case a project. In investigating the physical maltreatment of farm labourers, we are not going to invite unsubstantiated stories. But where there is hard evidence of sadistic treatment of defenceless people, the Ombudsman Office is going to go the whole hog."

Someone else on the

Continued



The thirteen-year-old boy at the centre of the Du Toit case stands with the lock and chain used by 73-year-old Du Toit to chain him by the neck to a gate post for a day, to a stake in a barn overnight and to the gate post the next day. When Hendrik Jacobs cut the boy free he was beaten to death

platteland is going to feel the sting of an Ombudsman investigation in the not-too-distant future. Before him Mr Roelofse has a thick file — collected in only one year — of other instances of assault, mostly fatal, of farm workers.

Some of the cases:

- A black man dies of a brain haemorrhage after being struck by his employer because he brought him the wrong brand of cigarettes;

- A 27-year-old farmer shoots dead a seven-month pregnant black woman who was allegedly stealing a log of wood from his farm;

- A police sergeant and farmer braaied meat and drank liquor while in the same room four suspected thieves hung by

handouffs from the rafters — they were beaten and one died.

Mr Roelofse said he was currently monitoring two cases but did not want to name them.

"There is unfortunately a hard-core element in the farming community which appears to need some assistance in entering the 20th Century.

"This we will do with every legal means at our disposal — no matter what risk I personally have to face.

Mr Roelofse said his interviews with blacks and coloureds in the Worcester district had revealed that they were afraid of going to court.

"If a labourer insists on pressing charges, that is equal to resigning his job and giving up his house.

Where will he get another job and where will his family live?

"The fact that he is housed on the farm and that there is a scarcity of houses in the towns, keeps him almost a serf."

Some comments on the Du Toit case which Mr Roelofse picked up from Worcester people while pretending to be a travelling salesman, add to this impression that farmers often assume they are a law unto themselves on their farms.

"Voor jy kan boer moet jy eers leer moer" — (before you can farm you must learn to beat people up) perhaps summed up the attitude.

Mr Roelofse is not always successful. Another investigation in Worcester concerned a bricklayer who suffered brain damage and amnesia after allegedly jumping over a ravine while being driven to the police station by a farmer who suspected the artisan had stolen R800 from him.

Mr Roelofse closely examined and photographed the terrain of the alleged accident and also the man's clothing, and concluded from the evidence of soil imbedded in shoe soles etc. that the ostensi-

ble explanation for the injury could not be true.

He wrote to the Cape Attorney General who ordered the police to investigate. Mr Roelofse informed the police, through the Attorney General, that the clothes were available for forensic examination.

But the police decided, that there was no evidence to suggest the bricklayer's injury might not have been accidentally caused.

Though this investigation by Mr Roelofse failed, it was not through want of effort by him.

"We only push if we have a good case," says Mr Roelofse. "Both the Du Toit and this other case were well done. The idea is that when the authorities get a letter with the Ombudsman stamp on it they know it is not nonsense."

But Mr Roelofse feels the Ombudsman Office of the SACC will really have succeeded when every farmer pauses before bringing down the sjambok, or pipe, or shooting stick, or whatever and says: "I wonder if that bloody bloke in Johannesburg will hear about this."

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# Ford's huge Umlazi boost

African Affairs Correspondent

KWAZULU'S Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frank Mdlalose, yesterday opened the R600 000 Ford sales and service agency in Umlazi, Durban's largest Black town, at which will be trained KwaZulu's first Black mechanics

He told a gathering at the garage yesterday that 50 percent of the shares in the venture were owned by the KwaZulu Development Corporation.

The KDC was prepared to sell half of its shares to Zulu citizens, and "I have been told that KwaZulu citizens have already applied to purchase a substantial number".

Dr. Mdlalose said the workshops at Umlazi Ford would provide training for Zulu mechanics and managers.

## Drain

More than 60 percent of Zulu earnings were being spent outside KwaZulu and the tri-partnership company concept had been introduced to prevent this drain.

The companies would also provide exper-

tise, capital and training at all levels.

Mr. John Dill, a company director, expressed optimism about the future of the motor industry, but added: "Hopefully the Government will appreciate the plight of the industry and, with the need to stimulate the economy generally, could consider a reduction in the price of fuel.

"Even a marginal reduction will restore the confidence we are looking for."

He added that the Umlazi project would be followed by Ford dealerships in other parts of the country.

## Resentment

Dr. M. Olivier, head of the KDC, warned that if the principles of the tri-company idea were wrongly applied, Black people would feel strong resentment.

"It is essential that White entrepreneurs who wish to enter into tri-partnership ventures should keep in mind that the Zulus are a proud people. For that reason a paternalistic attitude will never be countenanced by them.

in aangele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappijwet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

# Plant disease hits 108 KwaZulu ethanol crop

Science Correspondent

A CASSAVA crop, being grown experimentally in KwaZulu for the production of ethanol fuel, is heavily infected with an incurable plant disease, African mosaic, and should be destroyed immediately.

This was said earlier this week at an agricultural symposium in Pietermaritzburg by Mr. W. J. Hefer, chairman of the Food and Agricultural Division of the Anglo American Corporation.

The cassava scheme, announced in June this year by the Corporation for Economic Development (C.E.D.), had a multi-million rand potential involving 13 factories employing 26 000 people and capable of producing more than 500 million litres of ethanol a year.

A meeting to discuss cassava is to be held in Pretoria today by the C.E.D. but it is not known whether the African mosaic infestation will be discussed, as no one was available for comments.

SENTRUM VIR

(Geregistreer as Trust  
Inter-Raciaal  
(Beperk)

p/a Die Universiteit  
Republiek

Kan  
Leslie Social  
Univeriteit  
Grootekraal

Telefoon: 65-41

INI

Gedurende die eerste negentien  
Sentrum vir Intergrasie-  
sy werksaamhede gepubliseer  
verjaarsdag op 1 April 1977  
in 1977 vervang deur 'n OORSPRONG

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOEI

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# Bakery to have monopoly

African Affairs Reporter

THE A.A.A. Bakery which was officially opened at Mpumalanga Township at the weekend will enjoy a trade monopoly in the area, according to Mr. Oscar Dlomo, KwaZulu's Minister of Education.

Mr. Dlomo, who opened the bakery, said the KwaZulu Government would do all in its power to ensure that outside bakeries did not deliver bread into Mpumalanga Township.

He said the bakery was formed by Bremer Mills (Pty.) Ltd. and the KwaZulu Development Corporation and it was the third tri-partnership bakery to be established inside KwaZulu.

He appealed to Black traders in the area to support it.

Mr. Dlomo said the Inyanda Chamber of Commerce and Inkatha were planning a massive joint venture in the economic sphere, the details of which would be announced later.

## JAARVERSLAG

1978

### SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPS-

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey  
Inter-Racial Studies Limited  
(Beperk deur Garansie)

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p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad  
Rondebosch  
Republiek van Suid-Afrika  
7700

Kantooradres:

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### INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld hys werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is 'n nuwe uitgawe van die tydskrif in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die

### DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE

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WEENEN is a pretty settlement of about 500 White people on flat alluvial land through which winds the Bushmans River before it enters the wild, stony valley of Msinga.

About 30 kilometres from the Johannesburg-Durban highway, the Place of Weeping was founded in 1838 after the massacre of trekkers at Bloukrantz.

The survivors moved on to the site of what is now the backwater village of Weenen, where about a third of the shops presently stand empty, and into the heart of country occupied by Zulus for generations.

Bloukrantz was the last battle won by Blacks against Whites in that district. In a sense they have been paying an indemnity for that frightful victory ever since.

Rendered landless in their own land, made labourers where once they were lords, their situation became a microcosm of the Black man's condition in White agriculture.

Today, after removals and evictions stretching back over many years there are still about 15 000 Africans in the district, most of whom are tenant labourers.

The tenant labour system has a number of variations, but in its simplest form the farmer allows an African and his family to build a kraal on his farm and run a limited number of cattle in return for which the African has to supply at least one worker per kraal for six months or longer each year.

NM 12/9/79

# Resentment of Black workers in Weenen

108

He usually receives a tiny wage and rations — sometimes he receives nothing.

In 1971 the system was outlawed but lives on with exemptions in many parts of Natal. It exists on dozens of farms in the Weenen-Estcourt district.

Tenants are continually being evicted. The farmers say they do it because the African population becomes too large with its attendant stock keeping pace for too small a return in labour.

There is also a body called the Black Labour Control Board in various districts consisting of the local Bantu Affairs Commissioner and local farmers appointed by Pretoria. This Board assesses the labour needs of each farm and advises or demands which is difficult to establish labour reduction where it deems it necessary. Another cause for eviction.

## Labour

Mr. Donald Sinclair, president of the Natal Agricultural Union, is on record as saying that the tenant labour system is inefficient.

He said: "The onus is on the Government to accommodate those people who have been evicted. Generally speaking the people kicked off are surplus to the needs of the farmer, and let us remember he is not running a charitable institution.

"I feel it is up to the Bantu Administration Board to ascertain where labour shortages exist and supply those areas from areas like the Weenen district where there are labour surpluses."

All this suggests that Africans are pieces of machinery that can be leased or sold for the convenience of industry.

Mr. R. N. Blumrick, the Chief Commissioner for Natal, said the Africans of Weenen could go to the Trust Farm, Nondweni, in the Nqutu district, or into the "emergency" camp at Weenen or they could ask a chief in KwaZulu to take them in and give them land.

No one seems to have considered what the Africans might want.

These alternatives would deprive them of their stock and the right to raise crops. They would, instead, have to become socially dislocated migrant workers.

The Zulus in the area do not want this. Men like Johannes Sosibo and Japhet Mchunu are angry.

On various occasions they have led large delegations to the KwaZulu Government, to the Bantu Affairs Commissioner, and anyone else who will give them a hearing.

They claim they are be-

ing harassed without reason by White farmers, robbed of stock, threatened with violence and given false promises of land.

Mr. Samson Mchunu remembers how 34 families were sent to Wembesi, a township about 60 kilometres away on the other side of Estcourt, although they had been promised land.

He is bitter: "All we got was a four-roomed house. We lost many of our possessions and we had to sell our stock.

## Game

"The land we were living on; that's now a game reserve with a high fence around it. They have spent more money on the animals than they spent on us."

Mr. Sosibo claims that in 1976 the then magistrate of Weenen promised the tenants "24 farms in this district to end our homelessness."

Mr. Blumrick has protested that no junior government official would ever have made a promise of that nature. He is probably right but the Africans have another perception, another memory of injustice.

To the south east of Weenen the country sweeps back toward Mooi River in a series of beige hills and thorn tree valleys. This is the Mngwenya region of the Mchunu clan. There are about 5 000 people scattered across 16 "labour farms" owned by Whites as labour reservoirs.

No White man lives here, only Blacks whose rent is labour. Here is a vast stretch of land that sometimes carries cattle on winter grazing.

"We are concerned that no White farmer is residing in this district," said Mr. Sosibo. "They come from Colenso, New Hanover and even Kloof to get these farms and oust our livestock, exploit Africans and use poisoned meat traps along the fences.

"We are sick and tired of these farmers. The solution is to give us these farms and capital and proper training."

The unproductive nature of the farming in this area, the size of the Black population and the fact that not long ago the White farmers of the Mount Moriah district, no great distance from the Mngwenya region, were keen to sell their land to the Government for homeland consolidation, lends validity to these aspirations.

In many places the empty land is close to the

KwaZulu border which forms a sort of triangle against the apex of which leans Weenen.

Clearly the village and the prosperous, intensively farmed holdings within a six or seven kilometre radius have emotional and historic significance for Whites.

But the empty land farther out, consolidated for Blacks, might well provide a solution for a situation that has all the ingredients for acrid race conflict.

When this suggestion was made to a government official he was horrified. "Within five years this whole place will be overgrazed," he said.

Mr. Sosibo gave unfortunate justification for this comment when he said: "We want to see farms provided for the thousands of displaced Africans. We need land to which we can bring our ruined African people."

Further justification was given by the former Minister of Agriculture, Chief Owen Sitole, who told the Legislative Assembly this year that the cattle population of KwaZulu was 1 400 000 of which only 9 400 head were sold at "KwaZulu sales since the House's previous meeting (12 months before)."

## Legislate

He said that a "large section of KwaZulu is totally overstocked and therefore overgrazed," and he warned that his Government might have to legislate against this.

What is the alternative to consolidation in the Weenen district? A continuation of the economically inefficient, socially cruel tenant labour system?

KwaZulu is overstocked by cattle and overpopulated by people. Obviously more land will have to be given to Zulus in many parts of Natal, but if its presentation is not combined with intensive training and strictly enforced regulations it could easily be disastrous.

The Weenen district could become a pilot scheme for freehold tenure allied to creative though initially sternly implemented small and medium-sized rural development schemes.

It is unlikely that the small Weenen community would welcome being a frontier outpost again, but it seems to me that the best safety barrier against the African hordes of their imagination would be a zone of viable Black agriculture.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD  
1 fresh green medium size cabbage  
onions  
carrots

tomatoes  
fresh pineapple  
radishes

SPRING GREEN SALAD  
1 medium size lettuce  
2 onions  
parsley

1 cucumber  
mint (fresh)  
scallions

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

SUNDAY POST, September 16, 1979

# FACTORY WORKERS GET SLAVE WAGES

By Chris Sosibo

FACTORIES at Isithebe — a developing industrial area near Mandini in KwaZulu — are exploiting black people by paying them slave wages, a SUNDAY POST investigation learned this week.

The investigation followed numerous complaints from people working in this area — the majority of them residents of Sundumbili location in Mandini. They claim that they have to pay increased rents and bus-fares, and for the education of their children. An investigation conducted in the area revealed that four companies are paying their black employees weekly salaries below R17. Some of the people are married with families to support.

Black employees at one concern said the company

was paying a starting salary of R7 per week for women and R8 for men.

This factory with more than 550 black employees — the majority of them women — works nine hours and 45 minutes per day, five days per week.

Those who have been with the company for more than two years are paid weekly salaries of R9 excluding deductions.

Another company is paying its black employees starting salaries of R10 per week. It works 45 hours per week from 7 am till 4 pm with 10 minutes tea break and 20 minutes lunch break.

A third concern which started operating in this area last October with about 130 black employees is paying between R8 and R16,75.

Starting salary for women is R8, and others were getting between R10 and R11,25 per week.

The majority of men are earning between R13,50 and R16,75. There are few getting about R32 per week — not more than 10 — and those came from a Durban company.

Black labourers working for a fourth firm said they worked 92 hours for a salary of R24 per fortnight.

The company provided no transport or accommodation, and they were paying from their pockets for transport.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Frust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) — 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

# Boycott breakers fear intimidation

DURBAN. — Workers trying to board buses in the Hammarsdale area near Durban yesterday were allegedly intimidated, according to police patrolling the area.

Workers started boycotting the buses 10 days ago when fares went up to 82c for a casual passenger from Hammarsdale to Pinetown.

A police spokesman said workers in certain sections of the Mpumalanga township outside Hammarsdale queued up at bus stops yesterday, but were afraid to board the buses.

"When the police arrived and told them to get on to the buses if they wanted to, they all

boarded," Brigadier H A Viljoen, divisional commissioner of the Natal Inland Police, said.

"The buses to Pinetown, New Germany, Cato Ridge and Hammarsdale are mainly running full. But we cannot say if passenger capacity is back to normal yet."

In the Ezakheni township outside Ladysmith a bus window was smashed by a stone in an isolated incident last night.

It is also the first instance of violence in the 10-day boycott there, which has cost the Ezakheni Transport company an estimated R90 000 in lost fares.

The manager of the com-

pany, Mr I McCourt, said that only nine of his fleet of 51 buses were in operation because of the boycott.

Following talks with business representatives yesterday, the Ezakheni Town Council announced it would hold a residents' meeting at the weekend to decide whether to continue the boycott.

Meanwhile, the 300 workers in Marburg — who went on strike in protest against a 50% bus fare increase coming into operation next month — who were dispersed by police using tear gas yesterday, have all returned to work.

Mr L Aaron, the manager of Marburg Manufacturing Company, said the full work force of 950 men and women had returned to work and the strikers had been "re-engaged on our terms".

He said the company had not yet decided whether to further increase their employees' transport costs.

The workers had demanded an increase in wages to accommodate the bus fare increase.

They are already heavily subsidised by the Government who pay R4.30 of a R6.55 weekly ticket.

In October they will have to pay an additional R1.10.

108

RDM  
20/9/79

NM 25/9/79

# Slow, but 108 satisfactory

THE only significant industrial growth point in KwaZulu is Isithebe which has been developed by the Corporation for Economic Development. In spite of the relatively slow rate of growth in the South African economy the growth of industries at Isithebe has been satisfactory.

The rate of uptake of industrial land at Isithebe compares favourably with the rate experienced in the Durban area. Over the past five years, whereas in the Durban metropolitan area the rate of uptake of industrial land averaged about 20ha per annum, at Isithebe the rate was 10 ha per annum.

There are now about 30 industries at Isithebe covering a wide range of products, ranging from footwear and clothing to metal products.

These industries enjoy the benefits of leased buildings with rentals calculated at 4 percent below the current yield on long term Government stock, loans for current assets and equipment at 5 percent below the same yield on Government stock and income tax concessions.

If a foreign-owned company invests at Isithebe via financial rands which are acquired at a substantial discount — it has been calculated that, with these concessions the investment can be recouped within 3 years, depending on the level of profits earned.

This, of course, makes

By Dr. LAWRENCE McCRYSTAL,  
chairman of the KwaZulu  
Development Corporation

the location of a plant at Isithebe an attractive proposition. The proximity of Durban and Richards Bay adds materially to the attraction.

There are still a further 350 ha of land available for development, much of this can be rail-served, compared with 50 ha which have already been developed.

Other sites which have been earmarked for industrial growth in the next five years include the Ezikhaweni area (immediately south of Richards Bay) and the Rosedale / Heavitree / Loskop area inland of Estcourt. Smaller growth points, in terms of industrial development, will probably emerge at Ulundi, Tugela Ferry and in the area of KwaZulu located inland of Richards Bay along the railway line via Ulundi to Vryheid.

The Government's plan to re-examine the entire issue of consolidation may of course, have a bearing on the future location of growth points. However, as the new consolidation proposals are likely to become firm within a year, the commencement of development of new growth points need not be long delayed.

Isithebe has, in any event, sufficient land to meet the demand for the next few years.

KwaZulu obviously must place a high priority on the

development of employment opportunities. The limiting factor is neither technology, infrastructure or capital but entrepreneurs who are prepared to set up manufacturing activities.

Realising this, the KwaZulu Development Corporation has embarked on a policy of seeking out and then supporting Zulu entrepreneurs.

To this end two factory flat complexes have already been developed — at Umlazi and Mpumalanga — where small-scale Zulu-owned manufacturing activities have been established.

The complexes are under the control of a manager and KDC provides a service for marketing the products or finding products for which a market has been established and then persuading Black entrepreneurs to manufacture them.

More such factory flat complexes are envisaged in future.

In addition KDC is in the process of establishing a unit to promote the use of lower level technology in the manufacturing process rather than the high level technology found in the White sector.

In this way it is hoped to achieve a high rate of industrial growth during the next two to three years.

# Promoting prosperity...

THE authorities charged with promoting prosperity in the Black states are the Corporation for Economic Development (CED) and a national development corporation in each state — in the case of KwaZulu, the KwaZulu Development Corporation (KDC).

Acting as the economic arms of the respective governments, it is their function to promote the public interest in the economic sphere, creating employment which in turn makes social development possible, which in its turn lends significance to political, community and national life.

Industrial establishment not only creates jobs and provides training, but also creates a tax base on which social development may rest.

It provides a market for agricultural products — both as raw material and

for direct consumption by paid employees. And it establishes a trend towards urbanisation, leaving the rural areas free for agricultural development by the real farmers in the community.

To promote the agricultural development needed to create rural employment and utilise natural resources of soil, water and climate, the CED and KDC have established the KwaZulu Agricultural Company.

To get employees to work on time, safely and economically, and thereby further promote their prosperity, the two corporations established KwaZulu Transport, the holding company which in turn runs operating centres all over KwaZulu.

Finally, to help spread the prosperity of KwaZulu's wage earners, and keep their wages at home to pay for further development, the KDC assists Zulu traders and service industries to develop their businesses into viable and competitive undertakings.

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

When the same kinds of re-  
vision-making can be simplified  
with service choices cannot  
required by this method.

**BUS BOYCOTTS**  
*Thu 28/9/74*  
**Tickets please**

Siege of Ladysmith's black transport services, boycotted since September 10 when fares were raised, appears to have been temporarily relieved.

The services are owned jointly by CED and the KwaZulu Development Corporation and at a meeting on Wednesday Dr J Adendorf, CED chairman, promised fares would revert to the old levels on Thursday this week provided that a meeting is held within the next few days to thrash out a final solution to the problem.

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vision-making can be simplified  
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is expected to achieve.

## 2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

- to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfill whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

## 2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more services or care of the aged?

# Boycott blamed on wages

DURBAN. — The Inkatha Central Committee has claimed that "miserably low" wages had been the cause of bus boycotts in Natal and has called on employers to pay wages above the poverty datum line.

In a statement issued after a meeting of the central committee, the movement said it was aware that transport costs were escalating, but pointed out that black people lived far away from their work places because of Government policy.

"The central committee is seriously concerned about mushrooming bus boycotts in various parts of the country.

"Employers are therefore called upon to review urgently their wage structures so as to place them above the poverty datum line for the area concerned, both to avoid the hardships to the people concerned and to avoid the build-up of a potentially explosive situation," the statement said. — Sapa.

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

- (c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford — so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicine', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

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He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

# Riot police out in force as bus boycott spreads

QUE  
DEF  
DURBAN. — Riot police were out in force yesterday as thousands of black commuters from the Port Shepstone area joined the massive bus boycotts which have been plaguing KwaZulu transport companies for the past month.

A. The workers, streaming along the 15km route to work, jeered as the empty buses went past and waved clenched fists and knobkerries.

However, police, dressed in camouflage fatigues and armed, said there had been no incidents.

The Port Shepstone workers are boycotting the trans-Umzimkulu bus service in protest against fare increases — some have risen by as much as 50% — which came into operation yesterday.

Last month, police dispersed a group of strikers with teargas at the Marburg clothing factory when they stoned several vehicles after the new increased fares had been announced.

Many of the workers earn only R7,50 a week, and say they are unable to afford increases in transport costs.

This is the third KwaZulu transport company to be boycotted since fares were increased.

In Ladysmith, workers from the Ezakheni township have refused to use the buses since the fares were increased a month ago. The boycott has cost the Ezakheni Transport Co over R140 000.

The Hammarsdale boycott, which has affected about 70% of the Mpumalanga Transport Co buses, is now in its third week and is showing no sign of weakening. — Sapa.

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9.7,

respectively, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7

1. What is the balance on deferred tax account in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming
  - a) deferral method
  - b) liability method?
2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming
  - a) deferral method
  - b) liability method(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)
3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%



# Police clear roads to township

~~332~~  
108 KDM  
24/10/79  
~~341~~

DURBAN. -- Several police units were sent in to clear roadblocks set up by bus boycotters on the roads leading to Gamalakhe township outside Port Shepstone on Tuesday night.

A bus was stoned in the township, the sixth since the boycott began on Monday.

Police said the boycotters had set up makeshift roadblocks with large rocks and burning tyres.

The roads were clear yesterday morning, but one private bus had been extensively damaged when it attempted to turn in front of a roadblock and ripped its undercarriage on rocks. No-one was injured.

A bus was stoned and badly damaged when it was surrounded by a large group of youths in the township.

Meanwhile, in Ladysmith hundreds of riot police converged on all roads leading to the town this morning in a massive crackdown on pirate taxis that have been operating extensively since the bus boycotts started with fare increases nearly a month ago.

Squads of police have been stopping all cars and clearing passengers in vehicles not registered as taxis but who are charging for their services.

Brigadier H Viljoen, Divisional Commissioner for Natal, Inland, said yesterday they had "patiently" waited for more than three weeks now for the commuters and bus companies to settle their differences, but as nothing was being resolved they had decided to act.

"We have been turning a blind eye to illegal transporting for some time now, but we cannot do so for ever.

"Even now we can only stop-

ping the pirate taxis and are ignoring registered taxis that are overloading or not in a roadworthy condition.

"We also are only clearing out the passengers taking illegal transport as close to Ladysmith as possible, so they do not have far to walk."

He said there had been no incidents and commuters appeared to have resigned themselves to walking or taking legal transport.

Even with the extensive police crackdown, Ezakheni Transport Company buses were still running empty yesterday.

Brigadier Viljoen said they had not launched a similar crackdown in the Mpumalanga township near Hammarsdale, where buses have been boycotted for nearly three weeks and yesterday were still running nearly 60% empty.

"The Ladysmith workers have had longer to solve their problems," he said.

Pirate taxis have also been operating on a large scale from the Gamalakhe township to Port Shepstone, Marburg and Margate since the South Coast bus boycott began on Monday.

However, Brigadier Gert Kruger, Divisional Commissioner for Port Natal, said they were also turning a blind eye for the time being.

"We will not stop them; even if they are doing that illegally."

He said that although the situation had not deteriorated, an extra platoon from Durban had been sent up to let the squads from the local police stations, who have been continually patrolling the bus routes, get some rest. -- Sapa.

© Editorial Comment

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# Hope of end to bus boycott

3/10/70

Own Correspondent

LADYSMITH. — The Ezakheni Transport Company was last night optimistic that the four-week long Ladysmith bus boycott had been broken.

"Passengers are boarding the buses again to and from Ezakheni," a spokesman said. "But we have also sent buses to pick

up passengers at Consolidated Frame Cotton Corporation where shifts are worked at the factory."

He said they had buses on standby in case they were needed on the route.

Yesterday afternoon some buses were carrying passengers but others were still empty.

# All aboard as boycott fizzles

GENERALLY ACCEPTED

APPLIED

## QUESTIONS

### DEFERRED TAX

- A. Alpha Limited acquired an on 1 May 19.6. Depreciated straight line. A 25% increase in tax purposes, wear and tear balance. Tax rates were 40% and taxable income amounted respectively, for the financial years 19.6 and 19.7

DURBAN. — Although black commuters from the Port Shepstone area are still resolutely refusing to use the Trans-Union Transport Company buses, the boycotts in Ladysmith and Hammarsdale appear to be virtually over.

Mr W O Connell, chairman of the management committee of the Ezakheni Transport Co in Ladysmith, said their fleet of 56 buses had run 90% full for the past two days.

The only areas where they were still meeting a commuter resistance were Watersmeet and Klip River, he said.

In the Mpumalanga township outside Hammarsdale, where boycotters refused to use the Kwazulu Transport Co buses for a month, police said more and more of the workforce

commuting to Hammarsdale, Pinetown and New Germany were again reverting to the buses.

However, the boycott could not yet be said to be over as buses were still not running at anywhere near full capacity.

All the demands made by the Ladysmith boycotters were met by the transport company.

Commuters in the Port Shepstone area yesterday, however, were still walking to work.

A police spokesman said all buses running to the Gama-lakhe township were empty, but there had been no further incidents of violence.

Since the boycotts began last week in protest against the 50% fare increases, a total of 52 people have been arrested. — Sapa.

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Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under
  - a) liability method
  - b) deferral methodAssume the tax rate remains 42%

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine

# Buthelezi is warned on trade unions

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS  
Labour Correspondent

MR Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower Utilisation, has told Chief Gatsha Buthelezi the Government will not tolerate any political interference in trade unionism — neither from political parties nor the Inkatha movement.

This emerged yesterday from a statement from Mr Botha following a meeting between him and Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and Inkatha president.

The statement was issued after Press reports yesterday that Chief Buthelezi had warned the Minister he would involve Inkatha in trade union matters if the Government used labour relations issues for party politics.

The meeting was one of a series held with homeland leaders to discuss the extension of trade union rights to all workers.

## 2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,<sup>11</sup> it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it. Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different effects which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated. Every large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis in this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the effects of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

### An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant.<sup>12</sup> It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	+++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold *	+++	+	+	-	0
Yaws	-	++	+++	+++	0

\* Added to test scoring method



# Beares to move into KwaZulu

Deputy Financial Editor

NM 108  
16/11/79

BEARES is moving into KwaZulu, planning to open a Zulu-staffed furniture store at Madadeni, Newcastle, this month and a clothing shop next February.

Announcing these moves yesterday at the annual meeting, the chairman, Mr. Aaron Beare, said that the company would enter into an agreement with the KwaZulu Development Corporation, with the approval of the KwaZulu Government, for a two-year scheme to open furniture and clothing stores in the homeland in various areas.

Mr. Beare said the stores would be manned by KwaZulu citizens and they had been training staff for some time.

### Opportunities

"It has always been our policy to give African staff members the opportunities for development and promotion and these stores will play a very important role in this direction."

Mr. Beare said the Government's stimulatory measures were having the desired effect of generating confidence in the economy and encouraging consumer spending.

### Trade upswing

"There is a definite upswing in trade and our results for the first four months of this financial year (July to October) are ahead of budget. I anticipate this trend continuing well into 1980."

He had very high hopes for Game, which would move into the Greatermans building in West Street next year and would open towards the middle of the year. Trading would continue in the Smith Street store for the time being.

The new fresh produce and vegetable store was doing very well.

0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
1170	809	3472	715

### METABOLIC DISEASES

NO.	M		F		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

### I

### INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,99	2,2	9,81	6,60	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
1-4	0,16	0,13	0,76	0,79	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
5-24	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,08	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
25-44	0,06	0,03	0,17	0,20	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
45-64	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,45	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
65+	1,04	0,72	1,61	1,98	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
	399	315	198	159	3792	3146	3472	2593

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

# HOMELANDS - KWAZULU - LABOUR

1980; 1981; 1982; 1983, 1984 -

Mercury 6/4/84 (108) ~~108~~

## Workers go back after pay dispute

Labour Reporter

THE KwaZulu Department of Works in Umlazi was functioning normally yesterday after being hit by a work stoppage following a pay dispute last week.

Mr JD Peterson, the works manager, said further talks between the workers and KwaZulu Government officials in Ulundi would be held at a later stage.

Hundreds of labourers at its Umlazi depot downed tools on Thursday after a breakdown in wage negotiations. The workers also complained about conditions of employment.

According to a spokesman for the workers, some with eight years' service were still regarded as casual workers, earning R80 a month, while others were taken on permanent staff only two months' after joining.

The entire workforce was at a standstill on Thursday and cars, trucks and other implements were lying idle when petrol attendants refused to service them. Clerks and switchboard operators also joined the strike.



# Kwazulu short of jobs for new workers

Staff Reporter

KWAZULU generated jobs for only 13,7 percent of the 29 700 Kwazulu citizens who came on to the labour market last year, according to the Kwazulu Development Corporation's annual report for 1979.

This is a source of great concern and "implies that a far greater measure of success will have to be achieved in creating employment opportunities in the future," says the report.

The corporation's income for the year was R491 000. This was below expectations.

The main object of the corporation, according to the report, "is to make a lasting contribution to the economic development of Kwazulu."

This is being achieved by "direct investment in the corporation's own ventures, as well as the provision of financial aid to Zulu entrepreneurs and housing loans to individuals."

## Beer brewing

The corporation's ventures include beer brewing and distribution, hotels, holiday resorts, shopping centres and buildings for rental.

A total of 10,5 million litres of sorghum beer were manufactured every month at the corporation's two breweries. The entire production is sold in Kwazulu and four adjacent townships.

The two hotels belonging to the corporation are the Executive Hotel in Umlazi and the Madadeni Hotel in Madadeni. According to the report, the occupancy rate for both hotels was below expectation.

During 1979, loans totalling R3,9 million were granted to entrepreneurs.

The corporation's policy is to promote the development and growth of small businesses. It has a special unit which seeks out potential small entrepreneurs who have an established market for products that could be manufactured by small industrialists.

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**Foundry** <sup>189</sup>  
**moves** <sup>108</sup>  
**entire** <sup>42</sup>  
**operation**  
**to** <sup>SUN TRIB (FW)</sup>  
<sup>27/4/80</sup>  
**KwaZulu**

Finance Reporter

A LARGE Transvaal foundry group, Apex, is moving its entire production unit to Esithebe in KwaZulu.

The group is expanding its output and 1 500 new jobs will be created in KwaZulu when the move is completed in December. The head office, involving 40 people, will also move from Vereeniging to Durban.

The executive chairman of Apex, Johan de Kock, says the group is heavily committed in the export market and will gain considerable advantage from being close to a harbour. There are also advantages from homeland incentives for industry but De Kock says the creation of new jobs in KwaZulu was one of the main reasons for moving.

About 950 trained blacks in Vereeniging will lose their jobs but will have no difficulty finding alternative employment, says De Kock. Some administration staff and the inland marketing department will remain in the Transvaal.

Apex recently won a huge R90 million contract in the United States for fifth wheels which link the mechanical horse to the trailer. De Kock says this contract should lead to more orders.

The production capacity is 3 000 tons of foundry products a month when the expansion is completed in December.

De Kock plans to go public with a Stock Exchange listing in about two years. The company was formed 10 years ago and is owned by De Kock and others.

# Agricultural development

NM 29/10/80

To add to their woes the non-oil-producing developing countries' external debt last year exceeded R240 000 million with debt servicing taking 25 percent of their export earnings. That after receiving R16 000 million in foreign aid.

All this would suggest, even without the tragedy, pain and suffering the statistical bones bear testimony of that while economic and industrial development is urgently needed to provide jobs for the growing masses much of the money that is available to spend should be ploughed into agricultural development to create jobs more quickly and to produce the food.

Somehow the two must be coupled with family planning and birth control or whatever political ideology applies it

ital of R100 million to give blacks a better stake in the economy and to create more jobs. There was also agreement with homelands leaders on the establishment of a development bank for southern Africa and a plan for regional economic development co-operation 'transcending political boundaries'.

But of agricultural development on any significant scale there was not a word. Maybe that was because with the exception of the sugar industry, organised agriculture seems not to have been persuaded that it has any part to play in getting things moving in KwaZulu, and because farmers oppose further consolidation the Government has turned elsewhere.

However, maybe it is as general manager of the KwaZulu Development Corporation Dr Mattheus Olivier said recently that too many cooks have been meddling in the kitchen.

There are five agencies dealing with KwaZulu agriculture and each is trying to build an empire so that both funds and effort are divided. Dr Olivier said at the time that South Africa had been trying to develop homelands areas since 1910 and had nothing to show for it 'besides a

few odd schemes here and there'.

That is just about as unhelpful as the high Zulu birthrate, which is increasing at more than 3 percent a year and which is expected to go on rising until at least 1990. The main reason for this procreation aplenty, it is said, is that the Zulus believe that their strength lies in numbers.

## Ballot box

To them the headcount is important both in terms of any ballot box they may at some time in the future encounter or the 'other option' (armed struggle) they feel they may be obliged to adopt.

What is needed is something quite different.

As Professor John Hanks, head the the Institute of Natural Resources at the University of Natal, has pointed out, it is more important to develop a sustainable system of rural development based on positive rural land use than invest in additional manufacturing industries and the creation of new urban areas. It is also the route to more jobs.

But right now, although 40,8 percent of KwaZulu has a potentially high agricultural production, ignorance, a pathetic education system, very poor extension services and unplanned settlement on prime arable land cause poor production.

Too many people and too many livestock are trying to subsist in too small an area.

One of the compromises of any new political dispensation might well call for more land for the Zulus, provided it is efficiently farmed, but a concomitant should be planned birth control or there will be no better quality of life for anyone.

## Not arrogance

And the means of efficient food production, along with a number of other things, will have to remain in the hands of whites for some time to come.

That is not white greed or arrogance, but recognition of the fact that although much of Black Africa once fed itself South Africa is now the only significant producer of surpluses.

Without food and the efficient means of continuing to produce it South Africa would be forced to join all the others with begging bowls. The rest of Africa has already learned that man does not live by ballot papers alone.

# Huge sugar plan for Pongola

NM 31/10/80 (198)

**African Affairs Reporter**  
KWAZULU had great potential for food production, the chairman of the Corporation for Economic Development, Dr S P du Toit Viljoen, said yesterday when he outlined projects to be undertaken to develop the area.

Addressing Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and members of his Cabinet and industrialists at Isithebe industrial complex in Mandini, Zululand, where the guests were shown recent developments in the area, Dr Viljoen said a huge sugar development project would be undertaken in the Pongola Valley by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

His corporation was planning a mushroom production and canning project near Port Shepstone for the local and the export market. On the Makatini Flats a cassava project was already under way.

Forecasting the future of industrial development in Natal, he said the area between Durban and Pinetown had human and material re-

sources and there was no doubt about success in the area because similar undertakings had proved a success at Isithebe where they were now 37 firms, the latest being the Apex Group.

The corporation's transport organisation, judged by the number of passengers it carried and the number of kilometres travelled, was believed to be one of the biggest in the world.

## Buses

KwaZulu alone operated eight bus companies and was linked with the KwaZulu Transport Ltd. This company operated 500 buses and had almost 1 800 Zulu personnel. The number of passengers transported annually was 5 800 000.

Summarising other developments which his corporation had undertaken in conjunction with the KwaZulu Development Corporation, he said R12 million had been invested to start the biggest broiler plant in South Africa.

# KwaZulu row looms over union membership

22/9/82 - Mercury  
Labour Reporter

A MAJOR clash looms between the KwaZulu Government's Department of Works and the National Federation of Workers following a dispute over union membership.

The National Federation of Workers' national organiser, Mr Magwaza Maphalala, said 300 workers at Esikhawini — a township near Richards Bay —

had been instructed by the foreman to resign from the union.

Earlier this year a similar dispute arose between the SA Allied Workers' Union when the union had attempted to raise long-standing workers' grievances over 'appalling low wages'.

The secretary for the department, Mr Tony Johns, refused to meet Saawu officials, saying the workers should raise their grievances through the 'accredited channels'.

Mr Maphalala said the workers had joined the union after they had 'got tired of laying complaints through the accredited channels without anything being done'.

'Workers were still being employed as temporary workers in spite of some of them having worked for more than 10 years,' he said.

He claimed that the union's organiser at the KwaZulu Government site, Mr Richard Simelane, had been harassed by police and had recently been dismissed for his union activities.

Mr Johns said the workers at Esikhawini had complained of Mr Simelane collecting union dues from them without giving receipts.

Subsequently, Mr Simelane had been dismissed and had been held by the police in connection with the workers' complaints, he said.

But, a police spokesman said there was no record of Mr Simelane having been held or of his having been charged.

Mr Johns also said that no KwaZulu Government employee was allowed to be a member of a trade union.

**Dishonest! KwaZulu staff cash in on pay-outs**

Mercury Reporter

# Pension

# Forgeries

108  
~~108~~

N. Madide  
6/5/81

ULUNDI—Details of dishonesty among pension pay-out staff of the KwaZulu Department of Health and Welfare were revealed in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Replying to a question, the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Dennis Madide, said that dishonest pay-out staff had told black pensioners that their pension vouchers had not arrived when the vouchers had actually been received.

In these cases, the thumb-print had been faked and the money appropriated, he said.

When paid pension vouchers were sent to the reference bureau in Pretoria for checking last year, Dr Madide pointed out, at least 15 percent were found to have had incorrect thumb-prints.

The Minister advised black pensioners who had been told their pension vouchers had not arrived from Ulundi to check with their local magistrate within 24 hours.

Dr Madide said that, for a variety of reasons, it was not possible at present to notify recipients of old age pensions that their pensions would not be available on pay-out day.

U.T.A.S.A. CONFERENCE

1ST - 4TH JULY

"BEYOND TEACHING

A REPORT

The 1980 U.T.A.S. that could be made increasingly evident

# Isithebe factory <sup>Mercury</sup> fires most of its <sup>18/11/81</sup> workers after strike

**Mercury Reporter**  
ALMOST the entire black work force employed by the Vickers Lennox factory at Isithebe, near Mandini, was dismissed on Monday night. A spokesman for the company said yesterday that 265 workers had been dismissed because the management could not meet their demands for payment while on strike. The dismissed workers had downed tools last Thursday. The spokesman

said the reasons for the strike were unclear, but were related to 'grievance procedures'.

Production at the factory had been seriously affected, he said, and although re-hiring would begin today, production was not expected to return to normal before the end of the week.

The spokesman said that only 'some' of the workers would be re-hired if they re-applied for their jobs.

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL - DURBAN

"UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA"

possible contributions  
as it has become  
are purely for research

and scholarship is not sufficient to meet the demands of modern societies. Specifically, the Conference tried to find answers to the following questions, ".....Beyond normal teaching and research, what new ideas can the University assume in placing its human and material resources at the service of the Community? What are the problems and techniques of adaption? What is being done and what can be done?....."

The papers that were presented, therefore, considered aspects of these questions and the Conference was structured in the following way, so as to analyse all information and ideas in the most coherent way :

- Day 1 (Wednesday 2nd July) - Identification of New Needs.
- Day 2 (Thursday 3rd July) - Adapting University Resources.
- Day 3 (Friday 4th July) - Interest into Action.

Time was also initially allocated for daily group discussion, to complement the papers and go further into the issues they raised. (As it turned out, much of group discussion time had to be sacrificed for more formal presentation of information).

The Conference actually began with a cheese and wine party on Tuesday, 1st July which was followed by the official opening and the Key-Note Address given by Sir Richard Luyt.

The address outlined the main issues concerning the Conference (and all serious academics in Southern Africa) - that, although it was clearly understood that teaching and research were the primary functions of a University, they were not the only functions and, that in third world countries (of which S.A. is one), a University has an obligation to serve as an instrument of development by coming out the 'ivory tower' of academia and going out into the community to face the real issues of our times.

# Union first *Star 26/1/82* in kwaZulu 108

A breakthrough recognition agreement in a homeland "border area" has been won by the Fosatu-affiliated Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union.

In terms of the agreement signed yesterday, the Zululand Furniture Factory in Port Durnford, kwaZulu, has recognised the union's right to take up any factory issue including wages on behalf of the 200-odd workers.

The firm is owned by the Corporation for Economic Development, formerly the Bantu Investment Corporation, and because it is in kwaZulu it is not covered by minimum wage provisions applying in South Africa.

A union spokesman said the agreement was one of its most successful. "It is simple and embodies many rights for workers and has no restrictions," the spokesman said.

Management had initially objected that the union was not registered for the area but had since displayed "a progressive and open attitude to the union and its worker committee," he added.

The Paper, Wood and Allied Workers Union had already forwarded wage demands to management which are to be discussed, the spokesman said.

The union's membership in northern Natal has risen from nothing to about 3 000 since last April and it has signed two other recognition agreements in the area. These are with Anglo Alpha's Cappa Sacks in Isithebe and Sappi Kraft in Mandini.



# Trespass charges against blind men

Own Correspondent  
DURBAN. — Charges of trespassing were laid against 59 blind workers on Saturday when they refused to vacate their hostel at the Natal African Blind Society's premises in Umlazi.

They are expected to appear in the Umlazi Magistrate's Court today. They were allowed to remain in the hostel pending the trial.

The blind workers had been given an ultimatum to leave the premises by

10am after a dispute over increased deductions from their salaries for food. The society said the increased deductions were necessary because the hostel was running at a loss.

The workers are employed in a factory making baskets and cane furniture.

The factory manager, Mr John Randles, called the police and a charge of trespassing was laid against the workers.

Mr D Ntsele, Kwazulu's Assistant Secretary for Health and Welfare, and Mr J T Zulu, Kwazulu's urban representative, held discussions with Mr Randles for three hours but the charge of trespassing was not withdrawn.

## Food

However, the officials succeeded in persuading him to give the workers food. Food had been withdrawn since Thursday when the workers objected to the increased deductions for food.

According to officials, the land and buildings occupied by the society belong to the Kwazulu Government and the Natal African Blind Society runs the factory on an agency basis.

Reporting back to the workers, the Kwazulu officials told them arrangements were being made to meet the society's committee to find a suitable solution. The meeting would take place after the decision of the court had been handed down.

# Union ~~workers~~ accuses <sup>109</sup> KwaZulu <sup>4/5/82</sup> of ~~stalling~~ stalling

**Mercury Reporter**  
THE South African Allied Workers' Union yesterday accused KwaZulu's Department of Works of stalling meetings for nearly two months.

This charge was made following attempts to raise long-standing grievances held by temporary and casual labourers at KwaZulu's Department of Works.

The chairman of the workers' committee, who asked not to be named, said about 500 temporary and casual workers had complained of low wages — some he claimed were being paid as little as R3.29 a day.

## Letters

He also said a number of the workers had complained that they had been employed as temporary workers for more than five years.

They should have been transferred to permanent staff after three months' probation, he claimed.

Saawu's branch chairman and national treasurer, Mr Isaac Ncgobo, said yesterday he had sent a number of letters to the KwaZulu Minister of Works requesting a meeting to discuss the workers' grievances.

He said after several weeks of negotiating he was referred to the Secretary of the Department of Works, Mr Tony Johns, who agreed to meet him last Wednesday.

When workers' committee members and Saawu officials arrived at Ulundi they were told the meeting would have to be cancelled unless Mr Ncgobo agreed to meet alone Mr Johns without the presence of the delegation.

## Cancelled

'We had no choice but to forget the meeting,' said Mr Ncgobo. 'What had to be said concerned the whole of the delegation and not only me.'

'I simply cannot understand the motive behind Mr Johns's request especially after Chief Buthelezi has recently made several statements in favour of trade unions.'

KwaZulu Department of Work's secretary, Mr Johns, said yesterday that he had cancelled the meeting last week because the appointment had been made with Mr Ncgobo and 'nobody else'.

He said the workers' representatives at the meeting had not been from the official works committee so he had told them to raise their grievances through the accredited channels.

# Stoppage at OK ends

*Mercury*

*17/7/82*

*108*

### Mercury Reporter

THE short work stoppage by more than 100 workers at the Kwa Mashu branch of the OK Bazaars this week has resulted in the reinstatement of two workers.

The store's personnel officer has been removed, according to a spokesman for the Commercial Caterers' and Allied Workers' Union.

Nearly the entire workforce at the OK Bazaars Kwa Mashu stopped work on Wednesday morning because of the retrenchment of two of their colleagues and complaints about the activities of the store's personnel officer, the spokesman said.

'After the store manager had failed to persuade the staff to return, they met one of the OK's senior

men and presented their grievances to him.'

'At 1 p m it was agreed by management that the two retrenched workers should be reinstated and that the personnel officer would "be removed", although it is not clear whether he was dismissed or transferred to another branch,' the spokesman said.

The OK's staff all returned to work on Wednesday afternoon.

The Kwa Mashu branch manager, Mr Boet Smith, confirmed yesterday that the stoppage had taken place but said he could give no details and referred the Mercury to the senior man involved, Mr Mike Burrows.

Mr Burrows could not be contacted last night.

PHOTO COURTESY OF THE PRESS PHOTO AGENCY

Strikes  
(M) should  
(108) be used  
merely only  
7/10/81 as last  
resort'

Labour Reporter

THE KwaZulu Government expects trade unions to negotiate with employers 'in an orderly manner' whenever a dispute occurs and only call strikes as a 'last resort' when all other means of negotiation have failed.

This was said in a major policy statement on trade unions released by KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose.

The statement said the KwaZulu Government acknowledged the existence of trade unions in the private sector and had all along supported the 'proper formation and registration of trade unions' in KwaZulu as well as in the rest of South Africa.

Influence

'It has in fact passed its own legislation concerning this,' it added.

It said for many decades the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, had been fighting for the formation of trade unions.

'It was largely through his influence that black trade unions had been ultimately recognised by the South African Government.'

For this, the statement said, Chief Buthelezi had been recognised by trade union movements all over the world and was awarded the George Meany Award by the giant American federation, the AFL-CIO.

Referring to disputes which have arisen between the KwaZulu Government and two of the new mainly black unions, the SA Allied Workers Union and the National Federation of Workers the statement said 'public servants in KwaZulu and in the rest of South Africa are not permitted to join trade unions'.

'They must make representations about any grievances they may have to the Public Service Commission through their staff associations.'

Desirable

The disputes arose when Saawu and the NFW took up the grievances of members in the KwaZulu Department of Works.

The statement said 'the work and service conditions of public servants are controlled by the KwaZulu Public Service Commission and these cannot be compared with those of employees in factories.'

But, it said, it was desirable that public servants form staff associations and the KwaZulu Service Commission had recognised two staff associations — one for professional staff and the other for administrative staff.

'Committees exist in the four regions of the KwaZulu Department of Works and it is accepted practice that complaints and problems are taken up through these committees to the regional director concerned.'

'Matters of policy have to be referred by him to the head of the department at Ulundi, who in turn may refer him to the Public Service Commission with representations and recommendations where necessary,' the statement said.

Giant shoe company faces world  
action because of alleged primitive  
labour conditions at tiny KwaZulu factory

# BATA GET THE BOOT

108  
~~108~~  
~~108~~  
S. T. Wilson  
10/10/82

By STAN MAHER in Durban  
and PETER WARD in Ottawa

A CANADIAN shoe company may face an international boycott aimed at cutting its sales, because of reports of poor wages, primitive labour practices and the suppression of union activity in its KwaZulu factory.

Jonathan Copelyn, an organiser for the National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW), claimed yesterday the world-wide boycott move against the Bata Shoe Company was a direct result of the local firm's attempts to prevent its workers belonging to a trade union.

The NUTW reported the KwaZulu company's labour practices to the International Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Federation, which is based in Brussels and has five million members.

The Federation has now enlisted the support of the powerful Canadian Labour Congress, which in turn has asked the Canadian Government to toughen up its voluntary code of conduct for Canadian firms operating in South Africa.

A spokesman for the Canadian External Affairs Ministry said in Ottawa that an investigation by the embassy in Pretoria had substantiated some of the union charges.

The result is that the giant company, which has 100 factories employing 85 000 workers around the world, now faces international action because of alleged malpractices in a tiny plant at Loskop, near Estcourt.

The international federation has accused Bata of profiting from apartheid and of paying sub-standard wages. The NUTW report, drawn up in March, said some workers earned take-home pay of R14 a week.

This was in spite of the fact that the shoe company enjoyed all the benefits of a homeland industry established in line with the Government's incentives scheme to provide work in rural areas.

A sample survey showed almost 86 percent of those interviewed earned less than R116 a month, at a time when the minimum subsistence level for a household in a city area was R236 a month. The NUTW says rural living costs may be even higher than city living costs because of the lack of cheap shops.

Copelyn said the union wrote to the company management in February this year asking for a meeting, because most of the workers had joined the union.

"The management has consistently refused to meet us," he said.

The union claimed the company paid wages which were only a third of the rates recommended by the Canadian Government and would not increase it "to a standard capable of sustaining human life."

Workers' grievances, alleged the union, included claims that:

- They were forced to work overtime without pay;
- They were made to work through their lunch breaks without pay, as a punishment;
- They were repeatedly warned not to join the union or attend meetings called by union organisers.
- Some workers were assaulted by supervisors.

All the information was sent to Charles Ford, head of the international federation, who passed it on to the Canadian Labour Congress.

Copelyn said this week it was clear the KwaZulu Shoe Company had been set up in an isolated rural area to "profit from apartheid".

He said two-thirds of the workers had been retrenched, leaving about 300 workers who were now on short-time. Rumours that the factory might close were given credence by the closure of a nearby plant making shoe laces, which had been linked to the shoe factory.

"We have not made a single wage demand, but the management will not even meet with us," he said. "It is clear they are not prepared to recognise a union."

The Canadian Embassy in Pretoria declined to comment.

A spokesman for the KwaZulu Shoe Company would not discuss the union allegations in detail. He spoke in glowing terms of the factory's "first-class cafeteria and spotless wash-room".

He denied the company paid sub-standard wages, but gave no details.

103 RDM 15/10/82

# GE quits KwaZulu venture

GENERAL Electric of the US, the world's most diverse manufacturing company, has pulled out of a major mining project in South Africa, apparently because of political pressure.

Company officials in Johannesburg said the decision by Southern Sphere Mining — a subsidiary of Utah International, which is in turn owned by General Electric — to sell its stake in a planned R160-million anthracite mine in

kwaZulu was influenced by anti-apartheid pressure in Connecticut where GE has its headquarters.

The Connecticut legislature has taken steps to forbid the state's pension fund investing in companies with interests in South Africa.

The investment, which would have been the largest by any US company in South Africa in recent years, was to have been a joint venture between Southern Sphere and Gencor, each company paying an equal share of the cost.

A Gencor official confirmed that Southern Sphere

had agreed to sell its prospecting rights to Gencor for R16-million, payable in four equal annual instalments.

An official of General Electric South Africa said the decision did not affect GE's other investments in South Africa, centred on the domestic appliance and electrical equipment industries. These interests had grown markedly in recent years.

Southern Sphere's withdrawal from the kwaZulu venture is in sharp contrast with the actions of many of the more than 360 US companies with investments in South Africa which have sub-

stantially expanded their operations in the past year or two.

According to the US Department of Commerce, US investment in South Africa was valued at \$2 630-million at the end of 1981 compared with \$2 320-million in December 1980.

A New York report says General Electric said: "Utah International decided not to pursue the kwaZulu coal venture because the project did not meet the criteria upon which allocation of resources are based." — Financial Times.

# 'Trade unionists criticise KwaZulu works department

108

## Labour Reporter

WORKERS in the KwaZulu Department of Works had turned to unions because the in-house staff associations were ineffectual, spokesmen for the National Federation of Workers and the SA Allied Workers' Union said yesterday.

The two mainly black unions have been caught up in disputes with the KwaZulu Department of Works over union membership.

A major policy statement issued by the KwaZulu Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose, said this week KwaZulu public servants were not permitted to join a trade union, but their grievances could be raised through the exist-

ing staff associations or workers' committees.

NFW organiser Mathews Oliphant said most of the labourers working at the various works department sites had not even heard of the staff associations, and so had turned to the union to raise their grievances.

'It is ironic that although the works department refuses to recognise the union, they continue to reply to letters we have sent raising workers' grievances,' he said.

Saawu's general secretary, Mr Sam Kikine said: 'The workers are not children. They must be allowed to decide whether they want to belong to staff associations or to trade unions.'

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# ISITHEBE



Sunday  
Tribune  
Supplement  
17 October 1982

By **BASIL NORRIS**

● Isithebe ...and how to find it. An aerial view showing early development, including many of the pioneering factories

Just over 11 years ago the earthmoving machines cluttered into Isithebe, promising growth for an area that until then had been relegated to the backveld.

Few could have foreseen that those rolling canefields would become the hub of industrial development that would bring a measure of prosperity to the area.

However, looking at things retrospectively Isithebe had a lot going for it.

Economic planners, who were seeking a site to establish an industrial complex on the Durban-Richards Bay development axis, were quick to see and seize on the potential that Isithebe offered.

- Close to an abundant water supply from the Tugela River;

- situated on the main railway line linking the two major ports of Durban and Richards Bay;

- close to the national road linking these two ports;

- easily hooked into Escom's national supply grid;

- existing nearby social infrastructures for both black and white;

- and positioned in the midst of a vast labour pool.

These were all factors that added up to a great plus in determining Isithebe's basic viability as a growth point.

The Corporation for Economic Development (then the Bantu Investment Corporation) with the assistance of their consultants, set about the physical planning of Isithebe and provided the capital to establish an infrastructure to accommodate modern industries.

The initial development covered an area of some 100ha south of the Mandini-Nyoni road that now forms the main arterial to Isithebe and made provision for approximately 50 industrial sites.

But the physical de-

## Southern Africa's fastest growing industrial project...

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velopment of the area was dependent on heavy capital investment, entrepreneurs and individuals with foresight, courage, and determination, and the local population's potential to be trained in a wide range of skills for jobs that still had to be created.

A package of concessions was offered to industrialists in a bid to attract them to establish at Isithebe.

The first industrialist, Skema Engineering Co. (Pty) Ltd., moved in on September 4, 1971, followed over a four year period by a training school established by the KwaZulu Government, BKB Industries, Gutterboard Sales, F. A. Poole and Werda Printers, which has subsequently been taken over by the International DRG Group.

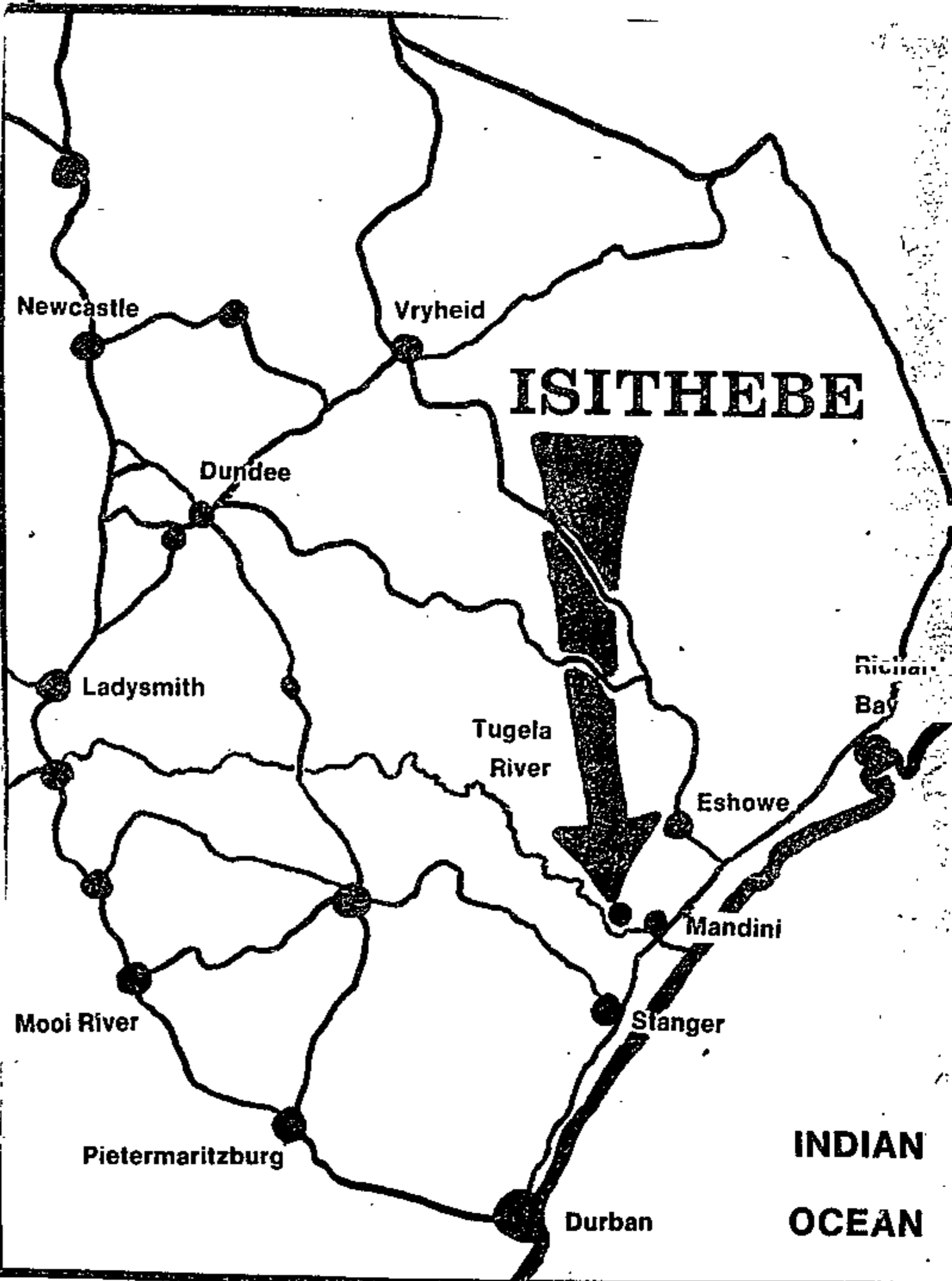
The pace of development up to 1975 was slow, with only five industries and a training

school having established themselves firmly. Simultaneously, the failure of companies like Flame Freze, Sithebe Steel Windows and G. Reynolds, provided cynics with grounds for criticism of the project.

Then, in 1975, the Decentralisation Board announced a revised package of concessions which resulted in six industries — Allied Presswork, Castle Lead Works, KwaZulu Concrete, Palfridge, PolySoles, and GEC Machines — establishing at Isithebe in the same year.

As a result of increased demand, the initial development of 100ha was expanded northward to its present 450ha with provision for 197 fully-serviced industrial sites.

Since then, development has continued to gather momentum and



To Page 2

P.T.O. — D



# KwaZulu 'unable to emulate Ciskei scheme for unemployed'

Mercury  
Reporter

14/12/82

THE KwaZulu Government could never afford a scheme, similar to Ciskei's, of providing task work — even at minimal pay — for its unemployed citizens, according to well-placed sources.

A further problem, apart from financial considerations, was the custom of Zulu men not carrying out certain menial tasks.

Ciskei President, Chief Lennox Sebe, has embarked on an ambitious rural development programme of providing job opportunities for the country's 130 000 unemployed. He said the project was set to become 'the symbol of the destruction of poverty'.

Chief Sebe has also expressed hopes that the project 'will serve as an example to the rest of the world'.

In KwaZulu, however, there are more than 1 500 000 jobless — and their financial future, in view of the economic downturn, appears bleak.

## Pauper relief

At a pay rate of even R2 a day it would cost a staggering R60 million a month to keep them at work.

But the KwaZulu Government is providing relief for many through unco-ordinated 'pauper relief' schemes where they are given tasks such as planting crops, digging furrows, mending fences and clearing disused dams.

These schemes are conducted departmentally and through tribal authorities as needs arise.

'There are far more unemployed Zulus than Ciskeians — and we just cannot afford to give them work,' the Mercury was told by a top KwaZulu Government aide yesterday.

His views were echoed by others.

It was learned from another source that individuals were free to join — or to have joined — the S A Government's unemployment insurance fund (UIF), but from experience he knew most had not.

'Our people are suffering and we see it; but we are unable to do much to help,' he said.



ONST Meshack Ntobela with the recovered wallet.

der granted  
wrangle  
er R250 000

Snatcher  
drops  
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after

~~30~~ Natal <sup>108</sup>  
workers  
~~Mercury~~  
to be  
16/12/82  
put on  
'short  
time'

Mercury Reporter  
ABOUT 800 workers employed by the Port Natal Administration Board will have to work a two- or three-day week next year because the board's financial allocation from the Development Trust has been prematurely spent.

The board's assistant director of works, Mr J J Loods, told the Mercury yesterday that he hoped it was the 'last bit of drastic action' they would have to take this year.

He said the board, which acted as an agent for the trust in providing services in the black townships of KwaZulu, found it more acceptable to introduce a three-day week and spread the work load rather than to retrench staff.

'Hopefully things will be back to normal with the start of the financial year in March and only the first two and a half months of next year will be on short time,' Mr Loods said.

The workers are building artisans working on services in Umlazi, Ntuzuma, KwaDabeka and KwaNdengezi.

'The matter was discussed with workers and they are fully aware of the situation,' Mr Loods said.

Durban  
to spend  
R30 000  
to axe Nat



We'll follow  
amusement  
centres,  
say visitors



MICHELLE la Marque: 'I won't move the beachfront.'

Mercury Reporter

IN SPITE of the attraction of the sea, holidaymakers apparently are prepared to move from the beachfront to make use of amusement centres.

This week about 30 holidaymakers were adamant the proposed idea of moving the beachfront amusement centre to the Hoy Park area were to be passed. They would be prepared to travel the extra distance for entertainment.

Mr Brian Richardson of Brakpan said: 'Sure I'll go the extra distance — I'll go where the entertainment is.'

They were reacting to proposals that the beachfront be converted into a 'green belt' and that the present amusements be moved to Hoy Park or Victoria Park.

Another holidaymaker from the Transvaal said: 'When you go on holiday you expect to have to move around, so it would not really affect the average holidaymaker.'

SEA

# Wage

# finding

# on farm

# workers

## Labour Reporter

MORE than 60 percent of farm workers in the Hluhluwe and Mtubatuba areas earn less than R50 a month, according to a survey conducted by the Centre for Research and Documentation of the University of Zululand.

And Mtubatuba labourers have now called on the National Manpower Commission to introduce a minimum wage of R6 a day.

Writing in the latest South African Labour Bulletin, researcher Paul Daphne said the average wage of workers from sugar, pineapple, cattle and vegetable farms was R50,30 a month.

However, this average could be regarded as being 'slightly high' of the true state of affairs because it included supervisors earning about R100 a month, he said.

In fact 26 percent of those interviewed earned less than R30 a month.

In their submission to the NMC, the farm workers said 'the R6 a day may seem a drastic demand, but even on that we will struggle to feed, clothe, house and educate our families'.

They also called for farm workers to be protected by legislation governing sick leave, unemp-

loyment, pension benefits and notice pay.

'It is only through an organised representative body that we will be able to negotiate without fear; therefore we demand the right to organise ourselves with protection in legislation from victimisation,' their submission said.

Mr Daphne said some farmers attempted to justify payment of low salaries by the fact that rations were issued to workers, but the R16 a month average value of these rations did not substantiate this claim and rations should be seen as no more than a 'fringe benefit'.

## Worth more

When asked what aspect of their conditions of service most required improvement, 83 percent had mentioned salaries.

'Not only are workers asking for higher salaries because they need the money, but also because they feel the work they do is genuinely worth more.'

He said most farm workers commuted from the nearby Mpukonyoni reserve, which led to many farmers classifying them as 'casuals' with consequently lower salaries and smaller fringe benefits than 'permanent' workers.

108

Mercury

17/12/82

Mercury

17/12/82

see bottles



# Koornhof eases work restrictions

14/3/83  
Mercury  
108

**African Affairs Reporter**  
THE Department of Co-operation and Development had relaxed restrictions which prohibited people who were not houseowners in KwaZulu townships entering urban areas to seek employment.

This was announced by KwaZulu MPs in Umlazi yesterday, who said that the Government move to relax the restrictions came after talks in Ulundi last week.

The talks involved the three MPs from Umlazi, the KwaZulu Minister of Interior, Dr Frank Mdalose, a representative of the Chief Commissioner's office in Natal and the Port Natal Administration Board officials.

Reporting back to the Umlazi residents' meeting yesterday, Mr Winnington

Sabela MP, said that after heated arguments, a Mr Snyman from the Chief Commissioner's office decided to send a telex message to Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Corporation and Development.

The telexed reply read: 'From March 16 residents will report to the local labour bureau where vacancies will be offered. Should there be no suitable vacancies, the labour officer, may at his discretion issue workseekers a permit to look for work in Durban subject to the following conditions.

'It will be issued for a specific period and thereafter the workseeker will be required to return to the labour bureau. It may be withdrawn at any time, at the discretion of the labour officer.

'No workseekers' permits will be issued to people who by-pass the labour bureau.'

The residents welcomed the new changes and congratulated the MPs.

## Umlazi

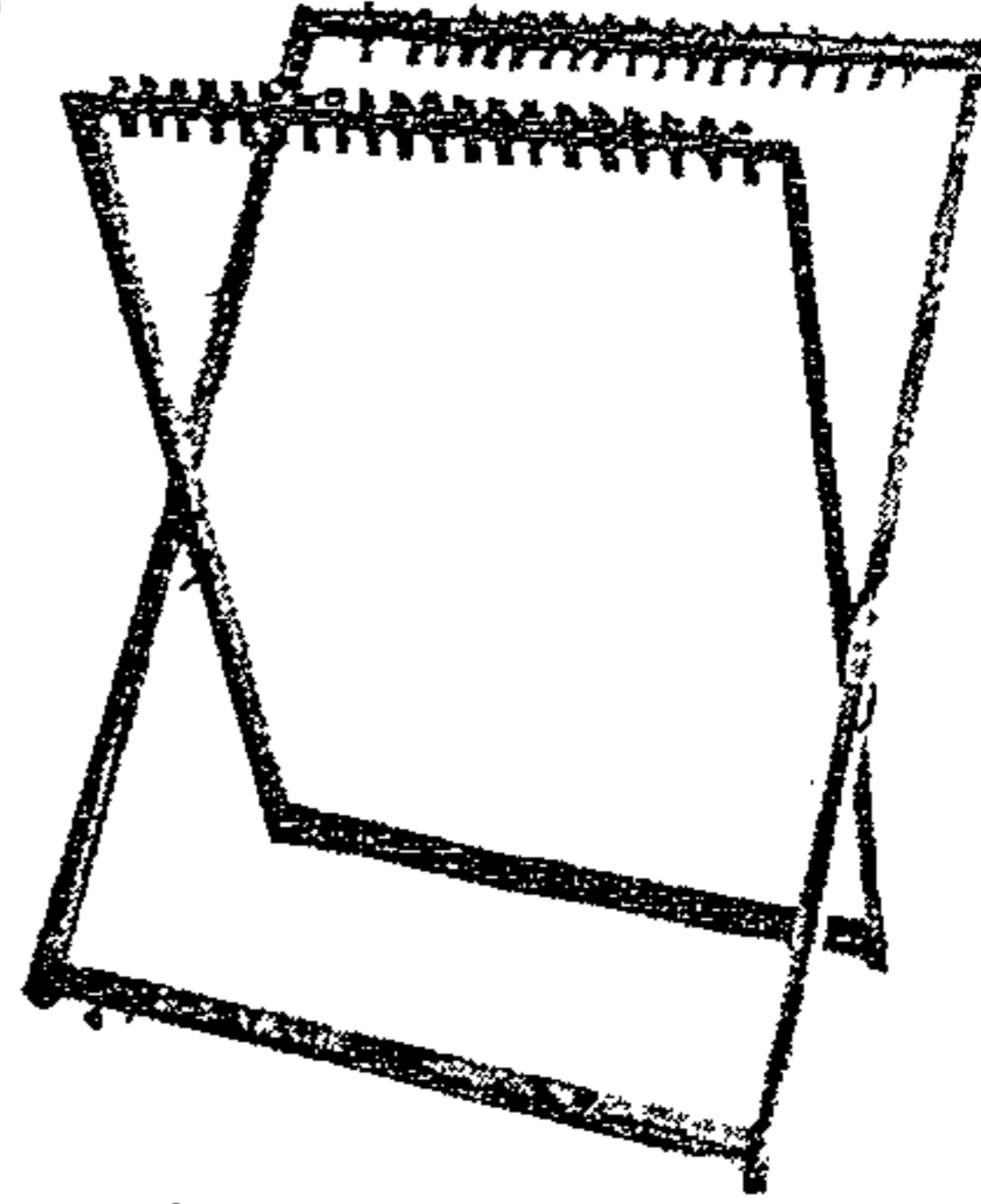
107  
shans  
Mercury  
election

14/3/83  
**African Affairs Reporter**  
UMLAZI residents yesterday resolved to ask the KwaZulu Government not to hold an election in the constituency in September because the community felt that the present members representing them in the House of Assembly were rendering a valuable service.

Councillor Z Ngcobo and Councillor A T Khanyile, the Mayor, made the suggestion and were supported by members of the Inkatha region to the applause of 800 people at the meeting.

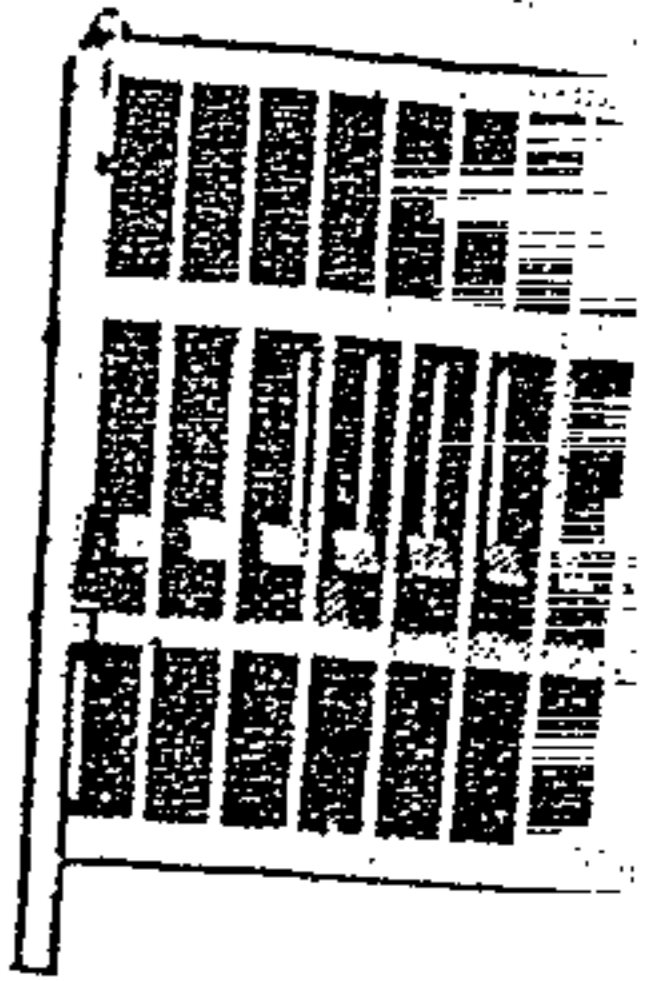
The standing MPs are Mr Winnington Sabela, Mrs W B Yengwa and Mr A M Mkhwanazi. They were asked to find a suitable candidate to take the place of Mr H P Simelane, who died last year.

Speakers passed a vote of confidence in the local MPs particularly for their fight against the restrictions imposed by the Port Natal Administration Board which prohibited people from looking for

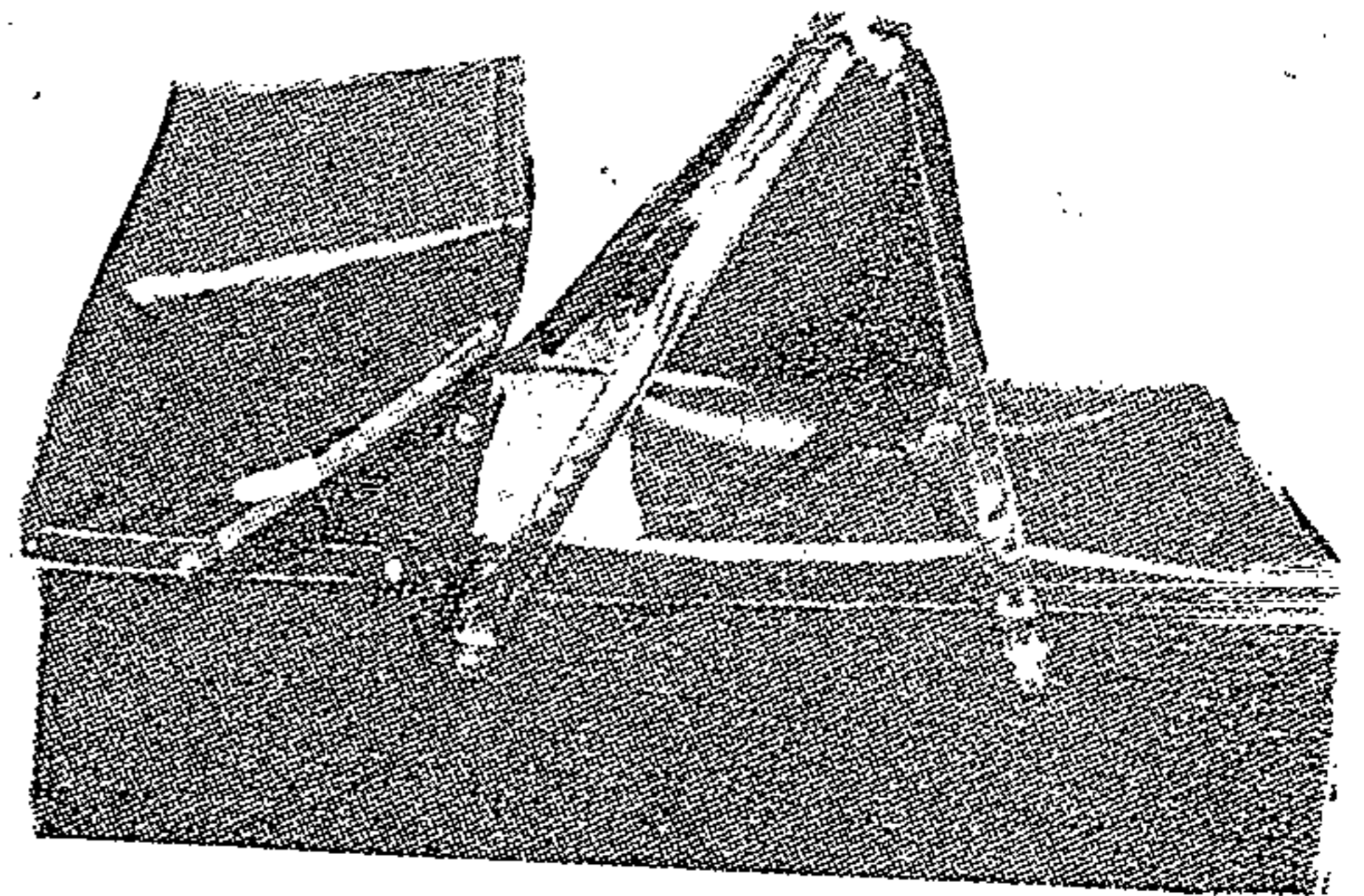


**NAPPY DRIER**

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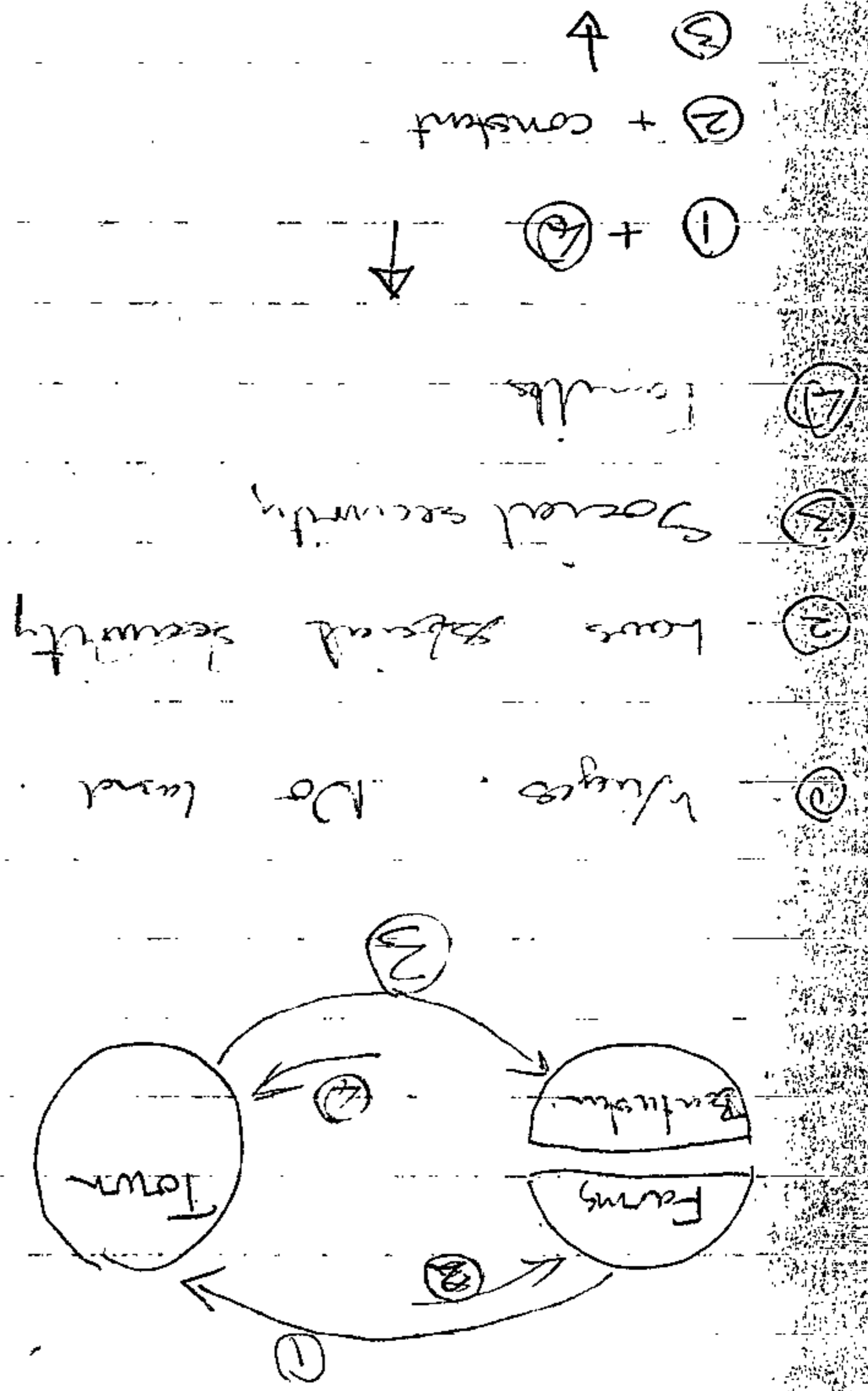
**CARRY COT**

- ★ P.V.C. carry cot
- ★ Washable

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# Umlazi, Kwa-Mashu only

IN a report in the Mercury yesterday it was stated that the Department of Co-operation and Development had relaxed restrictions prohibiting people who were not houseowners in KwaZulu townships entering urban areas to seek employment. A spokesman for the Chief Commissioner of Co-operation and Development in Pietermaritzburg has asked the Mercury to point out that this applies only to people from Umlazi and Kwa Mashu — and not KwaZulu townships in general.



## KwaZulu loses factory

*Verum*  
African Affairs  
Correspondent *18/5/83*

ULUNDI—The General Electric factory at Isithebe is to close at the end of May and 90 blacks will lose their jobs.

This announcement was made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Minister of the Interior, Dr Frank Mdlalose.

Dr Mdlalose said he had been told by Mr R C Bullen-Smith, deputy managing director of General Electric in South Africa, that the company could not compete against similar products being imported from Canada and the United States.

The minister said that the people concerned stood little chance of being re-employed.

Dr Mdlalose said that those workers who had

been employed by the company for a year would be paid out for six weeks at the end of May.

Those employees who had been with the company since it was established at Isithebe in 1975 would be paid up to 16 weeks' salary when they were retrenched.

# A small sample of life under apartheid

By PHYLLIS LEWSEN

THIS "authentic account of apartheid as it affects the African people" — "Apartheid — Our Picture\*", by Y S Meer and M D Mlaba — deals mainly with samples of women householders in the Nqutu district of KwaZulu, male migrant labourers and women factory workers in the Durban vicinity and urbanised township dwellers, with a harrowing postscript on the persecution at squatter camps.

The researchers were all professionally trained black social workers (most of them African).

Regrettably, the presentation is poor, with numerous textual errors and inconsistencies.

The sociological passages are not well presented, but the individual profiles are deeply revealing and enhanced by the sensitive photographic illustrations.

It is a book which, despite its faults, shames the white reader in a society built on massive exploitation and amazingly patient — but lessening — endurance of suffering.

More than 2 000 interviews were conducted, and though the statistical percentages are inaccurate — the samples are too small — the individual personalised histories are totally convincing.

In the impoverished Nqutu district a third of the women interviewed had no cattle; "the paucity and the poverty of the land leaves very little produce for domestic consumption and practically nothing for sale. Hunger is the ongoing reality. People survive on the brink of starvation".

Schooldays for 50% of children who attend mean nine hours away from home, with only a drink of water for lunch.

Except for money and gifts from migrant men-folk, pensions for the aged are the chief source of income.

Only two families in the sample owned a blanket per person.

Yet the tax burden for a household of six was R34 a year. And the prevailing feeling was total disillusionment with "homeland" government's capacity to bring any relief.

The profiles of migrant labourers in a male city hostel are even more bleak and depressing.

The workers hated migrancy but "did not see how they could escape it," spent the largest section of income on transport (including visits to their homes), and often expressed shame at expenditure on beer and cigarettes (21,4% of income as against 45,4%).

In the township sample, neglect of children by overworked parents, chronic alcoholic addiction and the debasement due to overcrowding are vividly exemplified.

Surprisingly, Inkatha membership — about which migrants were mostly unwilling to talk — was low among the hostel dwellers (only about a third).

Trade union interest was almost non-existent; but a

lively, conspiratorial meeting with active trade union organisers among urbanised workers forms an interesting chapter.

The profiles of women at work in a dress factory is also very well done, and reveals the burden of illegitimate children whose fathers disappear.

The effects of the painful and debasing overcrowding among the massive proletariat and the familiar and heartrending plight of persecuted squatters are other appalling indictments of a situation that needs not only goodwill, detailed knowledge and compassion but thoroughgoing structural overhaul.

The brilliant concluding photograph shows children dancing and jumping in a bleak wilderness.

"But who can hold a child from his freedom flight?" asks the caption. And answers: "For he who holds a bondsman will surely become a bondsman himself..."

\* "APARTHEID — OUR PICTURE," by Y S Meer and M D Mlaba (Institute for Black Research).



CAPE TOWN 21/6/85  
2,000 sugar  
workers axed

DURBAN. — About 2 000 workers at four Hulett's sugar mills in Kwazulu were retrenched yesterday because of the effects of the drought.

The SABC reported that the workers received full leave pay as well as promises of a guaranteed 70 percent of their normal wages for the next six months. The company will review the situation after that period.

In the event of early spring rains the mills at Amatikulu, Felixton, Darnall and Empangeni may reopen. The workers will then be taken back. — Sapa

# 'Package deal' on 'black spot' removals

August 26/6/83

108

## Political Staff

TALKS have been held with Kwazulu representatives to link "black spot" removals to industrial development in the Tugela Basin.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr V A Volker (NP Klip River), who until recently was vice-chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development which has as its main task homeland consolidation.

Mr Volker said he was aiming at getting a "package deal" coupling the resettlement of 20 000 people with industrial development which would give greater momentum to the development of the Tugela Basin.

In an interview Mr Volker, whose constituency dominates the Tugela catchment area, said he had told Kwazulu representatives that if they

could help with the orderly clearance of the black spots he would do his best to speed up industrial development to provide jobs for those affected.

To stimulate development, Mr Volker said he was busy organising a conference on the development of the Tugela Basin.

The conference, which is to be held on August 26, is to be opened by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, who headed a project investigating the development of the Tugela Basin while he was professor of economics at the University of Natal.

Other experts including top Government officials had also been invited.

Mr Volker said: "The area holds the prospect for a massive joint black

and white development.

"It has been estimated that there is sufficient water available in the Tugela to provide for 13-million people."

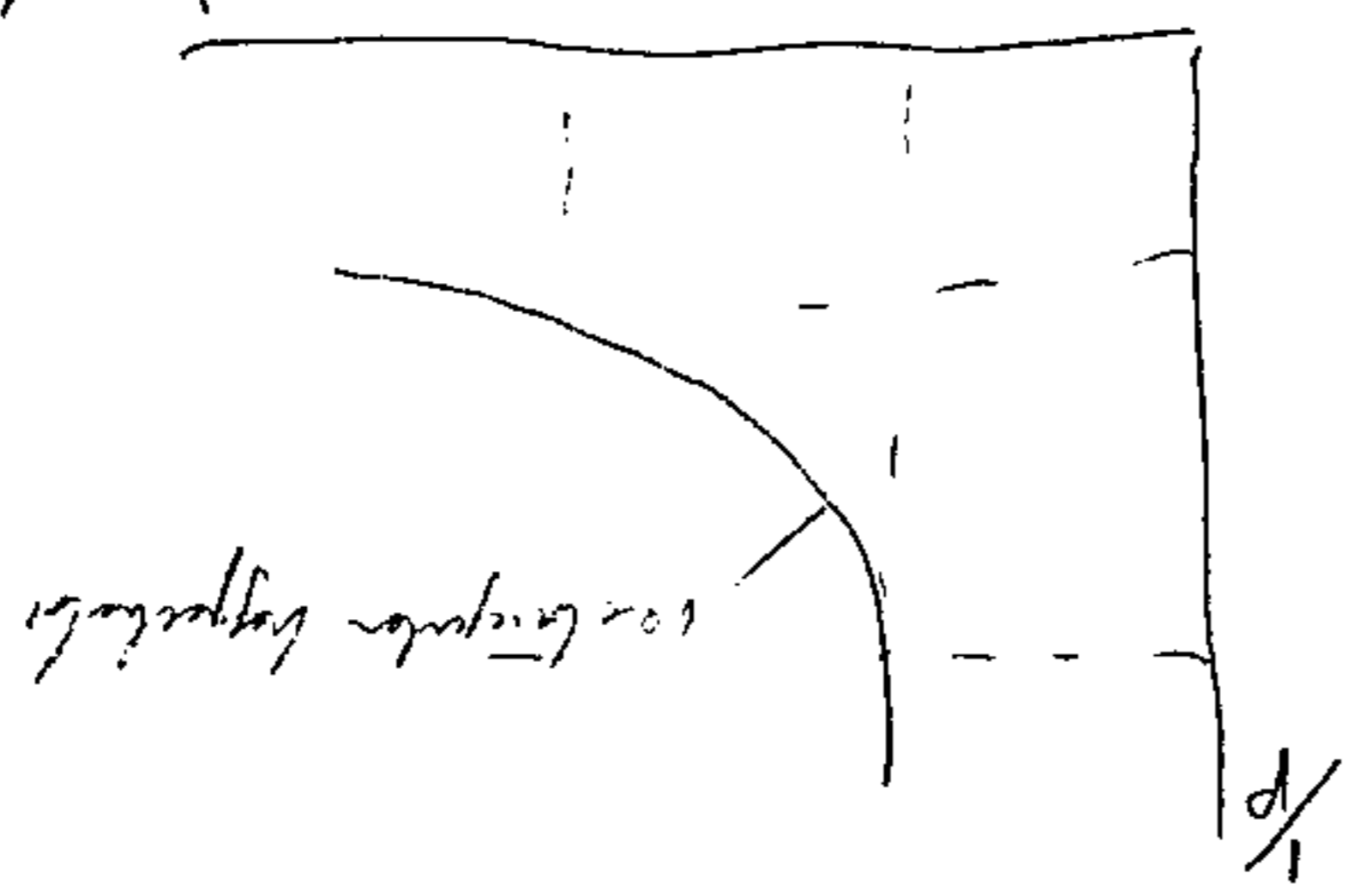
Mr Volker pointed out that the Tugela Basin was an ideal area for industrial development with its water resources, hydroelectric potential and huge labour resources.

There was also plenty of land available for industrial development with its corresponding urban development.

Because white areas and Kwazulu lay next to each other blacks could have freehold title to their plots.

Ladysmith, for example, was 10 km away from the black town of Ezakeni which meant that blacks or whites could travel easily in either direction to work.

National Liberal  
S. 10/13



# President reiterates his support for a confederation of states

BISHO — President Lennox Sebe reiterated his support for a confederation of Southern African states in his closing address to the Ciskei National Assembly yesterday.

He told the House that he regarded this matter as of paramount importance.

He said that in its constitution, Ciskei declared itself to be a sovereign, democratic and independent republic in a confederation of Southern African states.

"The confederal concept for Southern Africa has, at all times, been a prerequisite for Ciskeian independence and in Ciskei's 'package deal' for independence, concomitant with the assumption of independence, it was envisaged that a confederal relationship would be entered into with South Africa," he said.

"The government of Ciskei is irrevocably committed to this ideal."

President Sebe said a confederation could not

ultimately hope to succeed unless economic development was promoted throughout Southern Africa and its benefits more equably shared among the member states. The success of a confederation, moreover, would demand the promotion not only of economic progress but also of harmonious interaction between member states.

He said in collaboration with the Ciskeian and other governments, the South African Government produced a re-

gional development plan for Southern Africa. The Good Hope Plan sought to promote large and small industry, agriculture, mines and services outside the four metropolitan areas of South Africa. Southern Africa was divided into eight regions rank-ordered in terms of their individual economic means. All these regions were larger than existing national and independent states.

He said region 'D', comprising southern

Transkei, the Border corridor, the entire Ciskei and the Eastern Cape hinterland, including Port Elizabeth, was the region considered most in need of both state incentives and regional co-operation and action.

Within Ciskei itself, a development strategy was imperative to improve the levels of living in rural communities. A strategy, employing an integrated rural development approach would embrace the

promotion of agricultural products which were aimed at facilitating the transition from subsistence to cash production, the introduction of cottage industries and the meeting of basic needs.

Emphasis on an agricultural strategy within Ciskei, as first priority, was compatible with the promotion of industrial development in the greater region.

"However, support for co-operative development with the region in the short term should not be seen to prejudice Ciskeian claims for additional land.

"Unless the issue of consolidation is satisfactorily settled, harmonious relations within a confederation are unlikely to develop in the long term."

He said regional development depended upon the willingness of governments as well as commercial, industrial and agricultural organisations within the region to come together to devise a strategy directed at creating a more viable economy in their region. A commitment to confederal co-operation by these organisations and governments would facilitate negotiations between the states of region 'D' directed at development within the region as a whole.

President Sebe said there were distinct advantages to be derived by Ciskei from confederal co-operation. Duplication of structures in Ciskei and its neighbour states could be eliminated leading to a more efficient use of skilled manpower through an integration of personnel.

The existing physical infrastructural resources, presently shared throughout region 'D', already proved the basis for a confederal arrangement and viewed as such, would reduce duplication to a minimum and prove of benefit to Ciskei through co-operation in the areas of common need such as state security, law enforcement administration, communications, development, the encouragement of small business, tertiary education and training and applied research.

Justifying Ciskei's claim to its rightful share of common resources within a confederal structure, he said over the years Ciskei had largely received Cinderella treatment with regard to infrastructural development. The annual budgetary provisions had been totally inadequate to maintain development at a satisfactory level. This situation had exacerbated the problem of unemployment which, in turn, cause other social evils. A proper formula for the calculation of financial aid to Ciskei should be devised.

"At present Ciskei receives inadequate compensation for the involvement of its citizens in the South African economy and, in addition must bear responsibility for housing and unemployment insurance for Ciskeians employed in South Africa.

"Furthermore, Ciskeians who work in South Africa spend a large proportion of their earnings in South Africa."

He added that an economically prosperous Ciskei would serve to reduce population pressures in metropolitan areas. Prosperity in Ciskei would also contribute to the overall stability and security of Southern Africa and would serve to counter the insidious and subversive activities of Marxist and other alien ideologies. — DDR.

28 JUNE 1983

1696

TUESDAY, 28 JUNE 1983

X Indicates translated version.

*Hansard 28/6/83*

*108 National states persons employed*

906. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Blacks in each national state were employed in undertakings established (a) on an agency basis and (b) by development corporations for national states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

(a) National State Employment as at 31/3/183

KwaZulu .....	9 578
OwaOwa .....	2 391
Lebowa .....	4 267
Gazankulu .....	1 316
KaNgwane .....	310
KwaNdebele .....	—

Since the 1982/83 financial year the Corporation for Economic Development only made loans available to the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation and the Ciskei National Development Corporation and not to specific individual industrialists and for this reason figures for Bophuthatswana and Ciskei was not readily available. However as at 31/3/1982 the employment created was 17 731 for Bophuthatswana and 5 221 for Ciskei as at the date the Corporation for Economic Development was still involved in industrial activities at the request of the Governments concerned.

(b) National State Employment as at 31/3/183

KwaZulu .....	10 967
OwaOwa .....	1 019

1697

TUESDAY, 28 JUNE 1983

1698

as in areas not allocated to a specific National State.

**National States: Investments**

807. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What amounts were invested by (a) the State and (b) foreign agencies in the industrial sector in each of the national states in the 1981-'82 financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

Irrespective of the figures in (b) above the Economic Development Corporation has created 22 831 job opportunities in the Agriculture and Transport activities in Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Ciskei as well

Lebowa .....	6 342
Gazankulu .....	3 513
KaNgwane .....	2 195

National State

(a) State

(b) Foreign Concerns (c) Overseas Companies

KwaZulu .....	R 26 221 712	R 11 753 000	R 1 041 600
OwaOwa .....	2 285 553	110 400	—
Lebowa .....	2 317 798	1 020 400	—
Gazankulu .....	1 543 673	168 100	—
KaNgwane .....	754 951	—	—

It is not clear what is meant by foreign agencies. Therefore the amounts given in (b) above represent total contribution by White industrialists overseas and local while the amount mentioned in (c) above represents only the contribution from overseas companies.

# 20 000 NEW JOBS AND A SAVING FOR THE TAXPAYER

JOBs can be created in the homelands for considerably less than the cost incurred at present, thus saving the South African taxpayer millions of rands each year.

This is the view of industrialist Ernest Brivik who this week announced the formation of two companies, the Brivik Group and Interco Management Services (IMS), whose joint objective is to create 20 000 jobs for the emerging black

workforce in the independent and national states over the next four years. "Together with a Durban-based clothing manufacturer, we established our first shirt factory at Isithebe, Kwazulu, last November", said Mr Brivik.

"It cost R3 500 to create each job as against Government estimates of around R10 000. In less than a year, intensive industrial Government estimates can run to R25 000 for each employment opportunity.

So the potential savings are enormous." The secret to the Brivik Group's success on its first of 30 projects now in the pipeline lay in making judicious use of Government concessions for

decentralisation as well as centralising recruitment, training, administration and other services. Just how effective the IMS operation has been can be gauged by looking at the Isithebe pilot

project. "We achieved 35 per cent efficiency in just two weeks' training whereas the accepted norm is only 25 percent — and that's at the end of six weeks' training", said Mr Brivik.

108

107/83

S. Zindane

108 Mercury  
**Labour relations office opened**  
16/12/83

Mercury Reporter

THE KwaZulu Government has opened an office for industrial relations in its Department of Interior and has openly declared its '100 percent' support for the formation of trade unions within its region.

It will also itself administer the KwaZulu Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act of 1981, introduced to replace the South African Labour Relations Act of 1956.

A spokesman for the industrial relations division said its aim was to administer the Act, a task previously entrusted to the Department of Manpower in Pretoria but which KwaZulu now found necessary to take over.

'Employers, employees and trade union officials should not find industrial relations a problem any more,' he said.

The main aim of the of-

office is to encourage and promote sound relationship between employers and employees and thus maintain industrial peace, he said.

The KwaZulu Government looked upon trade unions as the only correct channel through which workers should express their feelings to their employers to maintain industrial peace.

Commenting on the establishment of the new division yesterday, Mr Sam Kikine, general secretary of the South African Allied Workers' Union, said he wondered whether the 'progressive and independent' trade unions would be accepted by KwaZulu.

Some good -  
When Education principle cannot be applied  
to the ma (the

shoe factory at Loskop in KwaZulu. In the face of hostility from management and the "unhelpful" intervention of the KwaZulu government, the union, which is affiliated to the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), decided to back off. While maintaining a presence in the plant, it is no longer organising.

NUTW general secretary John Copelyn, admits: "We received a bashing in this one. In retrospect, perhaps, we made a mistake by going in there in the first place."

Management's reaction, says Copelyn, was negative. The union alleges there were threats and assaults on workers, though by whom is not clear, as well as two strikes, one of which was "extremely bitter and lasted four months in really the most pitiful of circumstances."

Bata broke the strike by firing strikers, paring the workforce from 550 to 250, hiring non-union labour and shifting production to factories at Greytown and Pinetown. When the KwaZulu government intervened on the strikers' behalf, Bata threatened to close plant permanently.

Says Copelyn: "None of the rights of the Industrial Conciliation Act apply in the homelands. You can't get a conciliation board hearing. There's no way you can take on a multinational with no access to the factory and no meeting place."

The lesson in all this, Copelyn claims, is that homelands are not the place for strong trade union activity. Factories locate there because of the low wage scales.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

### Victory for Bata

FM 27/11/84  
The National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW) has been, at least temporarily, repulsed in its attempt to unionise the Bata

## BLACK POLITICS

### UDF campaign opens

The anti-constitution United Democratic Front (UDF) seems to be successfully recruiting Transvaal support to boost its strength in other provinces. One sign of this was the impressive launch of its campaign to gather a million signatures for an anti-constitution petition.

The campaign was launched at a rally held at the Soshanguve Roman Catholic Church hall in Mabopane, Pretoria, on Sunday afternoon. About 2 500 people — mainly Africans, coloureds and Indians — packed the hall, its corridors and the area outside.

Most seemed to be from within the PWV area and they gave the UDF leaders, among them president Oscar Mpetha and publicity secretary Mosimoa Lekota, a rousing welcome.

Lekota told the crowd the campaign was intended to demonstrate to the world that UDF:

- Rejects apartheid;
- Supports the struggle and unity of the people against the evil of apartheid; and
- Stands for the creation of a non-racial democratic SA free of oppression, economic exploitation and racism.

He stressed that the UDF rejected the

Wages  
row at  
KwaZulu  
firm

Labour Correspondent

IN THE first move of its kind, the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union (SFAWU) — affiliated to the Federation of SA Trade Unions — has declared a formal wage dispute with Imbali Brewery, a company owned by the KwaZulu Development Corporation (KDC).

This is the first time a union has used machinery in labour law to declare a dispute with a company owned by a "homeland" development corporation.

Worker rights embodied in labour law do not apply in the "homelands".

Declaring a dispute gives workers the right to strike legally or use the industrial court if the dispute is not settled.

The union said in a statement yesterday it had been able to declare a dispute with the company because, although it was owned by the KDC, Imbali, the town where it is sited, is not part of KwaZulu.

It said workers were demanding a minimum wage of R300 a month and had rejected a company offer which would set the starting wage at R180.

Meanwhile, the union's general secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo, also announced yesterday that the SFAWU had declared a wage dispute with Tongaat Milling at its Estcourt plant.

He said the SFAWU was demanding a "living wage" of R376 a month. Workers had rejected a company offer to raise the present minimum of R195 by 12.8%.



## Doctors back on overtime

~~108~~ 108  
Town Correspondent  
Stw

7/6/84

MARITZBURG — Black doctors at Edendale Hospital are to resume working overtime after receiving arrear payments yesterday from kwaZulu's Department of Health and Welfare.

Although some of the cheques were not for the full amount of arrear payments, the doctors decided to go back to working overtime.

This was decided at a meeting last night after an undertaking from the Secretary for Health, Dr Daryl Hackland, that the problems of salary increments and overtime would be solved by the middle of the month.

The hospital's senior medical superintendent, Dr Derek Lawson, said Dr Hackland had given his assurance that the awarding of correct salary increments was receiving attention.

# Sexual abuse outcry

THE Foastu-affiliated Metal and Allied Workers' Union is considering legal action against an Isithebe metal factory, Kempar in KwaZulu, following a strike over sexual harassment and wages.

A union spokesman told The SOWETAN yesterday that workers had approached management following reports from women that an induna was forcing them to have sex with them.

However Kempar's manager told Mawu shop stewards that he was not prepared to fire the induna. Management also told workers that if they were not happy they were free to leave.

A shop steward was subsequently dismissed following numerous issues at the company which sparked off a strike.

After attempts by Mawu to resolve the issue, workers at seven Isithebe factories downed tools in sympathy. However the strike failed to break ground and workers were eventually forced to return to work, while Kempar workers were dismissed.

The spokesperson said that sexual harassment and other malpractices were rife in decentralised areas, like Isithebe. Mawu was having problems in fighting the practices because workers in "homelands" were not covered by South Africa's labour laws.

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Sowetan 6/7/84

# Key pay dispute settled

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN  
Labour Correspondent

A KEY wage dispute between the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union (SFAWU) and the Imbali Brewery of the KwaZulu Development Corporation (KDC) has been settled, a joint statement by the two sides announced yesterday.

But a key issue in the dispute — whether the brewery is covered by South African labour law or is under the control of KwaZulu — remains unresolved.

Meanwhile, about 800 workers at BB Bread in Natal, most of whom belong to SFAWU, staged a work stoppage on Monday in support of demands that the company grant workers a pay rise higher than that negotiated at an industrial council.

Their dispute with BB — which is owned by the food company Baker's and employs more than 800 workers — has been referred to the industrial council and is seen as a test of the union's ability to win pay rises outside the council.

The Imbali dispute was seen as significant because it is a rarity for firms owned by homeland development corporations to negotiate with unions. SFAWU is recognised at the brewery.

SA labour law does not apply in the homelands, but SFAWU used the disputes machinery set up by law after talks with Imbali deadlocked, arguing that the brewery is not located in KwaZulu and is thus subject to labour law.

Pay talks between the two sides began in October last year, with SFAWU demanding a minimum wage of R300 a month.

In March, they deadlocked and the union declared a dispute. The two sides also agreed to the appointment of a mediator, who was later appointed chairman of the conciliation board which attempted to settle the dispute.

At the board, the KDC disputed SFAWU's argument that the brewery was subject to South African labour law. Because this issue remained unresolved, the board adjourned indefinitely to allow the KDC to submit documents to the Minister of Manpower.

But wage talks between the two sides continued and they have now agreed on an increase which will raise minimum pay to R230 a month from the beginning of August. The new rates will apply until next May.

A union spokesman said workers at other plants had been watching the dispute as they saw it as a test of whether they could win higher wages than those negotiated at the council.

# 400 Isando strikers fired

By JOSHUA RABOROKO  
 MORE THAN 400 workers employed at Simba Chips, Isando, have been sacked following a two-day strike in protest against the dismissal of three union shop stewards.

Mr Chris Dlamini, president of the Sweet Fruit and Allied Workers' Union representing the workers, said that management has refused on several occasions to resolve the matter with the union leaders.

The strike was sparked-off after workers had refused to work "double-jobs." Shop stewards took the matter to management in an attempt to resolve the issue, but met with no success.

A company spokesman confirmed that workers who went on strike, were given an ultimatum, and subsequently dismissed.

Meanwhile more than 750 workers at BB Bread in Natal, members of SFAWU, went on strike on Monday,

## Unrest at the chips factory

demanding wage increases other than those negotiated at the Industrial Council.

### Raw deal

In another labour issue involving SFAWU, a wage dispute between the union and the Imbali Brewery in KwaZulu has been resolved, according to a statement by both parties. The workers demanded a minimum wage of R300 per month.

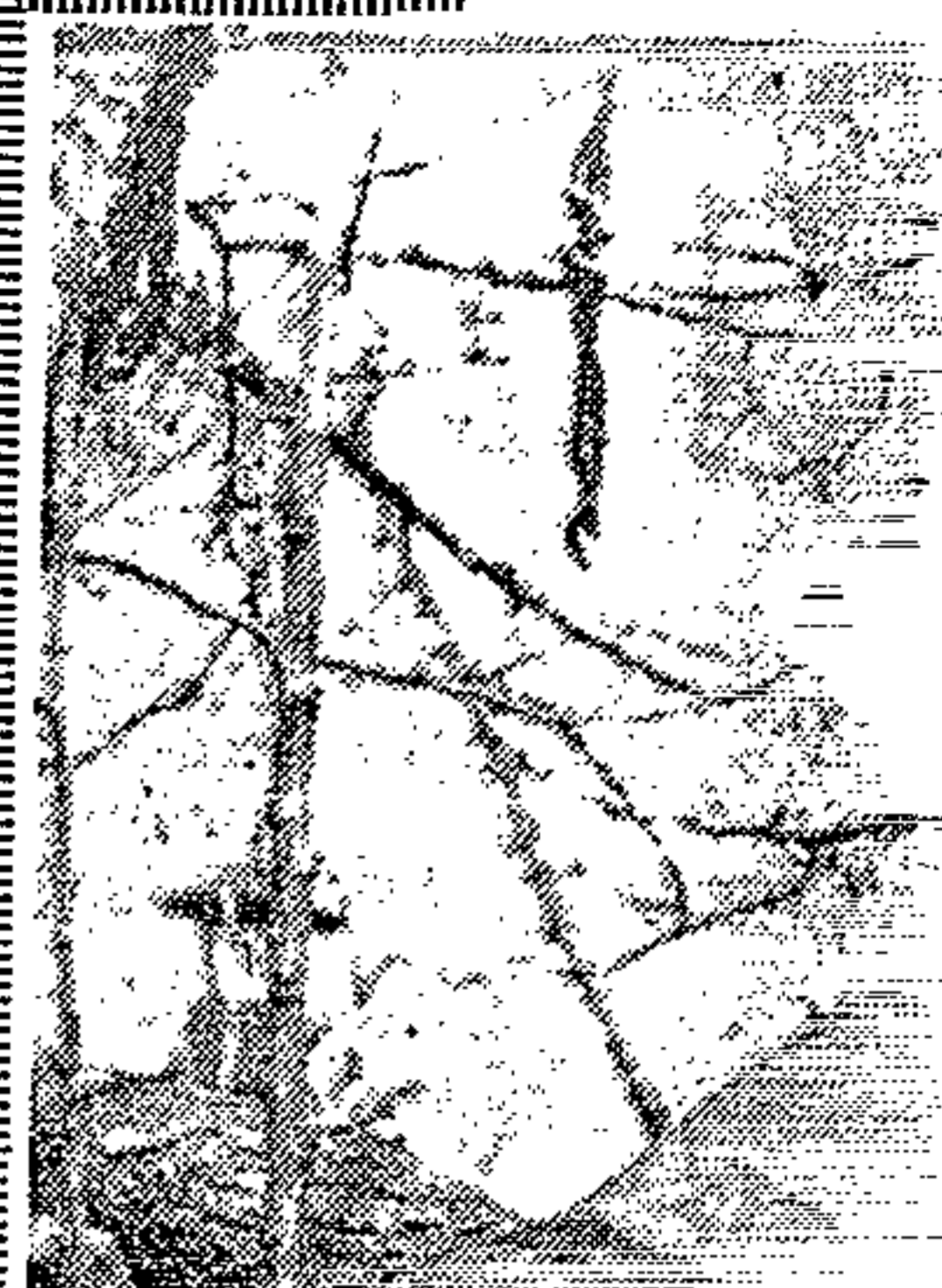
Regarding the Simba issue, Mr Dlamini, who is also president of Fosatu, said that he personally intervened in the matter, but was given a "raw deal" by management despite the fact that "we have a recognition agreement with the company."

"We are at the moment trying to find means of fighting the issue in court because we

feel management has not bargained with us in good faith," he said.

Two companies in Durban and Uitenhage — Tongaat Oil Products and Volkswagen — have successfully negotiated with trade unions representing over 4 000 workers to return to work following strikes. The unions are the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union.

However the director of the Centre of Applied Social Sciences, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, has announced that only between 16 and 20 percent of South Africa's labour force presently belongs to trade unions. He has predicted more strikes will take place and that unemployment will escalate.



FASHION: The nearest place to Soweto, was caught

## THE CR

SOWETO'S makgotla are now tackling as part of a new drive to wipe out crime.

The unlikely-looking "policemen," dated methods of investigation, are experienced thieves from their crime dening confessions from them with threats no prosecution if they co-operate.

And this seems to be working. A reporter, who was invited by a Mr Sotwane, the leader of the Zondi makgotla shown items of stolen property which were several kilometres away from owners. The articles ranged from clothes and a TV set and an electric stove.

They were all recovered after the others missing to the makgotlas.

"We always get our man," Mr Sotwane looking proudly at his "squad" which includes his children.

Since they started tackling petty crime has always been successful: "In some cases we have beaten the police at their own game," Sotwane said. He gave an example of a leather coat which was stolen in the north and sold in Dobsonville.

## Ladies: You can

DO NOT forget the SOWETAN Woman's Club meeting this Saturday, August 18.

The monthly club meeting for both the Soweto and East Rand members will be taking place at Funda Centre and the Lionel Kent Hall respectively.

Don't pass up the opportunity of hearing Mrs Gladys Botha of Pimville talk about etiquette, especially the general format one should know about

when arranging dinner party

Entertainment way of getting more people to be reluctant perfect stranger because know what entertainments are. It is to arm yourself with basic, practical ideas to entertain, and your way to networking. So do not miss the Club meeting.

# Mugabe names his Politburo

HARARE — The 14 people named to occupy the positions of power and influence in Zimbabwe as members of the newly formed Zanu (PF) Politburo are as diverse a group as any to be found in the country.

After Mr Robert Mugabe, the party First Secretary, follow in order of seniority Mr Simon Muzenda, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, Mr Enos Nkala, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, Mr Emerson Mnangagwa, Mr Didymus Mutasa, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira,

Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, Mrs Teurai Rhopa Nhongo, Mr Ernest Kadungure, Lt General Rex Nhongo, Air Vice-Marshal Josiah Tungamirai and Dr Sydney Sekeramayi.

### Contrasting

The party constitution provides for 15 members but the Second Secretary, Mr Muzenda, is to head the Foreign Affairs Department for the time

being.

It would be difficult to find two more contrasting figures than Mr Mugabe and his deputy.

Mr Mugabe is the archetypal international figure, highly educated, articulate, always immaculately dressed, but somewhat remote from the ordinary man.

Mr Muzenda is on the other hand very much a man of the people.

**RECORDS AND TAPES**  
**BEST PRICES — BIGGEST SELECTION**

**TWO ROOMS & GAR.**

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# Factory rejects allegation over 'sexual favours'

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

MANAGEMENT at a Kwa-Zulu appliances factory have rejected as "totally unfounded" allegations that an induna at the plant used his position to make demands for sexual favours.

Mr G D Wright, the resident director of Kempar appliances in Isithebe, said he had been in the area for seven years but had never been confronted by any stories of indunas wanting to sexually harass staff.

The allegations are contained in several interviews recorded in the latest edition of Fosatu Workers News with

workers fired from the plant after going on strike.

The workers claim that one of the issues that led to their joining Fosatu's Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) was that they were tired of being sexually humiliated by the induna.

One woman said a month after she started working at Kempar in 1981 she was approached by the induna who demanded sexual favours. She had resisted these pressures even though she was threatened with dismissal.

Her cousin, she alleged, was among those fired for refusing to sleep with him.

The workers claim that when they joined Mawu to fight this abuse, the induna warned them he was going to destroy the union.

Workers demanded the dismissal of the induna and went on strike, which resulted in the dismissal of the company's entire workforce.

Mr Wright said if the allegations were true they would have been brought to management's attention at the time.

"I have a copy of the agenda for that particular meeting in which the workers list two demands. There is no mention of sexual harassment."

# Fosatu warns US firm in kwaZulu

By Carolyn Dempster,  
Labour Reporter

An American subsidiary company operating in kwaZulu has been warned by the powerful Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) to get its house in order or get out of the country.

Fosatu has accused the company, Tidwell Housing (Pty) Ltd, of exploiting the homeland labour situation to pay poverty wages and effectively ignore sound employment practices.

Fosatu sent a detailed memorandum on the company's operations and employment practices to the kwaZulu Government, the American labour attache and major metal unions in the United States.

Fosatu focuses on the "gross injustices" allegedly perpetrated by Tidwell since it started operations in South Africa in February this year.

Tidwell, a manufacturer of light mobile homes, began operating in Danskraal, kwaZulu on February 27, employing

**Fosatu has sent a memorandum to the kwaZulu Government, the US labour attache and major American metal unions alleging that a US firm in the homeland exploits workers, with wages and conditions well below accepted norms.**

between 150 to 200 workers from the nearby Ezakheni township.

Fosatu alleges that the company pays a starting wage of R77 a month, 460 percent less than the minimum rate required by the Sullivan Code and R277 less than the supplemented living level calculated for Ladysmith in August.

The equivalent starting salary in Ladysmith, "over the border" in South Africa, is said to be R300 a month.

Fosatu also claims the company offers no sick pay cover, no lay-off benefits, no hourly rate of pay, no overtime rate and no service benefits.

It says that weekly hours of work are not fixed and, when employees endeavoured to establish what the rates for hours of work were,

they were peremptorily dismissed by the production manager, a Mr Wayne.

Requests by the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), an affiliate of Fosatu, to hold recognition discussions with the Tidwell management had met no response.

When the employees took matters into their own hands, four of the five members of the union steering committee and one other worker were fired.

The remaining employees then refused to return to work and they too were dismissed, said the branch secretary for Mawu.

New applicants were rejected if they confessed to union membership and those who were employed were made to sign con-

tracts of employment containing 25 clauses, the breach of which would lead to instant dismissal, claims Fosatu.

Fosatu said it wished to highlight the massive benefits derived from the homelands situation by a growing number of foreign investors.

Mr I J Rheebone, managing director of Tidwell, said he could not comment on the allegations as he had been in the country for only three weeks and had taken over the position from his predecessor, a Mr Dye.

He referred *The Star* to the company's attorney, Mr C Botha.

Mr Botha told *The Star* the Tidwell workforce was a "happy labour force" and the "least said about the whole affair the soonest mended". He said he had no further comment on any of the allegations.

Mawu filed papers in the Natal Supreme Court this week suing the company for victimisation of union members under labour legislation which still applies in kwaZulu.

## Inauguration at development

The director of the University of the Witwatersrand's Academic Staff Development Centre (ASDEC), Professor T Moelwyn-Hughes, will take a critical look at professional development of academics in his inaugural lecture on Thursday, October 18, at

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# Conditions and pay are poor for women working in kwaZulu

Mrs Mahlangu pays a high price for being employed in Isithebe, kwaZulu, writes Carolyn Dempster.

At the multinational textile company where she works, the starting wage is R15 a week and the working conditions are "too appalling".

Across the "border" in South Africa, the same company operates another factory.

Here, the starting wage is R45 a week and working conditions fall under the watchful eye of the unions and the Industrial Council for the textile industry.

Mrs Mahlangu (not her real name) has little option where she would like to work.

## NO PROTECTION

She is locked into the homeland through South Africa's influx control laws. The factories in Isithebe are the only places she is likely to obtain a living, now and in the immediate future.

Union protection, for improvements in wages and working conditions, is also a distant hope.

Mr M "Prof" Sineke, an organiser with the National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW) which is gathering membership in this growth area, was hesitant in naming the companies

involved in this kind of exploitation.

"They all feel they are doing the people a favour by providing work opportunities in these areas."

"The impression they give is that if pushed, they are prepared to close down and move the factories elsewhere."

In fact, much of the incentive to the employers in starting up industries in the homeland was the lure of lower wages, he commented.

For Mrs Mahlangu, the working hours may be the same as in the sister factory in Durban, but the workload is far greater.

## MASS DISMISSALS

And, Mr Sineke says, the working conditions are pathetic and bear no comparison to the Durban factory. The NUTW's attempts to enlist the aid of the kwaZulu Government in the past in disputes with the Bata Shoe Company, owner of the KwaZulu Shoe Company, have proved fruitless. The disputes led to mass dismissals, selective rehiring and recruitment of non-unionised labour.

Mr Sineke believes there is no reason why future disputes, once they become volatile, should not follow the same route, with the kwaZulu Government ranged on the side of employers.

# Firms paying 'starvation rates' to black workers

## Labour Reporter

THE Fosatu-affiliated Metal and Allied Workers' Union yesterday accused certain British and American-owned companies in KwaZulu of paying black workers 'starvation wages' and refusing to recognise trade unions.

Mr Jeff Schreiner, branch secretary of MAWU, told a Press conference in Durban yesterday that the trade unions were powerless to take legal action against the companies because of the lack of effective labour legislation in KwaZulu.

'The South African Labour Relations Act does not apply in KwaZulu. In 1981, the KwaZulu Government passed an amendment to the LRA. However, whether this is legally valid is in considerable doubt.

## Stoppages

For all practical purposes legislation may or may not apply in KwaZulu but in any event can-

not be enforced because no machinery exists, and to use the law as a union would require the formation of a separate union in KwaZulu,' he said.

Industrial action, including work stoppages, as a means of getting employers to accede to reasonable demands of workers often resulted in instant dismissal. Employers would then 'selectively' re-engage workers, leaving out union activists, he said.

He said attempts to get the KwaZulu Government to intervene also failed because, he alleged, the Government had given an undertaking to industrialists not to get involved in labour matters as one of the key incentives of attracting industrialists to KwaZulu.

Mr Schreiner said his union was having difficulty with the management of an American-owned Tidwell Housing (Pty) Ltd, based in a 'border industrial area' at Peters — outside Ladysmith and

falling under KwaZulu. The second company is Mintex S A (Pty) Ltd which is based at Isithebe.

Mr Richard Lyster, a labour lawyer attached to the Legal Resources Centre, said that 'a free for all' situation had been created in KwaZulu by the lack of basic conditions of employment.

'Employers reaped advantages without any form of minimum wage scales or conditions of employment, resulting in a grossly exploited, underpaid and overworked labourforce,' he said.

## Higher wage

Mr Lyster said he was bringing an application before the Supreme Court against a company in KwaZulu for allegedly contravening the Wage Act on 'criminal grounds'.

Mr R J Rebone, managing director of Tidwell Housing, was not available for comment yesterday.

Mr J A Venter, managing director of Mintex Pty Ltd, said yesterday that his company paid its black workers a 'much higher wage than the lowest paid workers in the area'.

He denied that his company had refused to recognise trade unions, saying that the recognition talks broke down after an illegal strike. 'We are still prepared to talk to any union which has the support of more than 50 percent of the workers.'

Mr Venter said there had been no 'pact' between the KwaZulu Government and industrialists on non intervention in labour disputes.

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day, October 24, 1984

# Legal move against U S firm over pay

## Mercury Reporter

LEGAL action is being taken against an American company, operating in Ladysmith, for allegedly contravening the Wage Act.

Labour lawyer Richard Lyster, who is attached to the Legal Resources Centre, said an application was being brought before the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, against Tidwell Housing.

'We allege that the company has contravened a clause of the Wage Act which prohibits a company from victimising people such as trade union activists.

'Five people, all elected-employee representatives on a steering committee of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, were dismissed in July this year,' he said.

'The union is supported by a majority of the workforce and it was

seeking recognition. The five people were dismissed under circumstances which overwhelmingly suggest victimisation for trade union activities.'

Mr Lyster said the matter would probably come before the Court in about six weeks.

The union recently alleged that certain British and American companies operating in KwaZulu were taking advantage of the fact that the South African Labour Relations Act did not apply in KwaZulu.

No machinery existed for enforcing what little labour legislation there was in KwaZulu and unions were powerless to take action against companies.

The managing director of Tidwell Housing, Mr RJ Rebone, would only say that the allegations against the company were untrue.

# Dismissals: Fosatu to take court action

THE Federation of South African Trade Unions has filed papers in the Natal Supreme Court applying for an order declaring invalid the dismissal of workers employed by an American company operating in KwaZulu.

According to a spokesman for the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, which is affiliated to Fosatu, they applied for an order on the basis that the dismissal constituted an "unfair labour practice".

Fosatu has also sent a memorandum to the KwaZulu government, the United States labour attaché and major American metal unions, alleging that Tidwell Housing Company (Pty) Ltd, an American subsidiary operating in South Africa, was exploiting black workers.

In the memorandum Fosatu says the company was paying a starting wage of R77 a month, 460 percent less than the minimum rate required by the Sullivan Code.

Fosatu has also accused the company of exploiting the homeland labour situation by paying poverty wages and effectively ignoring sound employment practices.

Tidwell, a manufacturer of light mobile homes, started operating in KwaZulu in February this year and employed between 150 and 200 workers from the nearby Ezakheni township.

The union contends that requests to hold recognition discussions with the Tidwell management had met with no response. Employees took the matter up with management, but one of them was fired.

The remaining workers then refused to work and they too were sacked, according to a spokesman for the union.

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HOMELANDS - KWAZULU - LABOUR

1985 - 1987

Tuesday, April 23, 1985

# Union hits at 'loophole'

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN  
Labour Correspondent

A CLASH is looming between the Metal and Allied Workers Union and employers at Ezakheni, one of the country's fastest-growing "decentralisation areas".

MAWU is recruiting workers at Ezakheni, near Ladysmith, but, like other areas in or near black "homelands" it is not covered by the Labour Relations Act and unions have no official bargaining rights there.

One firm, Mitco Tools, has refused to recognise MAWU and a Mitco spokesman said yesterday that other employers had also decided not to recognise unions.

This comes less than a fortnight after Bophutatswana police entered a MAWU gathering in Garankuwa, outside Pretoria, and ordered workers to stop the meeting. "South African" unions are banned in Bophutatswana.

Unionists fear companies are increasingly moving to "decentralisation areas" in or near homelands where unions have no official rights and wages are far lower than in the cities. MAWU recently accused companies of moving to these areas "to escape worker organisation".

Ezakheni is not yet part of KwaZulu, but because it is sited on land owned by the Government's SA Bantu Trust, it is not covered by labour law. MAWU says employers have set wages there at R23 a week.

It says it recently approached Mitco for recognition, but that the company said it would not deal with it anyway "because its workers are happy and the liaison committee works well".

A MAWU statement said this was "the sort of nonsense which was propagated by employers in 1975", and a union spokesman said he feared Mitco's attitude would be followed by other employers.

# Court told of arrests at border post

Staff Reporter

HERMANUS. — Four men with false Transkeian passports, four AK-47 rifles and "bags of magazines and ammunition" were arrested at the Bophuthatswana border post last September, the Hermanus Regional Court heard yesterday.

A witness, who may not be identified in terms of a court ruling, was giving evidence in the trial of Mr Mpumelelo Shadrack Ndlakuhlolo and Miss Margaret Mfobo, who are charged with being members of the banned African National Congress, plotting to overthrow the Government and possessing banned literature.

The State alleges that Miss Mfobo was instrumental in obtaining false passports for two of the men arrested.

Another of the State witnesses, who have all been in protective custody since last November, testified that she had gone to Botswana last year to buy Mandrax tablets.

She was asked to bring back "Mandela" T-shirts and was given literature on the African National Congress to read.

She told the court she had thrown away the books and refused to bring the T-shirts back to South Africa.

Miss Mfobo had accompanied the witness to Botswana and had also been given literature, but the witness was not sure if Miss Mfobo had kept the books or thrown them away.

The trial was postponed until July 15 for further evidence.

Mr J van Graan was on the Bench. Mr W Viljoen appeared for the State. Mr A M Omar, instructed by Y Ebrahim (for Mr Ndlakuhlolo) and R Vasseem (for Miss Mfobo), appeared for the defence.

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Fair wage, job security on this to  
Ezakeni. This factory is part of the  
Peters complex near Ezakheni and more  
of the resettlement camps are in the  
valley.

TOPIC

Home hill, Washington, Ekebukini

# Americans underpay us

What are conditions like in development point industries in or close to South Africa's homelands? To get some idea David Robbins and Mary Boule examined one factory, American-owned Tidwell Housing, at the Ezakheni development point outside Ladysmith.

A FAIR wage, job security and freedom of association — these were the main demands to emerge from interviews with workers employed at Tidwell's recently established mobile home plant at Ezakheni.

The workers, most of whom live in squalid conditions in Ezakheni township, complained that they could not live on the wages paid by the American-owned company which, along with all companies established in Ezakheni, are in line for massive concessions and cash rebates from the South African Government.

A group of workers engaged in the erection of Tidwell houses at the company's swish housing estate, Hacienda Espana, in Ladysmith, said: "If you have been to Ezakheni, you can see how we live. Now you see how the white American staff live."

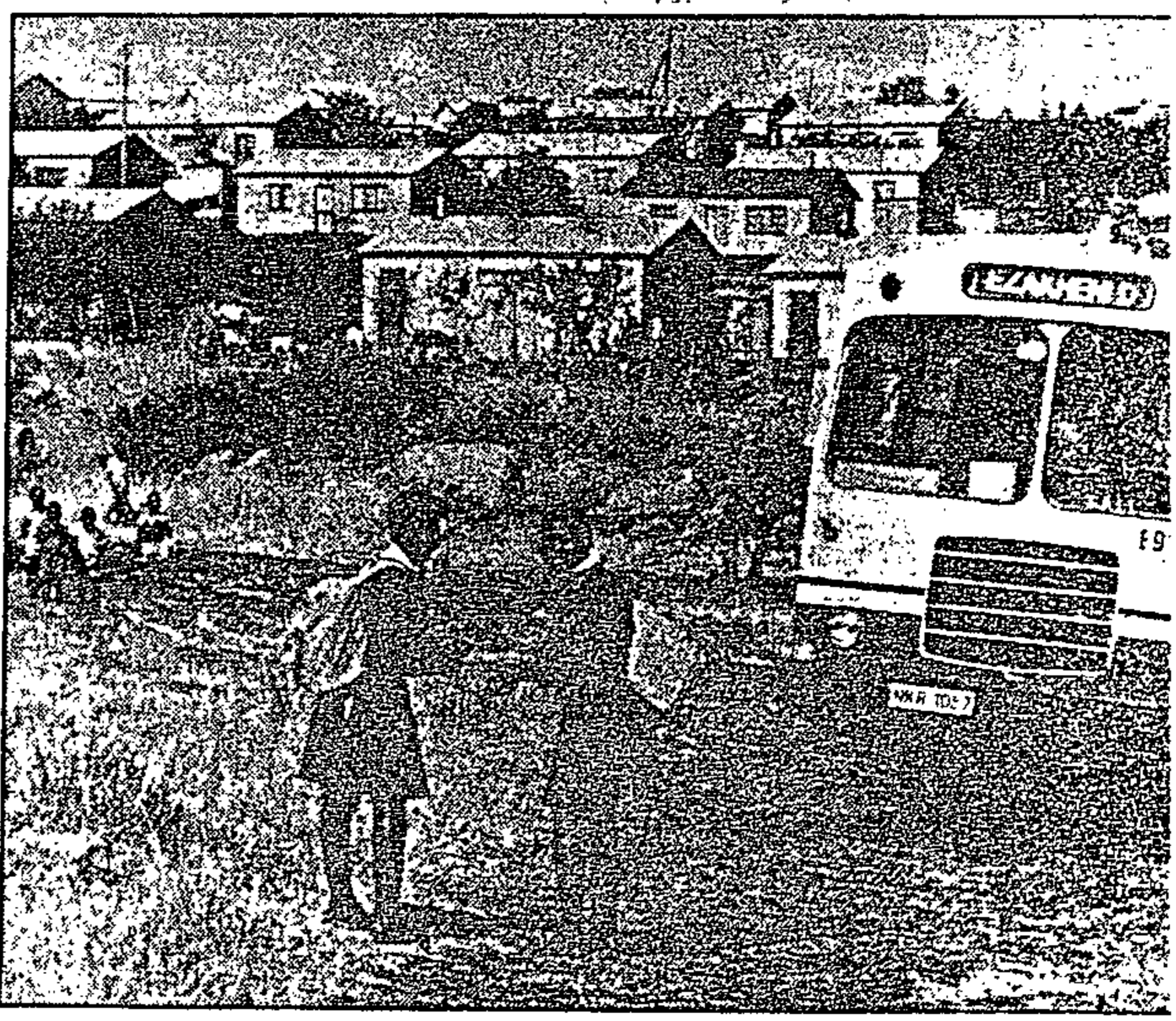
Hacienda Espana will ultimately comprise 50 houses set in rolling parkland. Most of Tidwell's approximately 10 American employees live here with their families; the rest of the show-piece houses will be rented out.

When asked what they would like to say regarding their conditions of employment with Tidwell, the workers' reply was immediate and unanimous.

"We want a fair wage; we want the right to be able to choose whether to join a trade union or not; we want job security." They also said they were well aware that they worked for an American company whose American workers were paid substantially more than they were.

According to managing director Richard Rebone, the minimum starting wage at Tidwell Housing, where productivity is only 30 percent of Tidwell's American factories, is now R25 per week. After a four-month training period, however, this minimum wage increases. "I would say that R37 a week for the lower skilled jobs is a fair average," he said, adding that this was considerably higher than most Ezakheni companies paid.

Tidwell employees received an increase in February this year, and another is in the pipeline for August.



A corner of the sprawling Ezakheni township where most of Tidwell's black wo

The February increase was confirmed by a construction worker at Hacienda Espana. "Yes," he said bitterly, "I got R5."

Most of the interviews with Tidwell workers were dominated by insecurity caused by a wave of retrenchments which hit the prefabricated housing factory earlier this month. Mr Rebone confirmed that 35 workers had already been laid off, while several disconsolate employees showed retrenchment letters giving one week's notice but no details of severance pay.

"We are down to a workforce of about 100," Mr Rebone said, "but hopefully we'll be able to begin recalling workers in about a month."

Interviewed in his office at the R6 million plant in Ezakheni, Mr Rebone blamed the current economic recession for the fall-off in orders.

"Workers who are laid off receive no severance pay, but are in line for recall. Workers who prefer to be retrenched receive severance pay at the rate laid down by South Africa's Department of Manpower," Mr Rebone explained.

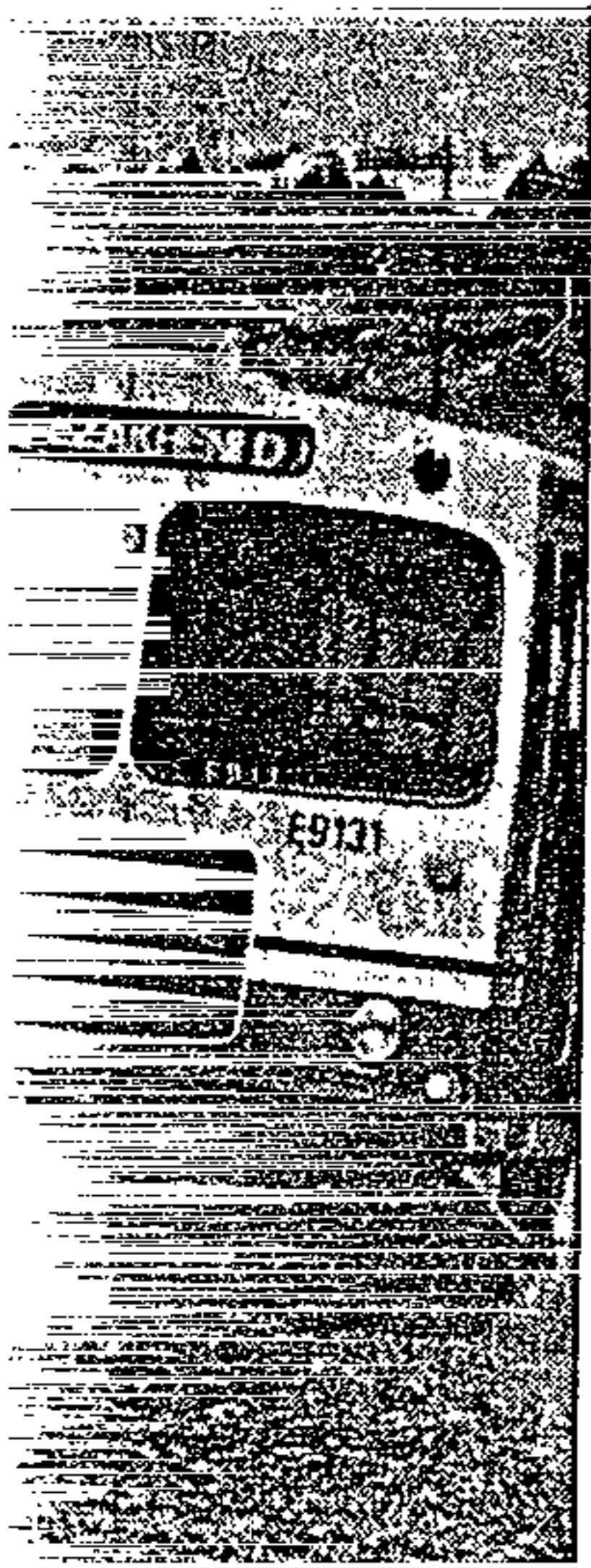
However, legislation which determines the

rates of severance pay does not apply in Ezakheni, which is under the jurisdiction of the KwaZulu Financing Corporation. African labour legislation was introduced in all so-called homelands, and in a township in Ezakheni destined for incorporation into the KwaZulu homeland, in the early 1970s. This means workers have no employment protection.

Said Mr Geoff Schreiner, a spokesman for the Metal and Allied Workers' Union: "It is untrue that the company offers a week's severance pay according to the criteria of the Department of Manpower, because the Department has never set down any criteria for the matter. In fact, the norm for severance pay negotiated between unions and employers inside South Africa is between one and one month's pay for each year of service. This has not been paid by Tidwell."

A Tidwell worker, who asked not to be identified for fear of reprisals, said: "The firm has no system of sick pay. I was laid off by falling timber and was badly injured to the head and neck. I had to go to the hospital and stay at home for a few days. They only paid me for those days off — in fact I ca

# 'us — black workers



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... pay does not apply in ... under the jurisdiction of ... ncing Corporation. South ... gislation was repealed in ... lands, and in areas such as ... d for incorporation into a ... arly 1970s. This effectively ... ve no employment rights.

Schreiner, a spokesman for ... ed Workers' Union (Mawu): ... hat the company pays ... eding to the criteria of the ... pper, because this de ... set down any criteria on ... the norm for severence ... ween unions and employ ... frica is between one week ... y for each year of service. ... aid by Tidwell."

... who asked not to be ... of reprisals, told us the ... of sick pay. "I was injured ... and was badly cut on my ... ed to go to the doctor and ... few days. They didn't pay ... — in fact I came back to

work early because I couldn't afford to lose any more money — and I never got any workmen's compensation either," he said.

In the Republic, employers are required by law to report accidents and to claim compensation for an injured employee.

Mrs Christine Mabaso, a cleaner at the Tidwell factory, invited us to her home in Ezakheni township. The road was too boulder-strewn to drive on. Her tiny four-roomed house, one of thousands of identical dwellings crammed onto arid hills 20 kilometers from Ladysmith, had no ceilings, electricity or inner doors. Winters in the region can be severe, and the raw cement floors and backyard latrines offer little comfort.

Ezakheni is a "resettlement area", all residents having been removed to it from other parts of the country, many from land which they once owned freehold.

Mrs Mabaso, who is married with five children, originally came from a place called Mbulwane where her family had owned land for several generations. But this land, which was awkwardly placed in the apartheid scheme of things, was expropriated in the 1970s, and the family was left with no alternative but to move to Ezakheni.

The gross pay on Mrs Mabaso's weekly pay slip was R33. Her husband works for another Ezakheni factory and earns roughly the same.

The family's main weekly expenses are: R9.30 for busfares to work; R5.12 for rent; R5.81 for school fees. This leaves the family just over R40 to cope with medical expenses, school uniforms and books, other clothing requirements and food bills.

The few grocery stores in Ezakheni are notoriously expensive, but the busfare to Ladysmith's supermarkets is R1.40 each way. "Why are we forced to live so far away from the factories and the white town?" Mrs Mabaso asked. It was a complaint echoed by all Tidwell workers living in Ezakheni.

Mrs Mabaso took us to see a fellow cleaner from Tidwell, a Mrs Mildred Sithole. She had just received her lay-off notice and had five more working days to go. "They say they're going to give me something extra when I leave, but I don't know how much," she said. She was washing children's clothes in her tiny backyard.

Asked how she was going to live after she stopped work, Mrs Sithole replied simply: "I don't know."

The predicament of these workers, whether they can find employment or not, is directly linked to the huge concessions which industrialists in Ezakheni enjoy. Having dispossessed peasant communities and

smashed peasant economies for purely ideological reasons, the South African government is now spending millions in an attempt to provide job opportunities for economically unviable homeland areas.

"As a foreign company operating in South Africa, we believe we have no right to try to dictate policy here," Mr Rebone said. "Nevertheless, we are the highest paying employer in Ezakheni, and our rates of pay are for a 40-hour week, not for 46 hours as is generally the case. We also offer 10 days paid holiday a year, which is double the average for this area."

Mr Rebone, who has recently become chairman of the Ezakheni Employers' Association, said that "trade unionism hasn't been a problem for us generally", even though Tidwell is currently engaged in legal proceedings with the Metal and Allied Workers' Union over union activists which Tidwell fired last year.

"We have no unions in our United States plants," Mr Rebone pointed out, "not because we discourage it, but because our workers are generally satisfied with working conditions."

But Mawu's Mr Schreiner pointed out that the Amalgamated Clothing, Textile Workers' Union had membership in most of Tidwell's American plants. "I believe it is true to say that Tidwell's U.S. management is as hostile to trade unions as its South African counterpart."

At Tidwell's Ezakheni plant, there is no canteen (although one is currently being built), no pension scheme, no medical aid (although a nurse operates a clinic at the factory — and fills in on the switchboard as well), and no transport or housing subsidy.

"Personally, I am neither pro nor con trade unions," Mr Rebone said. "If the workforce here deems trade unionism necessary, then perhaps we would have to negotiate."

Mr Schreiner: "Mawu is a majority union at the Ezakheni plant, and the company was sent proof of this six months ago. But they are still refusing to recognise or negotiate with us."

"The struggle at Tidwell is primarily for union recognition and rights," Mr Schreiner went on. "With recognition, workers could negotiate to improve their wages and conditions. If the company continues to refuse these basic demands, they should leave South Africa."

Asked if he thought it had been worth Tidwell's while in coming to South Africa, Mr Rebone replied: "In the long term, yes. In the short term, because of the current economic climate, the answer has to be no."

# Ulundi hit by bread strike

CP Correspondent

THE KWAZULU capital of Ulundi was this week left without bread after Sasko Bakery workers went on strike.

About 200 workers went on a sympathy strike after some of their colleagues were retrenched at short notice and without any prior discussions with the National Iron, Steel, Metal and Allied Workers' Union - of which they are members, say the workers.

Meanwhile, the bakery has been closed temporarily pending the outcome of talks between Nismawu and management next Wednesday.

Workers have been camping outside the factory gate daily after an unsuccessful plea to KwaZulu Interior Minister - whose KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation owns half the shares at the bakery - to intervene.

By late this week Ulundi was getting a supply of bread from bakeries in Melmoth, 40km away.

Sasko spokesman J Laing confirmed that the bakery had been closed temporarily.

He said the company had retrenched some workers because of re-organisation to ensure the liability of the bakery due to its unstable financial position.



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# KwaZulu nurses up in arms

**KWAZULU nurses are up in arms over a directive that they pay R30 and R50, according to their rank, towards new offices for their association.**

Some nurses, most of them student midwives, who have not received their salaries for several months, have been told the money will be lent to them and recovered from their pay.

A spokesman for the KwaZulu Nursing Association refused to comment. "Who are those nurses? Which hospitals are they working for?" she screamed.

Controversy erupted a few years ago when it was disclosed that KwaZulu nurses had been "excluded" from the South African Nursing Association in an attempt to induce them to form their own association.

Two KwaZulu Ministers subsequently met the then Minister of Health and Welfare, Lapa Munnik to persuade the authorities to change their minds, but to no avail.

KwaZulu's chief nursing officer, Mrs D T Dlomo, denounced the move then as unprofessional, deplorable, and politically motivated.

Despite the protests, KwaZulu established its own nursing association.

Angry nurses said this week they had been told they would have to donate money towards offices for the association.

Nursing sisters and matrons are each to pay R50 and nursing assistants and staff nurses R30 by the

end of September.

"It's not voluntary. We were just told to pay," a sister said.

"It was not even discussed with us. We were told we could pay in instalments, but the money has to be in by September. We don't even know where the offices will be built — Ulundi, maybe."

A nurse said she had not joined the KwaZulu association.

"I would have preferred to have remained with SANA, but because I'm working in this hospital I have no choice.

"No-one likes it. You can't boycott it because you'll remain alone. Everyone else will pay."

She was still paying SANA and the SA Nursing Council subscriptions.

"I'm paying R24 a year to the KwaZulu association and R20 to SANA. In addition, I have to pay R25 to the nursing council every year. Now KwaZulu wants R50 from us. It's very unreasonable.

"As far as I can remember, I have never received any receipt for the money I pay in KwaZulu. It's collected in the wards."

A spokesman for the KwaZulu Nursing Association said the matter had nothing to do with the Press.

"The nurses must talk to us if they have a problem," she said.

"I don't see the newspapers coming into it."

108 Sowetan  
15/7/85

## New labour laws

Industrialists may have hidden behind the myriad of conflicting labour law in KwaZulu for the last time. The KwaZulu government has accepted SA's labour statutes *en masse* and is also drawing up a code of conduct to govern employment practices in the homeland.

The move, which is clearly designed to bring KwaZulu labour legislation into line with SA's and end abuses under the previous legislation, is likely to be welcomed by trade unionists. More enlightened employers, too, will no doubt also see some merit.

While the KwaZulu government has never been averse to trade union activity, its previous labour law made heavy going for trade unionists. It had adopted some SA statutes in full and others with amendments. But because of a presidential proclamation in 1970, repealing the Industrial Conciliation Act in the homelands, there was doubt as to whether some aspects of KwaZulu's labour law had any legality at all. Certainly, as far as can be ascertained, the Basic Conditions of Employment Act and the Labour Relations Act did not apply in KwaZulu.

Financial Mail August 9 1985

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This provided a convenient loophole for some employers. It meant that they did not have to recognise and negotiate with representative trade unions, abide by wage determinations, or face the possibility of disputes being referred to the Industrial Court.

Predictably, there were abuses. Latterly the problems were exacerbated by the increasing industrialisation of decentralised growth points like Ezakheni and Madadeni near Ladysmith and Newcastle.

KwaZulu's Chief Minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, confirms that the code of practice and the changes to KwaZulu's labour law are designed to put an end to persistent "allegations of exploitation." It is expected that it will broadly follow the principles of established codes such as the Sullivan and EEC codes, without being too onerous on industrialists. Having benefited from recent rapid industrialisation, KwaZulu is unlikely to do anything that will prejudice future opportunities for growth.

Chief Buthelezi stresses the code is "not a device to corner anyone." He says it will contain "no more than our own minimal expectations from industrialists established in KwaZulu in conjunction with the KwaZulu Finance Corporation (KFC)." KFC officials are still working on the details and the code is not expected to become effective until some time next year.

□ One of the most bitter KwaZulu labour disputes may be resolved soon. For several months the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) has been in dispute with US company Tidwell Housing over wages, working conditions, union recognition and the alleged victimisation and unfair dismissal of some of its members.

Expectations of a settlement have been raised following the news that Tidwell has been acquired by local company CI Industries, a subsidiary of Murray and Roberts.

Tidwell, located at the new industrial area of Pieters inside KwaZulu (*FM* May 3), was accused of blatant exploitation and abusing workers' lack of legal protection. At one stage Tidwell was paying its employees R23/week compared to the average R78/week that workers in similar industries were receiving in nearby Ladysmith. It also refused to recognise Mawu which had majority membership at the plant.

CI Industries has already had dealings with Mawu, and financial director Bob Hoole says the matters which have been in dispute at Tidwell are generally "dealt with at plant-level in our organisation and we expect this policy to continue." Mawu has welcomed the change of ownership, claiming it was the result of a year-long campaign for Tidwell "to recognise the union or get out of SA."

100 7/11/86 BUS DAY

# Death toll rises to 6 in KwaZulu fights

AT LEAST six people were killed in faction fighting at Ukuku Mahlabatine, in KwaZulu yesterday.

In a follow-up operation, KwaZulu security forces arrested two men in possession of hand-grenades believed to be of communist origin.

The search for more dead and injured will continue today.

The violence stems from the removal of a large group of people from Msinga who were resettled in the Ukuku district.

An estimated 70 people died when thousands of Zulu and Pondo tribesmen clashed in the Umbumbulu area over Christmas.

The situation in Mohlakeng, near Randfontein, was tense after workers clashed with police over a bus boycott yesterday which resulted in widespread absenteeism.

According to reports, police used teargas and birdshot to force workers out of taxis.

They responded by stoning

buses and delivery vans. Unconfirmed reports said three people were injured.

Yesterday's official police unrest reports listed disturbances in Soweto, Witbank, Langa, Guguletu, Tembisa, Duncan Village, Chesterville near Durban, Tinus near Fort Beaufort, Walmer near Port Elizabeth, Kwanobhule near Uitenhage, Prieska and Mbekweni near Paarl.

The charred body of an unidentified black man was found in Guguletu.

Two schools and four private homes were extensively damaged by fire, a bottle store and at least 12 vehicles were damaged, many severely, by arsonists or stone-throwers.

Two people were wounded and more than a dozen arrested as police fired shotguns and teargas in various incidents.

Meanwhile, police said it was all quiet in the Moutse area, Transvaal, where up to 22 people are feared to have died in the past week. — Sapa.

# Buthelezi: P W aloof from forces of change

STAR 17/1/86

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STRASBOURG — By refusing to provide a declaration of intent about meaningful future power-sharing, President P W Botha had isolated himself from the major forces working for peaceful change, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Strasbourg, West Germany, yesterday.

He told parliamentarians of the European Economic Community's centrist European Democratic Group that he had met Mr Botha formally only once in the past four years. That was when he told the President that he could not enter into negotiations with the South African Government within the framework of the new constitution.

He had long called on Mr Botha to sign a declaration of intent which would state clearly that South Africa was one country, with one people, and should be governed by one sovereign Parliament ensuring equality before the law and one constitution for all.

## REFUSED

"The State President refuses to accept the need for such a document and he is consequently isolated from the major forces in the country which could be utilised to bring about a government of national reconciliation capable of governing South Africa through a transitional period," the kwa-Zulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president said.

There was a vast reservoir of goodwill among all South Africans, he said.

He recalled that a poll by the Afrikaans newspaper, *Rapport*, had indicated that 75,5 percent of whites agreed with him and the Inkatha leadership.

Whites were ready for real dialogue and the movement towards a negotiating process would not be stopped by the "stubborn attitude" of the Government.

Chief Buthelezi said the threats of sanctions and increasing violence had already been beneficial. But to use disinvestment and violence to force the Government to its knees would be disastrous for generations to come — not only for South Africa but for the whole sub-continent. — Sapa.

CITY P.  
19/1/86  
100

# Natal pupils demand remark

By SIBUSISO MNGADI

PARENTS and students - shocked by the high failure rate of Std 8 and matric pupils in Natal schools under the KwaZulu Education and Culture and the Department of Education and Training - are demanding the remarking and rechecking of exam papers.

Meetings to discuss the issue are scheduled to be held in various townships around Durban and will culminate in a mass meeting on January 26.

Parents and teachers - supported by dissatisfied teachers - are hoping to elect a regional delegation which will make representations to the DET for the remarking and rechecking of scripts.

The delegation will consist of headmasters of the affected schools. A meeting will be held at the Clermont Catholic Church on Sunday at 1.30 pm.

KwaZulu Education and Culture secretary Dy Zimu said 6 973 (37 percent) of the 19 004 candidates in the homeland passed and 572 (8,2 percent) got matric exemptions.

He said it was "a show of progress and an improvement" on last year when the pass rate was 35,08 percent and 6,2 percent received matric exemptions.

By MUDINI MAIYHA  
CITY P. 19/1/86

THE Department of Education and Training has promised to make representations to the authorities to persuade them not to ban several meetings planned by the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee.

The meetings have been planned to report back on the resolutions taken at the National Education Consultative Conference at Wits University two weeks ago.

Meetings called by the Azanian People's Organisation, the Lenasia branch of the People's Education Committee and the Tembisa Parents' Crisis Committee were this week banned.

SPCC spokesman Rev Molefe Tsele said the SPCC had protested to DET Deputy Minister Sam de Beer over the bans.

He said De Beer had suggested the SPCC inform him of the meetings to be held so he could appeal to the police not to ban them.

"We received a positive response from the Minister. The executive committee will meet to discuss his suggestion.

"He told us he was disturbed by the bannings and said he would intervene personally," said Tsele.

Tsele said the report-back meetings were crucial, because the resolutions urged pupils to return to school on January 28.

In Wattville, Benoni, students claimed they were being forced to pay school fees for 1985 and 1986 at Ethwathwa High School.

Students claimed they were told to take their application forms to the police

# Let SPCC meet, says DET

station after they had completed them.

DET Director-General Brand Fourie said "claims that students were being forced to pay school fees

were unsubstantiated.

"It is not uncommon for schools in SA to request settlement of previously unpaid school funds," said Fourie.

## 'Victory' for teachers as suspension is lifted

THE suspension of teachers employed by the Department of Education and Culture was lifted because it was "in the interests of education that the situation be defused".

This was said by the Minister's Council Chairman in the House of Representatives, Rev Allan Hendrickse.

In what was described by the Western Cape Teach-

ers' Union as "a victory for the community", Hendrickse announced that suspended teachers would be allowed to return to their posts. It is believed about 180 teachers could be affected.

However, the cancellation of the suspension would not affect charges which may be laid against teachers in terms of the Coloured Persons Education Act. - Sapa.

## Parents to intervene in Fort Hare bannings

By SANDILE MEMELA

THE Azanian Students' Organisation this week resolved to send a parents' delegation to Fort Hare University in an attempt to reinstate over 100 students who have been expelled for allegedly being "agitators".

Sources said over 100 students - mostly Azaso members - have been barred from Fort Hare this year for

allegedly being "agitators and trouble-makers" on the campus.

Azaso general secretary Chris Ngcobo said plans were underway to get the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee to intervene and negotiate with Fort Hare rector Professor J Lamprecht.

● Azaso has appealed to all victimised students to forward their names and particulars to Chris Ngcobo at 939-3905 or Pascal Moloi at 933-1462.

Call Times 20/1/86

# 7 miners die as Mpondos Zulus clash

From PHILLIP  
VAN NIEKERK

JOHANNESBURG. — Delegations of Zulu and Mpondo miners met yesterday under the auspices of mine management at the Kloof gold mine near Westonaria in a bid to restore calm at the mine where seven miners were killed on Saturday night.

A further 45 were injured when faction fighting erupted between the two groups and between Xhosas and Shangaans, and after police used shotguns to quell the conflict.

The fighting came after months of tension between the Zulus and Mpondos. Sources at the mine said the tension centred on a Zulu gang, the Soul Brothers, who had been harassing Mpondos.

## Knives

In the violent clashes on Saturday night knobkerries, iron bars and knives were used. Fighting between Xhosas and Shangaans broke out at the same time.

A spokesman for Gold Fields of South Africa, which controls the mine, said he knew of no relation between the Kloof incidents and faction fighting between Zulus and Mpondos at Umbum-

bulu on the Natal South Coast in December.

He said the situation at the mine, though still tense, was calmer after yesterday's meeting.

## Hospital

He said 45 miners had been hospitalized at Gold Fields' mine hospital at Libanon. The reason for the outbreak of violence was not yet known.

Production was not affected, the spokesman said, because the disturbances had taken place on a Saturday — when there were no workshifts — and he would only know by late last night whether workers would report for their jobs.

One thousand Zulus and 1 000 Mpondo miners of a total black workforce of about 14 000 miners were involved in the fights.

## Tearsmoke

A spokesman for the SA Police public relations division in Pretoria said that during the fighting: "The SAP had to use tearsmoke and shotguns which resulted in four black males being wounded and arrested during this action of the police."

The spokesman said seven people died and 39 were seriously assaulted in the fights.

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Argus 23/1/86

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# Pro-investment unions planned

The Argus Correspondent

**DURBAN.** — Workers from various Natal centres have decided to set up a new federation of trade unions supporting investment in South Africa.

They called on employees to resign immediately from any union that did not support investment in this country.

The new federation of trade unions will subscribe to the principles of free enterprise and support investment.

Workers from Newcastle, Vryheid, Pongola, Dannhauser, Richards Bay, Empangeni and the Tugela industrial region decided on the federation at a meeting held at a sportsground at Esikhawini township near Empangeni.

The chairman of the co-ordinating committee which organised the meeting, Mr

MP Gumede, said it was also decided that the committee "be mandated to work towards the realisation of our goals in concrete terms and to cater for the welfare of our workers, pending the formation of our trade union".

He said an urgent appeal to all trade unions was made "to join hands with us in our battle against the destruction of the fabric of the South African economy".

INKATHA

# Going into labour

A meeting of Inkatha supporters held at Esikhawini near Richard Bay last Sunday has resolved to establish a new federation of trade unions loyal to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement.

The move is a direct challenge to the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu). Future developments are likely to go a long way towards resolving the hotly-disputed question of the extent of Inkatha support in various regions of Natal and other parts of the country.

According to Inkatha labour specialist, Simon Conco, people from all over Natal were at Esikhawini on Sunday. There was a strong feeling, he says, that "something has gone radically wrong since the establishment of Cosatu and workers were against being used to advance its political aims."

An organising committee, to be known as the Co-ordinating Association of Trade Unions, has been established to oversee the formation of the new federation. It is to be led by M P Gumede, a disaffected ex-leader of Cosatu's Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union.

Conco says it is not yet clear if the new federation will directly affiliate to Inkatha. But it will certainly align itself politically with the organisation, and its two main policy planks — support for foreign investment in SA and for the free enterprise system — are in line with Buthelezi's views.

Conco declines to detail, at this stage, how Inkatha's labour efforts will be financed. He says, however, the organisation plans to appeal to both local and international supporters for financial aid.

Future organising strategy will involve encouraging all unions opposed to Cosatu to join the new federation. And workers wanting to establish new unions will be assisted to do so. This will be done initially through the establishment of Inkatha committees in factories, as suggested by Buthelezi to the Inkatha central committee two weekends ago. Once there are a number of these committees operating in the same sector they will form themselves into industrial unions, says Conco. He envisages the new federation spreading to other parts of Natal and, ultimately, throughout SA.

One of its first affiliates will be the National Union of Sugar Refining and Manufacturing Employees (NUSRME) which is the one union presently affiliated to Inkatha. Conco says that although the union is split into two factions (there has been dissension over the acquisition by ex-general secretary Selby Ntsibande of a luxury Daimler), it is united in its opposition to Cosatu.

The FM understands that another estab-



**Inkatha supporters .. the basis for a new union federation?**

lished union which may join soon is the Natal-based Black and Allied Workers' Union (Bawu). Bawu was established by black consciousness adherents during the Seventies, but after a series of splits it has recently been making pro-Inkatha noises.

Cosatu has reacted by condemning attempts to establish new unions and criticises "uncritical support for an exploitative free enterprise system." It accuses employers of sponsoring buses to bring people to the Esikhawini meeting and warns them that serious problems could result if they support attempts to set up new "sweetheart" unions.

While Conco has lauded the meeting as a successful starting point for Inkatha's labour offensive, this is disputed by a Cosatu official who attended. Conco says it was attended by 3 000 enthusiasts, but the Cosatu source estimates that only 500 people were there. Furthermore, he says many of them were Cosatu loyalists who had merely gone along to observe.

Whatever the truth in these claims and counter-claims, Inkatha's labour clout will ultimately be measured in terms of union membership figures and the ability of the new federation to win economic benefits for its members. The stakes are high — a lack of success in organising workers in an area considered to be an Inkatha stronghold will mean a severe dent to its credibility. ■

## THE NATAL OPTION

### Coming closer

Firm proposals for the joint administration of Natal and KwaZulu, soon to be put on the table, could provide the first true test of



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# Cosatu hits at Inkatha bid to form unions

By Mike Siluma

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) has condemned efforts being made in Natal to set up new unions in opposition to it.

It says these will only divide workers and benefit employers.

This follows an announcement last week by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the leader of Inkatha, that his organisation was considering forming committees in every factory in Natal to counter Cosatu's influence. Chief Buthelezi has repeatedly accused Cosatu of denigrating him and his organisation.

A Cosatu statement this week said: "Cosatu wishes to make it quite clear to employers they are creating very serious problems for themselves if they support attempts to set up sweetheart unions."

January 26th, 1986

# 'WE'RE WATCHING'

CITY P.

105 26/1/86

Cosatu's NAIDOO



CP Correspondent

INKATHA'S threat to set up unions opposing the Congress of South African Trade Unions has taken a step forward with the announcement of plans for a new labour federation.

This development follows a bitter attack on Cosatu by Inkatha president Gatsha Buthe-lesi and his request to Inkatha's central com-

mittee to investigate the feasibility of setting up Inkatha branches in factories.

Cosatu - who is taking this development very seriously - have already organised a special shop steward council meetings to discuss "the activities of certain people who are setting up new unions in opposition to Cosatu".

The driving force behind the rival union - as yet unnamed - is Esikhawini councillor and Inkatha chairman Philemon Gumede.

He is also a former member of Fosatu.

Gumede said his co-ordinating committee - which was investigating setting up a pro-investment union federation - held a rally in Empangeni last weekend. They were given a mandate to go ahead with their plans.

He told City Press they planned to set up a union in each major industry, linked by a federation which would aim to unite workers who believed in "free enterprise and who

opposed disinvestment".

There would obviously be a close relationship with Inkatha, Gumede said: "Our objectives are the same - we both favour foreign investment and capitalism."

Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo said the new union was "contacting bosses before organising workers."  
"Bosses sponsored buses to take people to a meeting in Esikhawini - where there was uncritical support for an exploitative free enterprise system."

He said the new unions seemed likely to be a "sweetheart union" and warned bosses they were creating serious problems for themselves if they supported it.

Cosatu is also calling a series of congresses to investigate Inkatha's attacks, he said.

# Doc's fate rests with SAMDC

By SINNAH KUNENE

THE fate of former Kwazulu Health Secretary Dr Margaret Chuene - who claims she was "unfairly dismissed" - will be discussed by the SA Medical and Dental Council in Pretoria today.

Dr Chuene who was appointed to the position in March 1983 - made a personal appeal to the SAMDC because her lawyer Victoria Mxenge was slain only two days after she was briefed on the matter.

Dr Chuene claims she was forced to retire in October 1984 before she reached retirement age. She was 59.

"I have decided to bring the Kwazulu Ministry of Health to book for their double standards and racial prejudices in a homeland which preaches black supremacy," she said.

Dr Chuene said she wrote to Kwazulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi early last year, urging him to investigate the matter - but it did not receive urgent attention.

# Buthelezi sees door ajar for black MPs

BUSINESS DAY  
30/1/84 108  
Business Day reporter.

INKATHA President Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi believes the inclusion of black MPs or cabinet ministers in a racially-divided Parliament could be one of the "reform moves" President P W Botha will announce tomorrow.

Buthelezi said this to former US ambassador to the United Nations, Don McHenry, and a party of businessmen visiting Ulundi yesterday. He added the vast majority would continue to reject any racially-divided Parliament.

Buthelezi said inclusion of black representatives in a racially-divided Parliament was a logical step for an apartheid government faced with massive black rejection and international pressure.

He said blacks would not accept a Parliament in which the so-called "own affairs" of whites included final control over the public service, police and defence forces, the transport system, fiscal policy and virtually everything else at national level.

There could be no meaningful political change until race classification laws were scrapped.

Buthelezi said Botha had been incapable of assuming a national leadership role. He led the National Party to preserve the rights of whites and of Afrikaners in particular.

Botha had the historic opportunity of breaking racial barriers in politics and leading SA with a massive mandate from every section of the population.

Instead, he had pitted himself and his party against the majority of South Africans. Since 1948, government and the NP had treated black South Africans as the enemy of the State.

The State's use of force to maintain apartheid had produced counter-violence and the upward spiral of violence needed to be broken.

But this would happen only when government started negotiating.

While Botha refused to lead the country into these negotiations, responsibility fell on black shoulders to keep the prospects of negotiation open.

Without such prospects there would be even more violence, Buthelezi said.



The crowd at the initial Cosatu rally in Durban.

By DICK USHER, Labour Reporter

THE emergence of Uwusa has brought a new acronym to the South African union lexicon and the probability of turbulent times on the labour front.

The United Workers Union of South Africa was launched last week as Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi's Inkatha movement's response to the 500 000-strong Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

Formal war has yet to be declared, but insults are flying and there have been several violent incidents in Natal.

Chief Buthelezi, who called Cosatu an ANC front shortly after the federation was formed, has called it "a pariah sweeping down on society to take the pickings of black frustration". At several meetings last weekend Cosatu spokesmen said he was on Pretoria's payroll and could never be a legitimate leader.

The main battlefield is likely to be Natal, birthplace of Inkatha and stronghold of several unions in the Cosatu fold, but it is likely to have repercussions throughout South Africa if Cosatu unions under attack apply their slogan "an injury to one is an injury to all" in their defence.

Uwusa has several things going for it.

- It has the Government.

Although Inkatha is opposed to the Government, the Government is not opposed to unions, especially those which are against disinvestment and for free enterprise and capitalism.

- It has Chief Buthelezi.

There are a very few Natal pies in which Chief Buthelezi — backed by Inkatha and with strong support in the province — does not have a finger. Almost any dealings on any front would eventually involve the Kwazulu government, and Chief Buthelezi is indisputable boss.

- It has Inkatha.

Now claiming a million members, membership of Inkatha is practically a prerequisite for advancement in any field touched by the Kwazulu administration. It can also call up plenty of disciplined muscle to defend its own interests as it has demonstrated on many occasions.

Given those three factors, it is probable that Uwusa will find favour with many businessmen. Rarely pro-union, the business community, if it is going to have to deal with unions, is likely to prefer dealing with those which favour investment in South Africa and free enterprise, rather than unions committed to disinvestment, worker control of industry and dictatorship of the proletariat.

They will also see it as advantageous to deal with three wings of the same dynamic — the Kwazulu govern-

# Trade union battleground?

THE United Workers Union of South Africa was launched last week as Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi's Inkatha movement's response to the 500 000-strong Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu). What is it all about?

ment, Inkatha and Uwusa — than with organisations diametrically opposed to each other.

This could lead to business giving Uwusa affiliates preferential treatment on matters such as access to workers, stop-order benefits and closed-shop agreements. It was only after bitter struggles that older Cosatu unions such as the National Union of Textile Workers and the Chemical Workers Industrial Union won any recognition.

The organisation has also acted swiftly to snatch a piece of the high ground from Cosatu.

A rally has been planned for Durban on May 1, the traditional workers' solidarity day, and with Inkatha's ability to turn out the masses it is sure to be an impressive demonstration of the organisation's potential numerical strength.

But Natal is also the home base of several of Cosatu's best organised unions formed after the Durban strikes in 1973, merging into the Federation of South African Trade Unions and then entering Cosatu.

Preferential treatment is already said to be given to Inkatha members in vital matters such as jobs and housing, and the emergence of Uwusa could pose a serious dilemma for many of their members.

Added to this, Cosatu is at a vulnerable stage in its development.

It is committed to the establishment of one national affiliate in each industry. This is a delicate and laborious process involving the transfer and amalgamation of members. Officials of the Cosatu unions are generally hard-pressed to keep up with day-to-day issues such as grievances and disputes, let alone negotiate national amalgamations and the process does not appear to be going as quickly as hoped in December when the congress set a six-month deadline.

Cosatu, however, committed to political action and invoking the tradition of the ANC, has a strong organisational base and a vision of a worker-controlled South Africa, neither of which it will abandon without a struggle.

And it is here that the ripples of any disturbances in Natal are likely to spread round South African industrial relations — and beyond.

An injury to one is an injury to all, and any company "sweethearting" of Uwusa unions in disputes with Cosatu members could lead to national action against them.

This is unlikely to be confined to industrial action as Cosatu has strong

links with the UDF, is committed to community/worker interaction and has already begun working towards a worker/student alliance.

In addition, it has made it clear that Cosatu is still open to all "progressive" union formations, including the Council of Unions of South Africa (160 000 members) and the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions which late last year eventually opted out of the unity

movement. They both have unions with branches in Natal and will feel the effects of Inkatha muscling in on the trade union front.

Cosatu will also be able to marshal international support through various affiliations and sympathisers to pressure companies against Uwusa.

The Chinese have a curse: May you live in interesting times. It appears times may get very interesting indeed.



Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi — at the forefront.

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# KwaZulu employees asked to sign pledge

## Mercury Reporter

EMPLOYEES of the KwaZulu Government, including teachers, have been asked to sign a pledge of loyalty to the head of the KwaZulu Government, Chief Mangosuthu Buthezi, the KwaZulu Cabinet and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Circulars sent to KwaZulu Government heads of departments, including inspectors of education, called on the employees to 'solemnly declare never, directly or indirectly, in word or deed, to vilify, denigrate or in any

manner speak in contempt of the head of the KwaZulu Government'.

The circular also asks the employees to be loyal to the members of KwaZulu Cabinet, KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and all persons in authority in the KwaZulu Government Services.

The declaration, to 'all serving and future officers and employees' of the KwaZulu Government, has to be signed in the presence of a Commissioner of Oaths.

Some teachers told the Mercury that copies of the declaration had been at-

tached to their cheques and they had been asked to send them back within 14 days.

The public relations officer for Education and Culture in KwaZulu, Mr ES Khumalo, said the pledge was meant for all KwaZulu Government employees.

In 1984, students sponsored by the KwaZulu Government were required to sign a pledge of loyalty to KwaZulu. They were also asked not to criticise Inkatha.

Some medical students at the University of Natal refused to sign the pledge.

(18) DD 6/8/81

## KwaZulu employees must sign pledge

**Dispatch Correspondent**  
DURBAN — Employees of the KwaZulu Government, including teachers, have been asked to sign a pledge of loyalty to the head of the KwaZulu Government, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the members of the KwaZulu Cabinet and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

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The declaration affects "all serving and future officers and employees".

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## KwaZulu employees to discuss loyalty oath

### Mercury Reporter

THE central committee of the KwaZulu Public Servants' Association will meet on August 16 to discuss the pledge of loyalty which they have been ordered to sign by the KwaZulu Government.

All divisions of KwaZulu employees will be represented on the central committee meeting. The meeting will try to gauge the feeling of the workers about the pledge, the chairman of the association, Mr Jetro Sokhela, said yesterday.

The general secretary of the Natal Teachers' Union (Natu), Mr Simon Mbokazi, said his organisation meets only once a year and the next meeting would be in June next year. The matter would be discussed then.

Employees of the KwaZulu Government have been asked to sign a declaration of loyalty to the head of the KwaZulu Government, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, members of the Cabinet and the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.



rows burden. "If rates do rise you might... tial property lending at 12,5 percent. The bank's home-lending policy is decentralised and all... would probably cost them what they would save in interest," says Mr Power.

*w/c Affairs 17/1/87 108 38400*

# Decentralisation hits unions

THE Government's policy of encouraging decentralisation is having dire effects on several trade unions.

This was one of the main motivating factors behind last year's speedy formation of the Federation of Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Unions.

All six unions forming the federation are in one way or another threatened by schemes which encourage industries to move from established urban areas to homelands or decentralisation points.

One of the most severely affected has been the Garment Workers' Industrial Union, based in Natal, which has seen membership decline from about 50 000 to about 38 000 in the past 18 months.

A union spokesman attributed this to the direct and indirect effects of decentralisation and the general economic downturn.

Members were lost directly when a company moved to one of the decentralisation points in Kwazulu — Isithebe or Madadeni — retrenching and then rehiring, and indirectly when members were laid off because of the adverse effect a relocated plant had on competitors in an established industrial area.

Nearly every major employer in Natal had at least one factory in the homeland and membership had dropped in at least 12 of the past 18 months, mainly due to withdrawals.

This not only eroded the union's membership, it also

meant lower income because of lost subscriptions and so reduced benefits the union was able to offer its remaining members.

Because Kwazulu labour legislation was different from South Africa's the union was not recognised in Kwazulu and manufacturers were "not interested in negotiating with us in the homeland."

## Real wages lower

Overall, the shifts retarded the power of workers in established industrial areas to improve wages and working conditions.

"As it is, real wages in the garment industry in Natal are lower than they were in 1934 and are constantly being eroded.

"It is reaching the point that

LABOUR  
AFFAIRS  
DICK  
USHER



manufacturers in the decentralised areas are becoming the main force for the clothing industry and we foresee the balance tipping so that if you are not in you will be out — of business," the spokesman said.

The bottom line is that the incentives the Government is offering industry to move so as to create employment in the homelands, could easily lead to unemployment and downward pressure on wages in established industrial areas.

## PROPERTY SALES

LATEST property sales reported by Cape Town City Council (municipal valuation in brackets):

10 Hore Rd, 771 m<sup>2</sup>, R145 000 (R36 550).  
3 Ravensteyn Rd, 1 030 m<sup>2</sup>, R220 000 (R73 230).

(R170 860).  
15 Torbay Rd, 244 m<sup>2</sup>, R65 000 (R28 730).

1 Amandel Rd, Westridge, 338 m<sup>2</sup>, R41 500 (R13 800).  
18 Alberton St, Portlands

R63 000 (R24 080).  
60 Woodgate Rd, 1 240 m<sup>2</sup>, R100 000 (R47 040).

## Sanctions may cause retrenchments — claim

*at Akhamb 23/3/87*  
The Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI. — Four hundred workers at the Welgedacht Colliery, Utrecht, are in danger of being re-trenched as a result of sanctions.

This was disclosed to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly by the Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

He was reading a telex from the Rand Mines Group Labour Consultant, Mr David Morgan.

The telex read: "I regret to inform you that as a result of overseas sanctions, we have had to reduce our labour force at the Welgedacht Colliery in Utrecht by 400 employees with immediate effect."

It said efforts were being made by the mines for re-employment of workers in other spheres.

TRADE UNIONS

**Recognising Uwusa**

Nearly two years after being launched in Durban by Inkatha chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa) was officially registered as a trade union on August 20. This entitles it to use bank stop-order facilities to deduct union member dues — its only source of income, says general secretary Godwin Simon Thembulethu Radebe, better known as "GST."

More important, Uwusa may now enter into substantive bargaining. "Companies and industrial councils were refusing to negotiate" until it registered, says Radebe.

Despite the hurdle, he claims Uwusa is already recognised at 150 companies, in addition to having 300 access agreements. He says paid-up membership is 150 000, with a further 50 000 signed up.

In terms of its registration, Uwusa, which is a federation, may organise and recruit

workers in all sectors — among them mining, metal, paper, civil engineering, food and textiles. The aim is to form industry-based unions, explains Radebe — also an objective of the largest trade union federation, the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu).

Individual sector-based unions will be formed once each has 5 000 members — "then they'll be able to stand on their own." This shouldn't take long, based on claimed membership strength.

Radebe (39), who spent five years until 1984 as an industrial relations officer with Tongaat-Hulett, says Uwusa will concentrate on the metal and mining industries. A priority, too, is to unionise farm and domestic workers (this also is a Cosatu campaign). In fact, Uwusa has already begun doing so in Piet Retief, Babanango and Empangeni, where farm workers "are ill-treated."

Its registration certificate does not, of course, include farm workers and domestics, who are not covered by labour law. But Radebe explains this is a "thorny issue among blacks and something must be done about these workers."

He cannot understand why nothing has resulted from the Department of Manpower's three-year-old proposals on labour rights for these workers; nor how government can spend R237m assisting farmers over the drought, while nothing is done for the workers.

Radebe, who is in his final year as a part-time LLB student at Natal University, hopes by year-end to have 1 000 trained Uwusa shop stewards. Training courses, conducted by Tjaart van der Walt of Industrial Consultancy Services, started on August 8 at the KwaZulu Training Trust at Umgababa and start in the Transvaal this weekend.

While Uwusa supports the fight of "other unions" for workers' rights, explains Radebe, "we disagree on tactics and strategy." For example, strikes should only be "the last resort."

The union does not back sanctions and disinvestment because they reduce employment, and "if there are no jobs there will be no trade unions." Maintaining that Uwusa is an "independent" union, Radebe says his members strongly believe politics should be kept out of trade unionism. ■

Handwritten note: *108* (circled), *11/9/87*

HOMELANDS — KWAZULU — LABOUR

1988 — 1990

1991 — 1992

11/12/88

# Foreign medics for KwaZulu

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ABOUT 30 foreign doctors are expected to fill posts in many of Natal and KwaZulu's rural hospitals in the new year, while South African doctors applying for vacant posts at KwaZulu's larger hospitals may be jobless.

A top-level delegation of Natal and KwaZulu health officials returned last week from a trip to Europe to recruit young qualified doctors for critically understaffed hospitals.

According to Val Volker, MEC for hospitals, only 40 percent of the posts at KwaZulu's rural hospitals have been filled, while at Natal's rural hospitals 20 percent to 30 percent of the posts lie vacant.

At KwaZulu's regional hospitals, seconded doctors - white, Indian and coloured who are financed by the Department of Development Aid - may be refused jobs as government purse strings are tightened. - Sapa

# KwaZulu working hard on new jobs

B/Dav 22/1/89 108

KWAZULU Finance and Investment Corporation has helped to establish 265 industrial companies at the homeland's development points.

These aggregate a fixed investment of R892m.

Of the total R576m (65%) was financed by the private sector. Over the past three years investment has been maintained at a rate that creates on average a new industry every six working days.

KFC should exceed its 1988/89 target of establishing 93 000m<sup>2</sup> of new production area to provide 5 175 new job opportunities.

Last year buildings costing R42m were completed and let to industrialists whose capital contributions amounted to R172m. Total investment in buildings alone amounts to R266m.

Over the past year 31 new jobs were created every working day. Employment at the industrial estates reached almost 40 000 by February.

KFC does not encourage relocation of existing industries and all applications are subject to vigorous screening.

"It is not the function of the KFC to subsidise these industrialists as they are eligible for the extensive range of monetary incentives paid by the Decentralisation Board. And they have the advantage of abundant labour and close proximity to major transport arteries," says KFC spokesman John Skinner.

KFC says a mere 5% of established industries are no longer on its industrial portfolio. Only a minority of these withdrawals and failures stem from the expiry of the regional industrial incentives for such companies.

In the Isithebe Estate 34 companies established before 1982 are successfully operating without concessions. These firms increased their employment by 30% over the period.

KFC has budgeted R147m for capital expenditure in the financial year commencing April 1. KFC executive director Marius Spies says in 1983/4 the capital expenditure programme was only R32m.

This year's budget confirms KFC's tremendous

growth in recent years. KFC has a valuable role to play in the overall development of the region. The high level of expenditure proves its dedication to this ongoing task," he says.

An additional R19m was approved above the R139m budgeted for capital expenditure in 1988.

This reflected exceptionally high demand for agricultural and housing developments, as well as meeting increased demand for industrial development, which assisted job creation in the homelands.

To stimulate and develop further a high level on en-

trepreneurship, KFC budgeted R60m for projects in the fields of commerce, small industry, agriculture and housing.

Skills training also forms an integral part of development and KFC provided R4,3m to the KwaZulu training trust for comprehensive business and technical training programmes.

"The total outstanding loan balance and rental debtors, or money owed by clients, increased from R139m as at the end of March 1988 to an estimated R178m this year," Spies added.

Notwithstanding this

sharp increase, KFC wrote off only R400 000 as bad debts — or 0,17% of estimated outstanding debtors.

Housing will receive R23m and commerce R10m — a 30% increase over the 1988 capital expenditure estimates. Eleven housing projects were identified.

About R70m has been set aside to promote job creation through industrial development in KwaZulu. Almost R46m was budgeted for construction of factory buildings and R9m for loans to clients at KFC's industrial estates at Isithebe, Ezakheni and Madadeni in the Tugela Basin.

day, their second attack on guerilla positions in two days.

CAP TTB 17/6/89

# Bus employees laid off

DURBAN. — More than 800 employees of Kwa-Zulu Transport at Newcastle and Ladysmith are to be laid off in the next few weeks, following continued boycotts of the company's buses in the two areas.

# Retrenched Indaba staff seek advice

Star  
21/2/90 (108) (108)  
Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Disgruntled staff who have been retrenched by the kwaZulu Natal Indaba are to seek legal advice on taking industrial action at the manner in which they were given their marching orders last Friday.

A total of 17 people were axed on Friday.

This was done to ensure the organisation's "relevance and effectiveness in the rapidly changing South African political environment", said the Indaba's executive director, Mr Peter Mansfield.

The move also appeared to be the result of funding problems which "have become evident during the past two months".

Retrenched staff plan to discuss their grievances, which includes the severance pay they have been offered, with their attorneys.

Some also plan to lodge complaints with the Department of Manpower.

The decision to retrench staff was instigated by a special committee which was formed last week and, according to a staff member, acted very swiftly, "possibly too swiftly".

Those affected by the retrenchments include associate director Mr Peter Badcock-Walters and political lobbyist Professor Dawid van Wyk.



Source: 21/11/90

## Indaba cuts staff

108

SEVERAL top staffers in the KwaZulu Natal Indaba have lost their jobs and the reason has been given as financial cuts.

Rumours that the organisation had run into problems were accentuated when, soon after the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners and the unbanning of the ANC, PAC and other organisations, Indaba officials declined to make any official comment.

# New South Coast complex a lifeline for craft traders

DURBAN. — A new complex of stalls has saved the livelihood of about 400 craftswomen from the Umbumbulu area.

Until last year their future seemed bleak as the new four-lane N2 on Natal's South Coast bypassed their colourful craft village.

The traders, who had been doing business at the Umgababa curio centre, faced the loss of thousands of rands in tourist trade, because their stalls were no longer "on the road".

They had also just spent R61 000 of their own money on a new building, as their old stalls burnt down in 1984.

But help was at hand — and they began moving into 160 picturesque handicraft stalls at the new Ultra City service station on the N2 near Umnini.

## BREADWINNERS

Financed by the Kwazulu Finance and Investment Corporation (KFC) and Shell South Africa, the complex has been the saving grace of the traders, some of whom are sole breadwinners for large families living in Umgababa.

About 450 traders are now able to display their handicrafts in the colourful stalls.

And numerous holidaymakers who pass the complex are treated to a display of leather goods, woodcarvings, pottery, basketware and crochet and needlework — as well as many tropical fruits.

"Business is quiet at the moment," said Mrs Doris Cele, a basket-maker. "But at Easter we will be very busy."

Mrs Cele and other stallholders said they were "very happy" with their new premises.

The lock-up facilities were a great advantage — and the new situation of the market was "very good".

The Umnini craft stalls are a 15-minute drive south of Durban on the N2.

# Workers await strike response

By S'BU MNGADI

WORRIED staff of the KwaZulu Department of Justice in Vulindlela, Maritzburg, this week apprehensively awaited the official response to their two-week long strike which ended on Wednesday.

The civil servants called off the strike after the department did not respond to their demands. They are now waiting for a response to letters sent to KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the KwaZulu Public Service Commission.

The civil servants fear the department might transfer them to other magisterial districts as punishment. They also fear their strike might have contravened the mandatory pledge of loyalty to the KwaZulu government.

The civil servants, ranging from general cleaners to magistrates, went on strike ear-

lier this month – an action unprecedented in the history of the homeland's civil service. They demanded, among other things, intervention by the KwaZulu government to calm the situation in strife-torn Maritzburg.

In a memorandum sent to the Secretary for Justice, they said: "Until the KwaZulu government addresses the situation in and around Maritzburg which has caused mass destruction and loss of life, we will not continue with our duties."

An alternative demand was for staff of the Vulindlela office to be transferred to South Africa or "the KwaZulu government service be reincorporated into South Africa".

They also demanded a halt to victimisation of those involved in work stayaways. They said such protests were due to the escalation of violence in the region.

The staff said they were members of the Maritzburg community and therefore felt bound by its decisions.

According to the spokesman for the workers, only the security police and one white clerk declined to sign the memorandum. He said Vulindlela staff received several solidarity messages from other departments of the KwaZulu government.

He warned that if the homeland government failed to address the problems it would head for a showdown with its civil servants.

Secretary for the Department of Justice CG Jordan declined to comment.

Meanwhile, about 10 000 teachers in the Durban, Hammarsdale and Maritzburg regions are poised to embark on a "chalks-down" strike. They claim their demands have been ignored by the KwaZulu government.

1008

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22/1/91



# Kwazulu faces desperate shortage of hospital staff

ARGUS  
26/6/90  
108

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Health services in Kwazulu are in crisis as hospitals in rural areas, serving hundreds of thousands of people, are desperately understaffed, with some hospitals operating without any full-time doctors.

More than half the medical officer posts are vacant.

Because of the serious maldistribution of doctors, urgent steps are being taken to recruit qualified staff and new contract deals are being offered to attract doctors to rural areas.

## Sole responsibility

Some hospitals have only one doctor who is faced with the sole responsibility for hundreds of in-patients and thousands of out-patients.

The secretary for health, Dr Daryl Hackland, said only about 43 percent of medical officer posts (it has been as low as 35 percent) were filled in all of Kwazulu's hospitals.

Dr Hackland said the Untunjambili Hospital near Kranskop, which served a population of 100 000 people and had 128 beds, had not one full-time doctor. Part-timers were helping out.

The Montebello Hospital, near Wartburg, had 320 beds and served a population of 150 000, but had only one full-time doctor.

St Benedictine Hospital in Nongoma had 598 beds to serve a population of 150 000, but it had only five doctors, though there were posts for at least 15 doctors.

## 20 posts to be filled

"Although Edendale Hospital has only three doctors in the obstetrics and gynaecology department, there are 20 posts which should be filled and there are only four medical officers in the orthopaedic department, when there should be at least 10. The bigger hospitals in the urban areas are not so badly off," said Dr Hackland.

He said that there was a serious maldistribution of doctors which was being addressed by the Department of National Health, but steps were also being taken to address the "critical" situation in Kwazulu hospitals by new recruitment programmes and new contract deals which would attract doctors to rural areas.

# Zulus will be attacked, says Inkatha

Daily Mail Reporter

TENSIONS are rising over the decisions of the Pan Africanist Congress, the National Council of Trade Unions and Inkatha to defy a national stayaway planned for Monday.

Workers from Natal told *The Weekly Mail* that a kwaZulu official, addressing a meeting at Dube Hostel on June 17, said: "Cosatu and the ANC are planning to attack Zulus on July 2, and every Zulu must arm himself and be ready to fight back in defence."

The stayaway, called by the African National Congress, the South African Youth Congress and the Congress of South African Trade Unions, is aimed at pressurising the government to take action to end the Natal violence.

Last Saturday, after an Inkatha march through central Johannesburg, partici-

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pants were told to meet at the Merafe Hostel in Soweto this Sunday to plan ways of opposing the stayaway.

According to the workers, it was suggested that some hostel dwellers patrol railway stations in Soweto to protect people going to work from intimidation.

They said: "There is concern among some hostel inmates that this is going to lead to confrontation and many of us are reluctant to do this. A lot of people are saying they do not want to die in Johannesburg, but it seems there are people who want to bring Pietermaritzburg to Johannesburg." w/mal 27/6/90

Inkatha organiser Themba Khoza denied the organisation was planning any confrontation. He said the Inkatha Youth Brigade would be holding a meeting at the Jabulani Hall on Sunday to discuss the stayaway.

Lekota and Mellett

## March in Retreat on Saturday

ABOUT 200 members of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa) intend to hold a protest march through Retreat to the Gabriel SA factory this Saturday. *South 23/8 - 29/8/90*

They were dismissed from the factory after an illegal strike there last month.

They will be accompanied by members of other Cosatu affiliates and community organisations which have been assisting the strikers.

The workers were fired after they defied an interim interdict ordering them to vacate the company canteen and return to work.

### Offer

The strike followed negotiations at which the workers demanded a minimum wage increase of R2,50 an hour and R3,00 for artisans.

The company responded with a final offer of 65 cents an hour for the lowest grade, R1,38 for supervisors and with productivity-linked incentives.

The company has been meeting with Numsa to discuss the dismissals.

Meanwhile, about 80 Numsa members who were dismissed from SA Metal after a wildcat strike last month have returned to work.

The company offered to reemploy the workers selectively and give about 30 other workers priority when vacancies occur.

About four workers were excluded from this offer.

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# Conflict

By LOUISE FLANAGAN  
and CHIARA CARTER

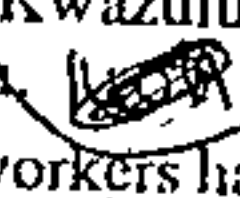
CONFLICT at the Mercedes Benz South Africa (MBSA) plant in East London has highlighted the difficulties unions face in building unity between highly- and lowly-paid workers.

The MBSA plant ground to a halt this week after about 300 workers staged a sleep-in protest against their union's National Bargaining Forum (NBF) over the weekend.


Two union officials were assaulted by workers at the plant after a demonstration against the NBF last week.

## Dismissal for anti-Inkatha song claimed

THE vice-president of the Paper, Print, Wood and Allied Workers' Union (Ppwawu), Mr D Motha, was dismissed by Mondi last week, allegedly for singing an anti-Inkatha song. *South 23/8 - 29/8/90*

A Ppwawu spokesperson said two workers at the Mondi factory in Piet Retief had complained to the company that Motha had sung songs which expressed sentiments against Kwazulu's Gatsha Buthelezi and Inkatha. 

The spokesperson said the workers had told management Motha incited workers to take part in the July 2 anti-Inkatha stayaway. He claimed that the company favoured Inkatha and said the union was discussing solidarity action for Motha.

● A Mondi spokesperson said the company viewed the workplace as politically neutral. Disciplinary procedures had not yet been exhausted.  108

GIYANI COLLEGE

# Nurses strike CAK Trip 1/9/80 causes chaos

MARITZBURG. — Chaos erupted at Edendale Hospital yesterday when hundreds of nurses went on strike to protest "massive" deductions in salaries after they claim they were promised substantial salary increases.

Late yesterday afternoon, a delegation from the kwaZulu Department of Health in Ulundi flew to Edendale in an attempt to resolve the crisis.

Doctors were reported to be frantically trying to maintain control. Surgeons had to ferry patients from the wards into the theatres and all routine operations were cancelled.

A police spokesman said police were called to the scene, but said no clashes occurred.

A Department of Health spokesman said the strike had arisen out of a discrepancy in salaries due to payments made regarding new dispensations, and there were "some increases and some deductions" on the staff's pay cheques yesterday. — Sapa

108 19/90

2 Cape Times, Satu

## Dismissal of 121 teachers criticised

DURBAN. — The Kwa-Zulu Department of Education and Culture has been strongly condemned for dismissing 121 teachers who have been conducting classes for 2 000 refugee pupils in Maritzburg.

The teachers — who fled with pupils from the Vulindlela area because of strife in the region — have been dismissed by the department on grounds of "misconduct".

The department ordered the teachers to return to their schools in the Vulindlela area by August 1, despite representations that they were concerned for their own safety.

Mr Siphon Cele, chairman of the National Education Co-ordinating Committee's Natal branch, said yesterday he condemned the action of the department.

The legal implications of the dismissals are being investigated. — Sapa



# Hospital strike: two dead

DURBAN — An emergency is expected to be declared at government hospitals in Natal and KwaZulu under the Civil Protection Act following a wage strike by more than 1 000 nurses in Natal.

At least two deaths at Maritzburg's Edendale Hospital have been linked to the strike. *By 4/9/90*

MEC in charge of hospital and health services Peter Miller said yesterday the province was facing "a crisis of major proportions", stemming from the virtual closure of the 2 000-bed Edendale.

The other strike-hit hospitals — Prince Mshiyeni Hospital and the Kwamashu polyclinic in KwaZulu — have closed their doors after similar walkouts.

Miller said the Civil Protection Act would give Natal powers to call in the private sector and the SADF, as well as to mobilise civil protection volunteers. Elective surgery had been stopped.

The nurses are striking over May salary increases which did not materialise and because deductions were made from their

Own Correspondent

salaries in August for no apparent reason.

Patients had been diverted to Grey's Hospital and Northdale Hospital in Maritzburg. The latter is "at breaking point".

Sapa reports that at least two deaths — one a baby and another a seriously ill adult — occurred at Edendale at the weekend as a result of nurses leaving the hospital unattended from Friday afternoon. A doctor working at Edendale reported the deaths yesterday and said more than 100 babies in the paediatric ward were not fed on Friday night and went for more than 12 hours without food.

A baby that died on Friday was left dead in its bed until Saturday afternoon.

Miller said women in labour were lying in the corridors of the hospitals waiting to give birth.

KwaZulu Health Minister Dr Frank Mdlalose is to meet representatives of the strikers today.

# LOA considers social upliftment schemes

8/10/90 5/11/90



A DELEGATION from the Life Office's Association (LOA) met adviser to the Finance Minister, Japie Jacobs, last week to discuss ways in which life companies could invest in social upliftment programmes.

The LOA has appointed a subcommittee to look into the issue, which has become one of concern to the assurance industry, particularly in the light of the investigation by the Jacobs committee into the flow of funds between life offices, building societies and banks.

In the past, the industry has felt constrained from investing in risky, low return social upliftment programmes by the need to uphold the trustee principle and to achieve the highest returns for policyholders.

LOA executive director Dick Geary-Cooke said the delegation expressed to

LINDA ENSOR

Jacobs the LOA's willingness to help with such investments, stressing the need for suitable instruments for such investments to be devised.

While the LOA subcommittee's work was at an exploratory stage, LOA participation in the securitisation of mortgage bonds by building societies was being looked into.

LOA director Jurie Wessels said it was difficult to respond to views that life assurers should invest in venture capital projects "because we do not know what exactly people are expecting of the industry."

"Life Offices do not really have the skills to identify and monitor high risk investments. They also do not feel that it is in the interest of policyholders that their retirement and insurance savings should be exposed to high risks."

## FM, Sage accord stops printing of report

AN AGREEMENT was reached late on Monday between Sage Holdings and the Financial Mail (FM), averting a move by Sage Holdings to obtain an urgent court interdict yesterday against the weekly magazine.

FM editor Nigel Bruce said the FM intended to publish an article on Sage Holdings in today's edition, parts of which Sage had said were incorrect.

Sage would not specify which parts

EDYTH BULBRING

of the article were wrong, and threatened to bring an interdict to stop publication.

Bruce said the parties had reached agreement late on Monday. He could not elaborate, but part of it was that the FM would not publish the article.

A Sage spokesman said yesterday: "I am not commenting at all, except to say there is no interdict."

## Hospitals bending under strike strain

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The pressure on Natal Provincial Administration hospitals as a result of the nurses' strike was getting worse, hospitals MEC Peter Miller said last night.

KwaZulu health officials, led by Minister of Health Dr Frank Mdla-lose, hospital authorities and nurses' representatives were still locked in talks at Edendale Hospital last night, and there were indications that the meeting might continue "until midnight".

A statement by the KwaZulu Nurses' Organisation (KNO), of which all striking nurses are members, released yesterday said their main grievance was that they had "expected a higher salary increment" and what the nurses got "did not meet their expectations".

The other grievances related to "the gross shortage of staff especially in intensive care units and theatres" and security at Edendale.

It has been estimated that the crisis at Edendale is costing the province R600 000 a day, and it has placed an almost unbearable burden on staff and finances.

Speculation which could not be confirmed was that the strike had spread to clinics in the greater Edendale area.

A skeleton staff was working at Prince Mshiyeni Hospital in Durban and at Umlazi Hospital.

imprisonment for kidnapping, assault

not interfere in the absence of a clear misdirection.

## KwaZulu hospital remains closed

DURBAN — KwaZulu's Prince Mshyeni Hospital was still closed to patients, placing a continuing overload on Natal Provincial hospitals in the Durban area, MEC for hospitals Peter Miller said yesterday.

He said nursing staff at Prince Mshyeni remained on strike.

His information was that other categories of staff had joined the strike.

Miller said that while the situation in the Maritzburg area had had a "pleasing resolution" and Edendale Hospital would be phased back into operation, the situation in the Durban region was "still

Own Correspondent

far from resolved".

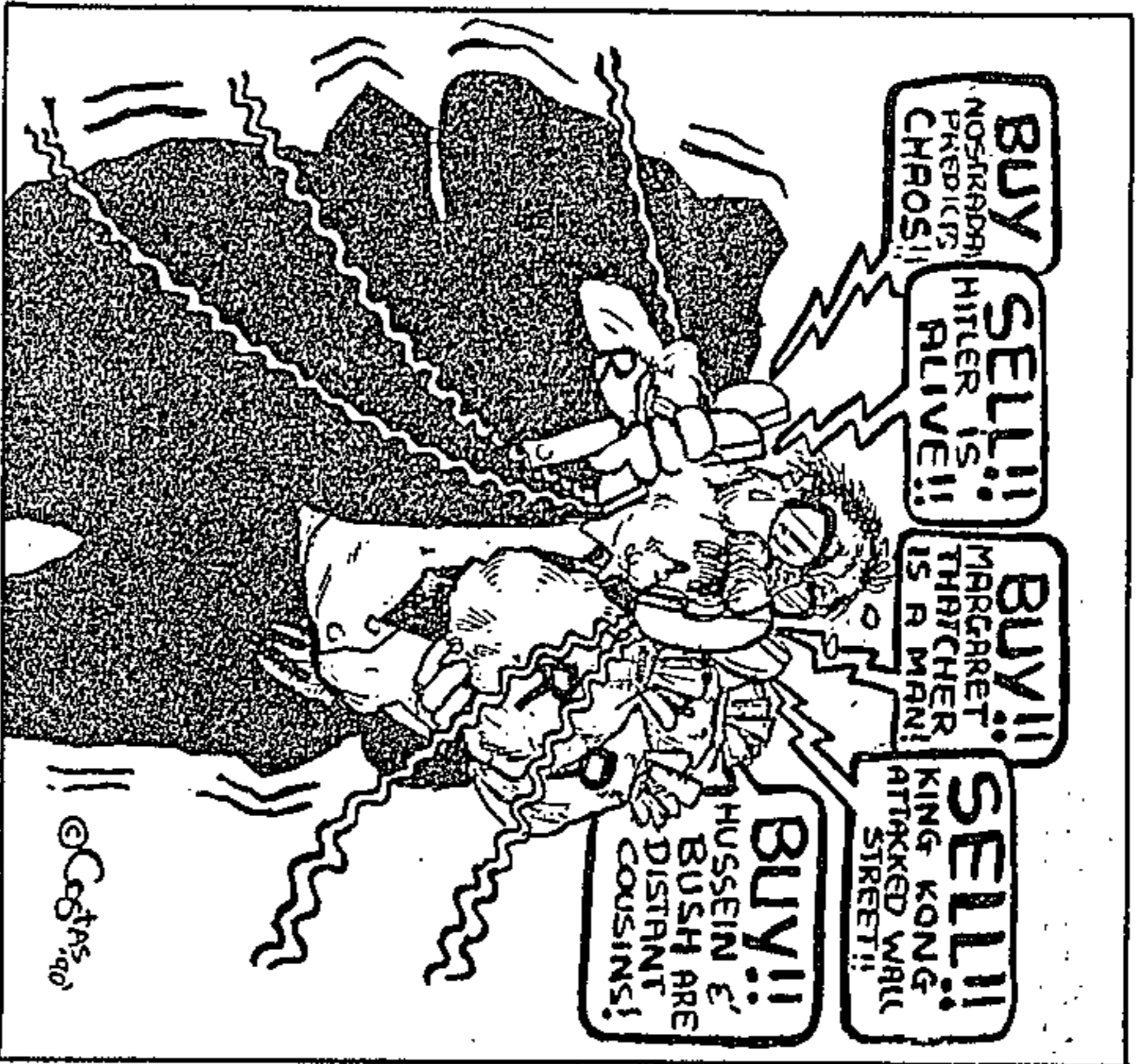
Edendale Hospital was closed after a work stoppage began six days ago following a dispute over salaries, reports Sapa. 810am 7/9/90 (108)

It was agreed that salary problems would be corrected by the 15th of this month, and that no worker involved in strike action would be subjected to disciplinary measures.

Patients who had had to be transferred to other hospitals were expected to be brought back shortly.

# Sugar industry turns to small farmers

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By PAUL RICHTER, New York

OIL prices began ticking up in Singapore last month on a market rumour that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was going to spend a day celebrating his birthday, and that American bombers were poised to rain devastation on Baghdad when he did.

Some traders expected the rumour to give the market quite a kick, but prices faded rapidly when somebody discovered Hussein's birthday had passed — six months earlier.

The markets were also ruffled recently by talk that Hussein's assistant had persuaded him that October 18 and 20 were auspicious dates to start a war. Then there was a rumour Hussein had been killed in a freak penthouse accident.

**Traders make a killing on rumours of Gulf war**

Looking at the record, you just don't see moves from war rumours like what we've seen recently," says Robert Stovall, president of Stovall-Twenty First Advisers, a New York money management firm. "There's no precedent. There are good reasons for the rumours' exaggerated influence. The Persian Gulf threat simultaneously arouses anxieties of all the worst economic calamities: higher oil prices, inflation, and recession.

Compounding the markets' worries are Hussein's unpredictability, and the lack of reliable information from Iraq, both of which heighten the uncertainty that is always investors' worst fear.

War rumours have rattled world markets particularly this century, including

**K**WAZULU'S land tenure system has been identified as the most crucial problem facing the increasingly important small sugar cane growers in the region.

Speaking at the labour consultation forming part of a "South Africa week" in Bad Boll, Germany, Deanne Collins of the Trade Union Research Project at the University of Natal, Durban, said research indicated this traditional tribal land ownership system was the major problem hindering the development of small farmers.

Interviewed after Collins' talk, Brian Bannerman of Tongaat-Hulett's personnel division agreed. He said as far as management was concerned "land ownership and tenure is the key issue".

Obstacles in the way of developing a healthy small cane grower sector are important because of the significant role sugar plays in Natal's economy.

South Africa is 11th in terms of world sugar production, with an average 2.2-million tons produced annually on 400 000 hectares of land.

The South African Sugar Association (Sasa) estimates 152 000 people are employed in the industry, with their families this means more than a million people are directly dependent on sugar.

Collins' paper outlined the problems faced by the small cane growers in establishing themselves as a viable and successful part of the sugar industry.

**D**escribing the difficulties posed by the traditional land tenure system in KwaZulu she said development in the region had been superimposed on patterns of "tribal" land settlement which already existed.

"Plots for cultivation are given out by the chiefs. Land is not owned by the individual who farms it.

"This mode of land ownership is in itself a reason why small cane growers cannot get commercial credit and are therefore dependent on the services of the Financial Aid Fund (FAF)."

This has, in turn, curtailed the independence of small farmers.

The form of land ownership practised in KwaZulu has resulted in further problems — the division of land into small, uneconomic units, averaging a half to two hectares. "It is virtually impossible for a small cane grower to generate enough income from cane on a

Faced with a variety of problems, Natal's vital sugar industry is turning to small cane growers. However, these small farmers experience a number of difficulties. **CARMEL RICKARD** reports

plot this size."

Collins said the stated aim of the FAF, set up by Sasa, was to attract people back to the land and undermine the system of labour migrancy which is so prevalent in rural KwaZulu.

"Research has established, however, that this has not been the case. Because plots are so small, farmers cannot make an adequate living from cane farming.

"Members of families — mostly men — are still forced to seek employment in the towns to supplement incomes.

"Remittances from migrants working in the industrial areas and pensions are still the basic sources of income.

"As a result, most of the farms are run by women, children and old people."

**S**he said KwaZulu had recently promulgated "a new Land Bill", expected to come into operation soon, in terms of which communities would be able to negotiate with their tribal authorities to obtain more secure title to land.

"This means successful farmers should be able to acquire additional land to expand and become more economic producers by consolidating small plots."

According to other research quoted by Collins, the new Bill attempts to "modernise without undermining the status quo."

The power to allocate land gives political legitimacy to the tribal authorities. Under the new Act these authorities are given the power to hand out freehold rights. They are not however obliged to do so and are expected in many cases to resist any changes to the present system.

"KwaZulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthezi recently stated that the tribal authorities would continue to be at the heart of the KwaZulu administrative system."

As long as this is the case, "the potential for far-reaching changes in the land allocation system are remote."

Collins noted while the land tenure

system was the most important problem facing small cane growers, there were other difficulties.

Among these were the virtual monopoly over the industry by two companies, Tongaat-Hulett and CG Smith which together control 80 percent of the market and had forced the small cane growers into "a cycle of dependence".

She was also critical of the wages and conditions of agricultural workers in the sugar industry.

On the other hand the sugar industry has been facing a number of problems over the last 10 years, which "posed grave threats" to its survival.

One of these is the continuing inroads being made by timber companies which are competing with sugar for land, offering cane farmers very high prices for their farms. Both giant sugar companies have been forced to finance farmers and acquire farms to keep at bay the "timber threat", caused by the surge in foreign demand for timber and in the local demand for wood to feed the Richards Bay paper industry.

Cane growing is also under threat from rising costs.

**T**o maintain profits, millers need to expand operations, but at a time when threats are growing to their supply.

Collins argued that the millers have hurried to small cane growers to protect and expand their operations, and that the future expansion and viability of the Zululand sugar mills will largely depend on the success of increasing the production of the small cane growers.

Deregulation in the industry and the creation of "free production areas" within a 30km radius of the mills has created the potential for an additional 30 000ha which could increase KwaZulu cane production by two thirds — and mean work for an extra 10 000-12 000 small cane growers.

Sasa says these extra jobs will "significantly help socio-economic stabilisation in the troubled region".

However, Collins said if the small cane growers were really to benefit, it would not be enough to curb the power of the conglomerates and reallocate land with freehold title.

"What will be needed is a total re-organisation of production and distribution, involving a dismantling of the control which bodies like Sasa have obtained over the sugar industry."

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SPW 13/1/90

(108)  
(108)

# ANC

## 'plot'

## triggers

## SWOOP

By Kaizer Nyatumba,  
Political Staff

Bophuthatswana police yesterday launched a nationwide crackdown on the ANC, arresting at least 32 members of the organisation and its affiliates, amidst allegations by President Lucas Mangope that the ANC had conspired to assassinate him.

The crackdown coincided with a work stayaway in the homeland called by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and ANC-aligned organisations to protest against Bophuthatswana's labour policies and to demand the homeland's re-incorporation into South Africa.

In a statement yesterday morning, Mr Mangope accused the ANC of embarking on "a vicious slander campaign" against himself, conspiring both to overthrow his government and to assassinate him.

The ANC has strongly denied these allegations and has called for the immediate release of its members who were detained and for an end to repression in the homeland.

Announcing the crackdown on ANC members, President Mangope said he was left with no alternative "but to take steps to neutralise this despicable and unconstitutional threat".

He said the ANC, which was not banned in the homeland at a time when it was legally proscribed in South Africa, had become "increasingly hostile" to Bophuthatswana over the past few months.

The Commissioner of the Bophuthatswana Police, Major-General P J Seleke, yesterday said "a number" of members of the ANC and ANC-aligned organisations had been detained. The police, he said, were continuing with their action and further arrests were imminent.

In an interview with The Star, ANC information secretary Dr Pallo Jordan denied any knowledge of an ANC plot to assassinate President Mangope or anyone else in South Africa, dismissing the Bophuthatswana leader's allegations as both "extravagant and reckless".

Dr Jordan accused Mr Mangope's government of widespread repression against its opponents, saying it was quite clear that he wanted to suppress "every visible challenge to his illegitimate regime".

Thousands of workers in Bophuthatswana and townships around Pretoria and Rustenburg took part in the stayaway which resulted in the closure of more than 90 percent of businesses, including the OK and Pick 'n Pay chain stores in the Odi and Moretele districts. No taxis operated between townships and Pretoria.

Stg- 19/11/90  
Bop, ANC  
meet for  
first time

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The Bophuthatswana government and the ANC met for the first time on Saturday in Pretoria.

This was confirmed in a statement on Saturday night from a Bophuthatswana Cabinet committee entrusted with negotiations which met members of the ANC's national executive committee.

The Bophuthatswana delegation's statement said: "Matters of mutual concern and interest were discussed. Further meetings are envisaged in the near future."

● The Bophuthatswana government has announced that police yesterday released a further 14 detainees held in the crackdown on the ANC and its affiliates.

This brings to 29 the number of detainees released since lawyer M P Panchia was released on Friday.

On Saturday 14 detainees were released.

They are O P Mogotsi, T A Matloko, H Mabilo, D Taunyane, M Tsiane, A Mapitsa, J Siko, V Dlamini, J Makgabo, S Bilankulu, L T Ngalo, L Makgoba, A M Mamashela and I Motlhabane.

The names of those released yesterday should be made available today.

population, a de at the end of

## 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/D 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.





# STRIKE LOOMS

A MAJOR showdown is looming between the KwaZulu government and its more than 5 000 civil servants who have threatened to go on strike from December 1 if their demands are not met.

The looming strike, probably the first in the KwaZulu government's records, centres around the delay in salary parity which the KwaZulu

Staff Association has placed squarely on the government.

A spokesman for Kwasa said yesterday that nearly 2 000 workers met at the weekend to discuss the issue.

The meeting decided to adopt all the resolutions taken at the central committee meeting held in Ulundi on October 15.

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# Textile union wins first round in eviction battle

*CPers  
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By VASANTHA ANGAMUTHU

THE Cosatu-affiliated Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers' Union could have its work in the Isithebe area cut short if the KwaZulu Finance Corporation succeeds in evicting it from its premises.

But the union has won a temporary reprieve through court action. Until the case comes up again next month, the KFC will have to allow the workers to remain in the office building.

To date, two other Cosatu affiliates - the National Union of Metalworkers of South

Africa and the Paper, Pulp, Wood and Allied Workers' Union - have already left the building. The KFC, arguing on a legal technicality, has refused to renew leases on the offices.

Actwusa spokesman John Eagles said the union had tried for a long time to secure the present premises.

"As these are the only premises available, by removing us from the offices we have been effectively kicked out of the area," he said.

"This move comes at a crucial time in the organisation of Actwusa. There are approxi-

mately 8 000 textile, clothing and leather workers in the area and we have made significant advances in enrolling workers into our union."

The union has secured a majority membership at most of the factories in Isithebe. Eagles said that by evicting the union, the KFC was attempting to smash "whatever groundwork had been laid".

"The KFC have said that our lease has expired and refuses to renew it because of 'heavy traffic'. What they are saying is that because our members come to the office, this leads to the toilets being used excessively and also allows for the office to get dirty.

"They have also said that other tenants have complained. Up to now, the other tenants were mostly the unions - and it is highly unlikely they would complain.

"We have informed them that we refuse to accept their allegations and we also suggested a meeting. They replied that they could not see anything we needed to discuss."

A KFC spokesman declined to comment.

# New law: Join union, get fired

CIP res 19/5/91

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By S'BU MNGADI

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk has approved legislation which makes it a dismissable offence for KwaZulu teachers to join trade unions.

The KwaZulu Public Service Amendment Act of 1989 prohibits teachers employed by the homeland's Department of Education and Culture from becoming members of any trade union or from participating or attending meetings of trade unions other than recognised staff associations.

Teachers are also barred from embarking on any form of industrial action such as sympathy, solidarity or protest strikes or work-to-rule action.

According to the law, employees of the DEC may be transferred to any department or divi-

## Teachers in KwaZulu hit with heavy legislation

sion - even to a lower post - and such a transfer will not be subject to review by any court.

A Durban lawyer described the law as "a drastic piece of legislation which is worse than its South African counterpart".

The law further empowers the KwaZulu Cabinet to summarily dismiss any employee if, in its

opinion, the employee took part in a strike, conspired with another to strike, took part in subversive activities or, in the opinion of the Cabinet, the continued employment of the employee is not in the interest of the government.

Failure to comply with the law will mean immediate expulsion with no recourse to the courts.

Sources in the DEC told *City Press* this week the department consulted with the Inkatha-affiliated Natal African Teachers' Union when they drafted the bill, which was forwarded to the State President for approval.

The new legislation appears to be more severe than the controversial pledge of loyalty which all KwaZulu citizens have been obliged to sign since 1985.

In the pledge, civil servants are required to undertake in writing to never, either directly or indirectly, vilify, denigrate or in any manner speak in contempt of the KwaZulu Chief Minister, the KwaZulu Cabinet, KwaZulu Legislative Assembly members and all people in authority in the KwaZulu Government.

Natal convener of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu), Duncan Hindle, said the legislation was completely out of keeping with the times. "Nowhere in the world would you find such a prohibition."

Hindle vowed that the union would continue to organise and have KwaZulu teachers in its ranks.

Meanwhile, the union has advised its KwaZulu members not to sign circulars requiring teachers to commit themselves to the new legislation, as it is seeking legal advice on the issue.

to Inkatha row

# R1,5m went to Inkatha union

By BARRY STREEK

THE police gave the Inkatha-affiliated United Workers' Union of South Africa R1,54 million in secret funds over the past four years — despite a categorical assurance in 1988 by Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok that the police did not interfere in trade union activities.

And Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha said last night that his department had funded two Inkatha rallies at a cost of R250 000 at the request of the police, who in fact channelled the money to Inkatha. The auditor-general, Mr Peter Wronsley,

confirmed in a statement yesterday that the police had used secret funds, which had been transferred to them by Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis, to finance Uwusa.

Uwusa was launched by Inkatha in May 1986 after Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who spoke at its launch, attacked Cosatu for political poaching.

Mr Wronsley said the police first applied for secret funds for Uwusa on September 12, 1986, but the first payment was only finally approved by Mr Vlok on September 18 the following year.

Subsequent payments were made annually until the cessation of this funding during the current financial year.

Payments to Uwusa totalled R1 549 135,12 over this period.

The payments were in terms of the special account in terms of a provision which provided that funds could be "utilised for such services of a confidential nature as the Minister of Law and Order may approve as being in the national interest, and for expenses connected with such services".

However, Mr Vlok denied in 1988 that there was a police campaign against unions and said the police did not interfere in bona fide activities.

Mr Botha said the police had approached the auditor-general about the funding of the two rallies, but he had indicated that because

they were dealing with sanctions, the Department of Foreign Affairs secret funds should be used.

"That is how I got into this mess," he said. Mr Botha also said Mr Vlok was not responsible for the creation and he had given six months' notice to ending the funding long before the recent controversy developed.

London's Guardian newspaper said yesterday that the South African security police collaborated with Inkatha to set up the Uwusa in opposition to Cosatu.

It said a secret document it had obtained spoke of collaboration between Inkatha and the security police in the management and control of Uwusa in an operation code-named "Project Omega".

# FNB deals with the trauma of robbery

THE day had all the signs of a normal Tuesday morning at First National Bank's Johannesburg's Corporate Headquarters two weeks ago, until seven armed men stormed through the doors, jumped over the counters and pushed the bank workers on to the floor.

Wearing balaclavas, they screamed continually and used their guns to prod and butt bank workers mercilessly. One of the robbers systematically yanked jewellery off women employees.

The crack Robbery and Reaction Unit of the South African Police arrived within minutes and the robbers, caught unawares, fired wildly.

A woman was shot and her colleagues recounted how "the bullet entered her chest and left through her back". Another woman says a bullet flew past her head and she thought she was going to die.

Three of the men were killed in the shootout and their bloodied bodies were carried out of the bank past their former hostages.

The Hollywood-like drama was over in an hour but its horror and repercussions live on. Like a stuck record, the robbery repeats itself over and over again in the minds of staff caught in the crossfire of bank robberies. Many suffer repeated nightmares and flashbacks.

Sleep disturbances, tension and delayed shock are other problems facing those involved in bank robberies. Research has found that productivity declines, family life suffers, absenteeism increases and that bank staffers resign from banks which had been held up.

Hypervigilance with its symptoms of "continually looking over your shoulder, an inability to concentrate on your work and suspiciousness" was also noted, say Professor Diana Schumaker and Dr Merle Friedman, of the Trauma Clinic based at the Psychology Department of the University of the Witwatersrand.

They undertook research for FNB into the effect of bank robberies on their staff. All their findings pointed to post-traumatic stress syndrome.

As a result of their findings, the bank two years ago established its Post Trauma Stress Unit, the first in

Hardly a day goes past without a bank being robbed. To help employees cope with the stress, First National Bank has started a trauma unit. Now all other major financial institutions are following suit. **By FERIAL HAFFAJEE**

the country. Since then every other major financial institution has approached FNB for assistance in setting up their own trauma units.

Nationally based, the unit is comprised of employees who are called out whenever there is a robbery. The counsellors are drawn from the bank and do trauma counselling over and above their normal work.

When a robbery occurs, the bank's group personnel division gets together the region's counsellors. Once or twice, counsellors have even been flown by helicopter to robbery scenes.

Counselling takes place at the scene of the robbery because the sooner it is done, the less pronounced the trauma symptoms will be. The first step is to "normalise the situation", believe Schumaker and Friedman — "to make people realise that they are experiencing entirely normal responses to trauma".

Counsellors then go back to the bank the day after the robbery to help the employees back into the situation. Often they are fearful and hesitate to go back into the bank. Victims are encouraged to talk about the incident and they are assured that the symptoms will pass.

A week after the robbery, the counsellors return and everybody "from cleaners to managers go for further counselling".

The bank is keen to stress that the counsellors do not take over the work of professionals. They are trained to watch for danger signs like depression and suicidal tendencies and to alert people to the need for professional help. Their training is continually updated by way of quarterly meetings.

Data from counsellors reveal a great deal of success for the unit's work. Most of the employees who have been counselled do not need further therapy.

# Apologise to Buthelezi or else

By CASSANDRA MOODLEY  
AN Inkatha Central Committee member has been accused of forcing workers at his bus company to sign letters apologising to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi for joining the "ANC affiliated" Transport and General Workers Union.

Workers at Ulundi Transport Services have unleashed a string of allegations against the owner, BA Sithole.

TGWU Empangeni branch secretary Bheki Mthembu said Sithole had intimidated workers for joining the union, threatening them to sign letters of resignation or they would be dismissed.

Eight workers had already been dismissed since September for "union activities", according to Mthembu. The union also claimed that Sithole had said the bus company offices were in the Buthelezi tribal area so he ordered workers to apologise in writing to Buthelezi for "joining a trade union without his blessing".

Employees also allege that Sithole forced them to join Inkatha, and personally collected a R5 Inkatha membership joining fee from each worker.

When the union requested a meeting with Sithole, he referred them to the amakhosis (chiefs), indunas and counsellors in the area, Mthembu said. A meeting was then arranged for September 18 with the indunas, including Buthelezi's father and Sithole. But the meeting was called off when Sithole demanded that union officials produce their Inkatha membership cards before they entered the meeting.

The union warned Sithole that if he does not respond within 14 days to its letter detailing grievances, it would declare a dispute. Sithole has denied all allegations. He said his workers did not belong to TGWU but they could "apply for permission from the amakhosis".

Sithole is also the director of kwaZulu Transport. He is said to be a relative of Buthelezi and runs most of the businesses falling under the Buthelezi Tribal Authority, including the Ulundi Transport Services, Nkonjeni Fresh Poultrys, Mahlabathini Bottle Store and the beer hall in Mahlabathini.

# 'Granny' Leah's mine of enterprise

WIMail 14/2-20/2/92

In a rural Natal village, an impoverished family runs its own 'coal mine'.

By RAYMOND NXUMALO

A VISIT to "Granny" Leah Mhlophe is like taking a trip back to Johannesburg's gold-digging days more than a century ago. Her "opencast mine" may not be as lucrative, but it is certainly no less enterprising.

Her grandchildren and their friends queue up to help out at her "mine" in Blaauwbosch, near the kwaZulu township of Osizweni on the outskirts of Newcastle.

They follow her to the site, a stone's throw away from her house, where 42-year-old Phineas Shabangu waits with pick-axe in hand.

"You know your positions," Leah reminds her little "labourers" as they arrange themselves into a human chain inside the hole. Nkosinathi Buthelezi (10) lines up the buckets while above Shabangu starts digging.

"Bhasobha," Nkosinathi warns as a loose rock almost hits Nomusa Mhlophe, whose duty is to shovel the falling soil and fill the waiting queue of buckets.

As soon as all eight plastic buckets are filled, the human chain goes to work. Shongile Mkhize (12) picks up a bucket, throws it to Zanele Masondo (12), who in turn passes it to Lindiwe Myeza (13), then on to Nomusa Mhlophe (14), Sizakele Mncwango, Beauty Mhlophe and finally to Granny Leah, who throws the soil into a nearby pool of stagnant water.

Then she throws the bucket back down to Nkosinathi and the whole process begins again.

All this is done with a degree of disregard for the mine wall hanging menacingly above their heads. There is no doubt that the slightest tremor triggered by a blast at the Utrecht mine, some 90km away, could bring down the wall — instantly burying them under tons of soil.

Why does she subject herself and the children to such dangerous work? The object is to get coal out of the "mine".

"The coal-merchants who come around in trucks are expensive, and we need this rock. They charge R2,80 for a 20-litre paraffin tin and you can only make fire about four or even three times with that," Mhlophe explains, shaking her head in disapproval. To her, R2,80 is a lot of money.

I asked if it took very long to reach the coal. "It takes less than five hours to dig a grave, and we have the whole day to ourselves," she said, peeling dry skin



Human chain ... Little 'labourers' pass along bucketsful of soil Photo: RAYMOND NXUMALO

from the palm of her hands. And at the end of the day she usually takes three, sometimes four, bucketsful of coal home.

While Granny Leah's interest in this process are domestic-oriented, Shabangu's are more entrepreneurial: he sells the bricks he makes from the yield of the hole.

"I use the clay that I dig here to make bricks. I bake the bricks with the coal to make them hard," he

explains. He charges R12 for 100 bricks. Most of the surrounding houses are built from home-made bricks.

There are 19 other holes owned and "mined" by other families, according to Shabangu's "employer", Goodness Ximba. She says anyone who has freehold rights to a piece of land with coal just beneath the surface can be an owner. And unlike most employers, she doesn't have to worry about staff wages: "Their wages are what they dig from that hole."

No incidents of violence were reported on the Reef during the day on Tuesday as whites thronged to the referendum polling stations.

But on Tuesday night, six bodies were found in Katlehong. Three of the victims had bullet wounds and the other three had apparently been tossed from a train.

In Soweto, two bodies of men who had been necklaced were found in Orlando West and Meadowlands.

In Dobsonville, police found the body of a man who had been stabbed in a burnt-out house. The house was one of three set on fire in the township.

In Alexandra, a man was seriously injured when a group of people attacked him with sharp weapons.

violence on the trains, he said.

Meanwhile a committee of inquiry into train violence is preparing to probe Reef train attacks.

The committee, set up by Mr Justice Goldstone's standing commission of inquiry into public violence and intimidation, will establish:

- The nature and the causes of violence and intimidation;
- Whether it aims to achieve any political goal; and
- Who is involved and what steps should be taken to curb or prevent it.

Committee chairman advocate Neil Roussouw said it was hoped the committee would start hearing evidence next month.

## Subsidy cuts 'explosive'

B(Day) 19/3/92

THE fragile peace in Natal could be dealt a further blow if KwaZulu Transport (KZT) goes ahead with its plan to cancel "additional subsidies" on bus routes within a 20km radius of industrial centres.

A source on the Maritzburg Transport Crisis Committee (TCC) said that in Newcastle and Maritzburg in particular, ANC-supporting townships tended to fall within the 20km radius, while Inkatha supporters tended to live further afield.

If the subsidy applied only to routes longer than 20km, this could be perceived as KZT favouring Inkatha-supporting areas.

This could become a catalyst for further violence, he said.

Rowly Waller, the Maritzburg Chamber of Industries representative on the TCC, agreed with this, saying Inkatha supporters in the Natal midlands would, for example, have to travel through Edendale, which was regarded as an ANC stronghold.

Waller said KZT, which was owned by KwaZulu government, was threatening to withdraw all services on unprofitable routes — in addition to cutting subsidies at the end of this month.

He said factors like higher operating costs and competition from the unsubsidised taxi industry meant KZT was mak-

ing large losses. It needed to rationalise to survive.

However, Waller said the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) was well organised in KZT, and was resisting moves which could lead to the loss of jobs.

The Chamber's position was to allow other bus operators — who were waiting in the wings — to come in on the routes and create more competition.

A TGWU spokesman said central government planned to cut subsidies nationally. Natal had moved first.

The TGWU was opposed to other bus companies operating on the unprofitable routes as only about 20% of people were using buses anyway.

In addition, these companies would pay much lower wages than KZT, creating unfair competition.

A spokesman for the ANC/SACP/Cosatu joint working group said the transport subsidy issue was "explosive" in the Natal context.

The TCC was trying to find an acceptable and politically neutral solution.

Waller said a major problem with the TCC was the lack of input from the taxi industry and Inkatha.

## Armcor subsidiary unveils system to clear minefields

LINDEN BIRNS

ARMSCOR subsidiary Somchem has unveiled a rocket-propelled mine-clearing system which Jane's Defence Weekly reports is faster at destroying landmines than any similar system in production.

The device, known as the Plofadder, has been in production for more than a year and marked the culmination of five years of development and design improvement.

Early versions of the Plofadder were apparently used by the SADF in its Angolan campaign of 1987/88, but public confirmation of its existence only came to light recently.

Previously the SA Army used modified Olifant tanks with special plough-type attachments to clear lanes through minefields.

Jane's reports the Plofadder is similar in design to the UK's Royal Ordnance Giant Viper clearing system, but is quicker to deploy.

The system is deployed about 50m from the edge of the minefield. When fired, the rocket breaks through the roof of its container taking with it a 170m line of coiled explosive.

A hydraulic brake slows the rocket down and the explosive line falls to the ground where it is automatically detonated after a 20-second delay, clearing a path 120m-160m long and about 4,5m wide through the minefield. B(Day) 19/3/92

Plofadder has a five-year "shelf life".

Jane's says Somchem is developing two portable mine clearance systems for the SA Army.

The first is a one-man system capable of clearing a 35m long and 0,75m wide path, and the other a four-man system which will clear a path 120m and 0,75m wide.

No price tag has been published.

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# KwaMashu cop strike was kept secret

By S'BU MNGADI

APR 3 11 59 AM '92

DISGRUNTLED KwaZulu policemen in KwaMashu embarked on an unprecedented one-day strike last year, but embarrassed police chiefs kept it secret.

This emerged when several of these policemen this week openly warned that their appalling working conditions had reached "crisis proportions" and expressed fears that unless Umlundi (KZP headquarters) intervened, members of the KZP in the Umlazi and KwaMashu districts would go on strike again.

This comes hot on the heels of last Sunday's City Press expose of poor working conditions at the Umlazi KZP station.

Throughout this week, City Press was inundated with telephone calls from KwaMashu policemen - whose ranks range from constable to captain - who highlighted their plight.

The policemen said the situation at

Umlazi, where 40 detectives share six unroadworthy vehicles while investigating a staggering monthly volume of 500 cases in the 1.5-million strong township, was "luxurious" when compared with conditions in KwaMashu.

At KwaMashu, KZP records show that 24 detectives share one van and two unroadworthy cars. Many vehicles were "boarded" without being replaced.

With an average monthly volume of 600 cases, conservative police estimates put at 200 the number of dockets which each detective has been struggling to investigate in the past year.

Like Umlazi, KwaMashu has only one unroadworthy van to respond to calls for help from the one million-strong population which includes Ntuzuma and squatter camps of Lindelani, Dalmeny Farm and Richmond Farm. The region north of Durban has been the scene of political violence since

1985.

"Even dead bodies, which we seem to be good at collecting, usually lie in the open for up to 24 hours before a suitable police vehicle can be found," an angry senior policeman said.

Six members of KwaZulu's own security branch, the Bureau for Special Investigations, use one battered vehicle.

Records indicate that of an average 580 dockets opened every month in the past year, less than 50 were solved.

But to make the situation worse, senior officers took the few vehicles home after hours, and policemen wishing to respond to SOS calls were left to their own devices, City Press was told.

The authorities' failure to rectify the situation reached boiling point at the end of last year. For the first time in the history of the KZP, and possibly the SAP, detectives refused to work and demanded a meeting with KZP commissioner Major-General Jac Buchner.

However, the authorities refused to budge.

Officials from the KwaMashu district headquarters met the protesting policemen, promised to convey their grievances to Umlundi and advised them to return to work, policemen claimed.

"That was the last time we heard from the district office. The situation has since worsened."

Meanwhile, KZP spokesman Col LM Khanyile was this week still tight-lipped, almost 10 days after acknowledging receipt of findings of a special City Press investigation.

In a brief reply to our detailed fax, Khanyile said the alleged irregularities were being investigated.

Contacted on three occasions this week, he said Buchner was working on the reply. However, at the time of going to press Khanyile had not returned five telephone calls left in his office.



# Factory closes because of ANC, IFP

*Sowetan 4/6/92.*  
FIGHTING between African National Congress and Inkatha supporters has caused the provisional closure of MooiTex which, with 1 300 workers, is the biggest textile factory between Estcourt and Howick.

The closure, which is a potential crippling blow for the town, comes at a time of massive retrenchments in a number of industries and colossal food price rises.

Managing director of Mooi River Textiles Mr Peter Riding said yesterday however, that the factory workers had not been retrenched and further negotiations would be held with workers.

Mooi River's mayor, Mr Theo Pratsch, said that it would be a tragedy if the factory

closed, both for the town and further afield. Hundreds of families living all over Natal and KwaZulu were totally dependent on wages earned by MooiTex workers.

Pratsch said that criminals had also exploited the hostility between ANC and Inkatha supporters. These elements probably stood to gain the most from the breakdown of law and order and did not want order re-established.

An approach had been made to the State President and extra security men had been deployed.

Many fear that the loss of jobs and increasing poverty will further foment Inkatha/ANC supporter rivalries and increase the volatility of the situation.

## KZP chiefs duck issue 108

THE Kwazulu Police have refused to respond to allegations that its members in Umlazi and Kwa-Mashu work under appalling conditions.

On May 22, City Press faxed a detailed copy of findings of its special investigation to KZP spokesman Lt LM Khanyile in Ulundi. In a brief reply, Khanyile said the alleged irregularities were being investigated and promised to issue a "detailed" statement. *CIP/ren 7/6/92*

On June 1, the police spokesman curtly replied: "Take note that the matter . . . is considered an internal matter and any policeman who has problems should know the channels of communication to have the problems attended to, and should not use the media to this purpose."

W/Mad 718-1318/92 (108)

### **kwaZulu teachers strike**

■ MORE than 500 kwaZulu teacher went on strike this week demanding parity between male and female teachers. kwaZulu says parity will be introduced at the end of August and that it is waiting for money from the central government to effect the adjustments. The teachers insist they will not go back to work until they are certain this will be done.

14/8-20/8/92

**EDUCATION BRIEFS**

W/M - 20/8/92 (108)

■ ABOUT 1 000 teachers from the Madadeni circuit in kwaZulu have given the homeland's education department until Monday to resolve a salary dispute. The teachers went on strike last week demanding salary adjustment and parity between the salaries of men and women. The teachers suspended their strike on Friday. kwaZulu education department secretary WNT Zwane told Sapa his department was waiting for money from central government.

# Parliament set to scrap 'own affairs'

CAPE TOWN — The first step towards scrapping the tricameral system of government is due to be presented to Parliament in legislative format at its short October session.

Government wants a functional amalgamation of all "own affairs" departments and those of self-governing homeland states under single central ministries.

Senior NP sources confirmed yesterday that such a plan was discussed and approved at the weekend when the party caucus met to review particularly the economic and constitutional crisis.

The rationalisation of departments was championed by Finance Minister Derek Keys, who repeated a presentation he recently delivered to the Economic Advisory Council which stressed the rising share of government expenditure as an unacceptably high percentage of the gross domestic product.

By comparison the share of private investment was plummeting and drastic measures were required to redress the balance.

Keys's proposed cut of around 30 000 public service posts forms part of his rationalisation proposals. He has said these proposals aim at trimming R1,4bn off the government account.

Party caucus sources said legislation was prepared and ready to be served before Parliament which would merge

own affairs departments functionally but would leave the own affairs political structure in place.

The latter is to be scrapped once a new constitution has been negotiated.

NP sources said yesterday the plan to merge departments would probably include the six self-governing homeland administrations and that departments such as health, education, social welfare and housing would acquire a more regionally structured form of administration.

"The end of 'own affairs' is now on the way," one senior party member said.

The drafted legislation is expected to be passed without opposition at the special fortnight session of Parliament which starts on October 12.

The move was backed late yesterday by DP national chairman Ken Andrew who said SA could not afford, politically or economically, these apartheid legacies.

"The crisis in the economy and the ongoing controversy surrounding apartheid institutions such as the tricameral parliament, own affairs departments, and the various homelands demand immediate and urgent attention," he said.

Andrew proposed a merger of the tricameral system into a single legislature abolishing "own" and "general" affairs, creating single government departments and reintegrating the homeland departments into existing central and provincial departments. — Sapa.

## Buthelezi warns public servants

Own Correspondent (108)

ULUNDI — KwaZulu Chief Minister and IFP president Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi has warned the estimated 100 000 public servants in his government to pledge their "undivided loyalty" or "get out".

In a tough statement last night, Buthelezi hinted that the region might secede, and intended to shape a country in which it would either be incorporated or excluded. He would explain to UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali that, if necessary, KwaZulu would defy "even the UN" to claim its rightful role.

After the IFP's annual conference in Ulundi in July, Buthelezi said he found secession an "interesting option".

"At this time, when South Africa is at the crossroads, we feel that the public servants of KwaZulu should make a decision on whether they are with KwaZulu or not," Buthelezi said.

The message evoked a sharp response from the ANC.

ANC southern regional publicity chief Dumisani Makhaye said last night the ANC was "horried".

One of the main planks of ANC policy was free political activity not only for the ANC, but for the PAC, Azapo and the IFP. Buthelezi's remarks indicated he was more intolerant than government, he said.

# IT'S INKATHA OR OUT!

By S'BU MNGADI

EIGHT KwaZulu civil servants, accused of "plotting" to launch an ANC branch in the KwaZulu capital of Ulundi, appeared before a "people's court" of KwaZulu cabinet and civil servants this week.

Under the glare of television cameras, each one of the eight "accused" was harangued by a hostile crowd but denied being an ANC Trojan Horse in the KwaZulu heartland.

Last month, an anonymous pamphlet accused 10 civil servants of meeting secretly, hosting SACP general-secretary and senior ANC executive Chris Hani, transporting arms in KwaZulu government vehicles and "plotting" to launch the ANC's first branch in Ulundi "like an unstoppable explosion".

Alleging that a number of civil servants had joined the ANC, the pamphlet called for the death of these "disidents".

On Monday, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's cabinet invited the 10 civil servants to a meeting of all civil servants held outside the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly building.

The Inkatha leader gave the eight that turned up an opportunity to speak directly to their colleagues. After denying all the allegations levelled against them, the "accused" fielded hostile questions from some of their colleagues.

They apologised profusely for being mistaken for ANC members, supporters or sympathisers, and reassured Buthelezi, the KwaZulu cabinet and the KwaZulu government of their loyalty.

Since 1985 it has been compulsory for all KwaZulu civil servants to sign a pledge of loyalty to Buthelezi, the KwaZulu cabinet and the KwaZulu government.

Buthelezi told the meeting he received a letter from one of the 10 civil servants listed in the pamphlet. The civil servant gave his own response to the accusations.

The chief minister, education and culture minister Lionel Mtshali and health minister Dr Baldwin Ngubane discussed the letter and decided to invite the civil servants who wrote to him to speak directly with the cabinet.

On September 2, eight civil servants whose names appeared in the pamphlet were present and all of them denied being involved in the kind of political activities the pamphlet outlined.

The Inkatha leader said he wanted to avoid the violence seen in some of the areas in Natal spilling over into Ulundi.

"There has already been a mysterious death of a civil servant, whose body was discovered at a quarry across the Mfolozi River (five kilometres from Ulundi). This has alarmed me.

"As the head of the KwaZulu government who is concerned about possibilities of this kind of violence escalating here in Ulundi, I thought that we should

## Buthelezi lays

## down the law

## to KwaZulu's

## civil servants

get together in this way, as a family, to discuss and sort out this matter," said Buthelezi.

Buthelezi's speech effectively banned his 100 000 civil servants from joining the ANC, Cosatu and SACP.

He told the civil servants it was their democratic right to belong to any organisation of their choice. However, he warned, the activities of the ANC-SACP-Cosatu alliance in trying "to steal our funds in cahoots with some of our civil servants, and the efforts that are being made to topple me and the KwaZulu government" were "not democratic activities".

He said by planning to March on Ulundi and topple him, the ANC wanted to destroy the KwaZulu government, the KLA, the KwaZulu civil service and KwaZulu as a territory.

He warned when the crunch came, the KwaZulu civil servants were going to be caught in the crossfire if they did not hear his clarion call for them to rally now so there would be a KwaZulu government in the future.

"Who among you are prepared to die in the pursuit of ANC objectives? Each one of you must answer that question."

He said KwaZulu civil servants must hear him when he said KwaZulu had a legitimacy beyond all party political disputes and that he was elected to office as chief minister of KwaZulu.

"If KwaZulu is attacked it will be defended. I expect every KwaZulu civil servant to either accept the legality of the KwaZulu government or get out. If you accept the legality of the KwaZulu government you must pledge your undivided loyalty to it," Buthelezi warned.

The Inkatha leader's political intolerance has been roundly criticised by trade unions in Natal.

Natal Post and Telecommunications Workers Association (Potwa) organiser Mandla Sithole said his union was concerned about the safety of its members working at Ulundi. He said one of the Potwa members appeared on a hitlist circulated in Ulundi last month.

Natal Cosatu secretary Thami Mohlomi said Buthelezi's speech clearly indicated that he did not accept people with differing political views in his territory.

108

C/Pren 20/9/92

## Nurses face charges

THE SA Nursing Council has summoned about 100 nurses from the Edendale Hospital near Maritzburg and the Prince Mshiyeni Hospital in Umlazi to face charges of improper and disgraceful conduct for having taken part in a strike. (S)

The hearing will be held on October 27 at the civic centre in Amanzimtoti. *Sunday 9/10/92*

Nurses at the two KwaZulu government-run hospitals went on an unprecedented strike last month demanding better working conditions and increments. The strike brought the two hospitals to a virtual standstill. - Sapa. (108)

HOMELANDS — KWAZULU — LABOUR

1991 — 1994



## Strike over 'conniving'

108  
DURBAN. — An undisclosed number of people have stopped work at KIC manufacturers at Isithebe, near Mandini in Natal, allegedly because the company hired Inkatha members who were placed by a local consultancy. *Comp. 1-13 29/1/77*

The workers stopped work on Tuesday last week and continued their action yesterday.

According to one striker, the workers believed the company was conniving with Inkatha because it employed them, leaving other people who were waiting at the gate, looking for work.

A consultancy spokesman said people who claimed that the consultancy was placing Inkatha members only were ill-informed. — Sapa

# Civil servants 'taxed'

clip news 3/2/91

## Money to be used to feed and arm Zulu hostel men living on Reef

By S'BU MNGADI

~~108~~

108

~~108~~

THE KwaZulu Government is collecting R20 and R10 from each male and female civil servant respectively to clothe, feed and arm Zulu-speaking hostel-dwellers on the Reef.

And an extra R5 will be deducted from the civil servants' wages from the end of March, for a year.

The contribution is expected to run into hundreds of thousands of rands.

Secretaries of departments on Wednesday gave hundreds of Ulundi-based civil servants time off to attend an impromptu meeting convened by the secretary of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Robert Mzimela. The meeting, divided between males and females, was held in the Assembly.

KwaZulu Government public relations officer TC Memela admitted to *City Press* that Mzimela told the meeting KwaZulu government representatives in the Transvaal had appealed to him to talk to KwaZulu civil servants and highlight the plight of Reef-based Zulu hostel dwellers.

The hostel dwellers were described as victims of ANC-inspired violence.

KwaZulu government officials at the meeting moved for the creation of a fund to feed, clothe and arm the Zulu impis with "izagila" (knobkieries), which they alleged were recently confiscated by the South African Police.

Memela said the amounts being paid were suggested and agreed upon by the civil servants themselves.

But civil servants denied this, saying they had no alternative but to accept what officials put before them for fear of retribution should they dissent.

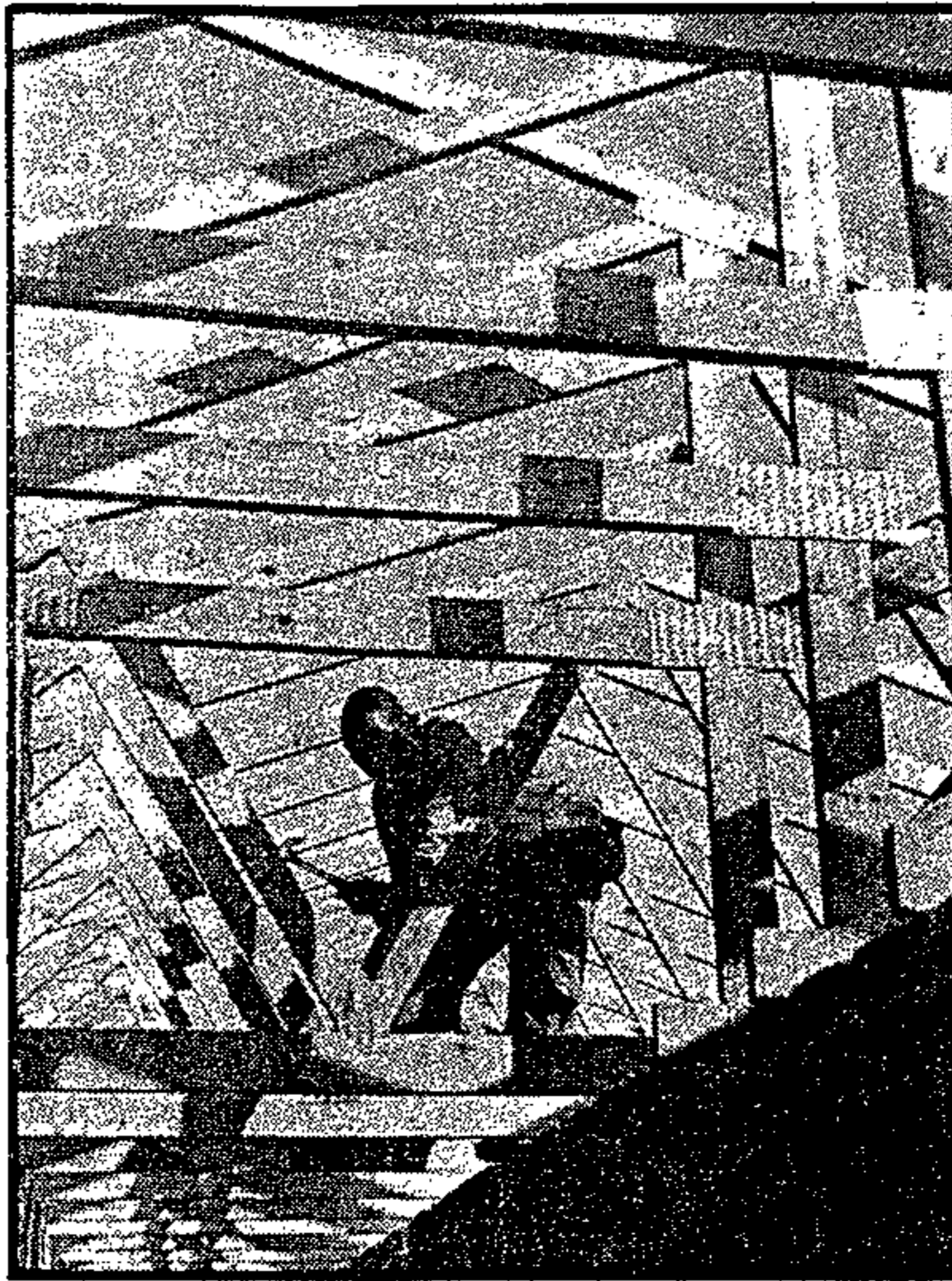
Mzimela only met resistance from women, whom Memela said debated the issue for over an hour and resolved to pay only R10 each and a monthly R5 from the end of March, for one year.

Memela said the R5 contribution would be deducted through stop-order facilities.

The meeting came a day after the historic ANC/Inkatha peace summit in Durban resolved to co-operate in initiating and implementing non-partisan reconstruction programmes in areas devastated by violence.

The two organisations agreed that all resources available to any organisation for reconstruction work should, wherever feasible and desirable, be made available to a jointly-administered trust fund.

**- Pulp, paper and timber -**



Pine timber is used extensively in the building industry.

## Mondi scheme will aid KwaZulu development

*BIDAM 14/3/91*

A COMMERCIAL afforestation programme developed by Mondi with the people of KwaZulu will create jobs and bring prosperity to a large area from the Tugela River to the Mozambique border in the next six to eight years.

This is according to Mondi Forest Division GM John Quy. ~~108~~ (108)

The project will help the Zulu people to develop areas previously used for less productive purposes like grazing. ~~108~~

Quy says: "Average grazing land in the coastal areas up to our Richards Bay pulp mill yields an income of perhaps R20 a year per hectare.

"By growing trees, the farmer can see a net income of about R500 a year from each hectare over the six to eight years the trees take to mature."

Mondi is providing know-how, tree seedlings and ad-

vance cash payments to assist the farmers through the growing period.

It is looking to develop several hundred hectares a year under woodlots.

The woodlot scheme is being developed in the higher rain fall areas near the coast from the Tugela River as far as Hluhluwe.

Further north in Maputaland, Mondi hopes to assist in developing afforestation on a more extensive basis as the population density is much lower.

"The overall plan envisages production up to 400 000 tons of eucalyptus timber a year to help meet the needs of the expansion planned for our Richards Bay mill," says Quy.

Mondi's conservation experts, working with the Natal Parks Board, the Institute of Natural resources and others, are carrying out an environmental study of various effects of afforestation in Maputaland.

# Want to teach? Belong to Inkatha?

By FRED KHUMALO

(108) ~~25~~

CPAEN 24/1/93.

IF you want to be a teacher at any school in Lindelani you have to be an Inkatha member.

That's the allegation by Sadtu which this week ignited a heated war of words between the teacher's union and self-proclaimed mayor Lindelani Thomas Shabalala, who is accused of "irresponsibly imposing himself by appointing teachers who are members of Inkatha".

Sadtu this week lodged a formal complaint with the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture, charging that Shabalala had claimed for himself the powers of appointing teachers to schools in his area of jurisdiction - with the approval of KwaMashu circuit inspector RM Ndanzi.

Sadtu claimed that on Tuesday Shabalala was at the inspector's office where he was recruiting prospective teachers for schools in his settlement.

Prospective teachers were asked if they were resident in Lindelani and if they were Inkatha members. If the answer was yes on both counts, they got the job - regardless of their qualification.

KDEC secretary Wilfred Zwane confirmed that his department had received a complaint from Sadtu and was investigating the allegations.

Ndanzi conceded that Shabalala had been at the circuit office on the said day, but denied that the Inkatha central committee member had been appointing teachers.

"Teachers are employed by the

circuit in accordance with instructions from the department. (Shabalala) has no authority to appoint teachers," said Ndanzi.

In a radio interview, Shabalala also confirmed that he had visited the KwaMashu circuit office, but said he had gone there to help alleviate problems of teachers who were queueing up for jobs.

Sadtu also alleges that last year Shabalala "forced or contributed to the resignation of 13 out of 17 teachers at Mandlenkosi Secondary by threatening to kill them for not toeing the Inkatha line".

The union said in its statement that Inkatha was using education as an instrument to broaden its support base, and that the issue highlighted the lack of free political activity in KwaZulu.

## 'Sex for jobs in KwaZulu'

Star 4/2/93 108  
KwaZulu's Department of Education and Culture is investigating claims that bribes and sexual favours have become prerequisites for teachers wanting jobs at certain schools under its jurisdiction. The probe follows claims by a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mandla Shabalala, that malpractice is rife at some schools in KwaMashu, Durban.

# Schools deserted as teachers stay away

MANY township schools across the country remained deserted yesterday as teachers ignored the call by the SA Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) national executive to suspend their strike, following government's agreement to reopen salary talks.

The Department of Education and Training confirmed there was "very little effective schooling" across the country yesterday.

National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) spokesman Desmond Thompson said the organisation was trying at a regional level to encourage teachers to heed the national executive's call to return to school. The NECC had not been able to ascertain the reasoning behind the continuing stayaway.

Meanwhile, talks between Sadtu

**KATHRYN STRACHAN**

and education authorities in Pretoria were adjourned last night and were scheduled to continue today. The talks are intended to finalise agreements made between the two parties last week.

And in a bid to defuse the crisis, ANC president Nelson Mandela is to visit four PWV schools this morning.

The PAC said yesterday it had suspended its participation in the national education forum. PAC education secretary Mogale Mphahlele told a Johannesburg news conference the decision, taken in protest against Tuesday's arrests of 73 of the organisation's officials and members, would be reviewed at its next national executive council meeting.

Sapa reports from Durban that KwaZulu's Education and Culture Minister Lionel Mtshali said his department would not recognise Sadtu, nor would it accept agreements reached between the SA government and the ANC.

In KwaZulu-administered schools, thousands of teachers and pupils are protesting about several grievances, foremost among them the department's nonrecognition of Sadtu.

Mtshali said he was not prepared to negotiate Sadtu's recognition as a KwaZulu Education Act stipulated that his department could not recognise trade unions. His department recognised only the Inkatha-aligned Natal African Teachers' Union, which he maintained was not a union but a professional body of teachers.



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**FINANCIAL RESULTS**

## Sadtu, Ulundi talk recognition

Weekly Mail Reporters

THE South African Democratic Teachers' Union has accepted a public invitation from the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly to discuss recognition of the union.

This is seen as a breakthrough as tension has existed between the kwaZulu government and the union since 1991.

KwaZulu recognises the Natal African Teachers' Union (Natu), which has close links with the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Sadtu general secretary Randall van der Heever said the proposed meeting came after "tensions developed into a deadlock and broke into a chalk-down three weeks ago".

Just this week, kwaZulu minister of education Lionel Mtshali criticised teachers for striking and said he didn't know he was employing people "who would go out and bark".

Van den Heever expressed the hope that the meeting would put an

end to the strained relations between the union and Ulundi, saying that Sadtu in Natal saw the meeting as a "breakthrough that will bring a solution to their problems".

Problems between the kwaZulu government and Sadtu have rested largely on the perception that the union is aligned to the African National Congress. This issue is expected to be discussed at the meeting at Ulundi on Monday. Van den Heever and national president Shepherd Mdladlana will lead the union's delegation.

Meanwhile, Congress of South African Students chairman Bonginkosi Majola said the organisation would embark on mass action if the kwaZulu government refused to give back the R48 matric examination fees pupils had paid earlier this year.

The pupils would also strike if the kwaZulu government refused to recognise Sadtu.

# Sadtu meets

# KwaZulu As-

Sowetan 7/6/93

# sembly today

\* A DELEGATION of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union will meet members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly today in what the union hopes will be the first step towards its recognition in KwaZulu. (108)

"The Sadtu delegation is hopeful that constructive progress will be made at the Ulundi meeting about the union's right to organise and freedom of association in KwaZulu," Sadtu general secretary Mr Randall van den Heever said yesterday. Teachers have staged strikes in KwaZulu to press demands for the official recognition of the union there. — Sapa.





# Warders allege racism

SI Times 14/11/93

By CARMEL RICKARD

MORE than 40 prison warders at Kwazulu-administered Kandasput prison this week called on Pretoria to take over administration of Ulundi's prisons after claiming the department practised racist policies.

The warders, most of them members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union, compiled a three-page memorandum of complaints, which has been sent to the Ulundi authorities. (108)

Ulundi's deputy commissioner of correctional services, Colonel Sergius Msomi, has denied the allegations.

According to the Popcru memo, all white warders above the rank of sergeant have official government vehicles with which they travel to and from work, using petrol paid for by the government. The only black member with this privilege is the commander of the prison.

Colonel Msomi said official cars were only provided for the commander, the head

of agriculture and the electrician to use after hours, during emergencies and for other compulsory night visits.

The Popcru members alleged some officers took prison labour home at weekends to work for them.

Colonel Msomi said the allegations were unfounded.

Popcru's complaints include allegations that white warders did not have to attend parades, while blacks did.

Colonel Msomi said that at Kandasput, all commissioned officers and warrant officers of all races were exempt from parades unless they had to officiate.

However, he said "It does happen that seconded white personnel are addressed apart as a group when issues being discussed are only relevant to them".

# Civil servants march

ABOUT 5 000 civil servants will descend on Ulundi today to show solidarity with the KwaZulu government and to demand their pensions before the April elections. (108)

Chairman of the interim organisation Concerned Civil Servants, Elwin Nkwanyana, said yesterday employees from Eshowé, Empangeni and Ulundi would mass outside the KwaZulu legislative buildings at 12.30pm and march to the local police station.

A planned stayaway and march today by residents of KwaMashu, however,

was postponed after a resolution at a regional African National Congress meeting on Tuesday night.

The planned action was linked to conflict in the township since the weekend.

Meanwhile, a group of KwaZulu Legislative Assembly members and tribal chiefs gathered at an open air venue in Ulundi yesterday afternoon in preparation for a visit from the Independent Electoral Commission. —

Sapa.

● See page 7.

m workers intimidated

# Civil servants demand pledge

Sowetan 15/4/94

## ■ ZULUS MARCH

Demand for job security

and fair housing subsidies:

**A**BOUT 1 500 KwaZulu civil servants marched through Ezakheni, Northern Natal, yesterday, demanding employment guarantees by the homeland administration. SA Police spokesman Warrant-Officer Bonnie Smit said no incidents linked to the demonstration were reported by 1pm.

Police and security monitors were in attendance when marchers, under the banner of the SA Democratic Teachers' Union, handed a memorandum to local authorities in the area, about 25km from Ladysmith. (108)

Marchers demanded assurances of job security and pensions and the fair distribution of housing subsidies from the homeland government.

At least one government department closed for the day because of the march. Local magistrate Mr Ben Olivier said he had given his staff the day off because they had been threatened if they did not join the march.

The KwaZulu government lashed out at Sadtu this week, alleging it and other organisations were planning to bring the homeland administration to a standstill.

A statement said repeated requests to Sadtu to prove its membership had been ignored.

"Only a few people bent on achieving political gains intimidate thousands of others while claiming to speak for everyone," the statement said.

The ANC Midlands office this week announced yesterday's march as one by civil servants which would focus on the future of the administration "in the light of the intransigence of the Inkatha Freedom Party and KwaZulu government around participating in the electoral process."

"Those present will also be demanding free political activity in KwaZulu," the ANC said.

Sadtu could not immediately be reached for comment on the allegations of intimidation. — Sapa.

(Report by G Arde, 330 West Street, Durban.)

# KwaZulu reassures its public servants

BY ESTHER WAUGH  
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Despite continued opposition to the election, the KwaZulu government is reassuring its public servants they will form part of "one unified public service for the new region".

And the self-governing territory's administration has been conducting voter education programmes.

A circular on December 13 1992 said: "The KwaZulu government has determined that a

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voter education programme for democratic elections be conducted in primary and secondary schools, as well as colleges of education, technical colleges and special schools under the control of the Department of Education and Culture of KwaZulu." 108

In another circular, dated March 9, public servants were told that "the participation or non-participation of the current political executive in the forthcoming elections does not in any manner affect the employment conditions of KwaZulu public

servants".

Sapa reports that about 1 500 KwaZulu civil servants marched through Ezakheni, northern Natal, yesterday, demanding employment guarantees.

Marching under the banner of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu), they handed in a memorandum.

The KwaZulu government accused Sadtu and other organisations this week of planning to bring the homeland administration to a standstill.

(47 Sauer St, Johannesburg)

## WS IN BRIEF

people are sweeping through Natal and KwaZulu causing major disruptions to various services.

About 700 workers at Corobrick's five plants in Durban, Maritzburg and Empangeni downed tools this week to enforce their wage increase demands. (108) ARG 16/4/94

Administrative staff at the House of Delegates offices at Chatsworth and Verulam went on strike, which left about 5 000 pensioners who had come to collect their payouts without money.

The protest comes in the wake of similar actions in other HoD offices over the issue of promotions, staff intimidation and the release of the findings of several Commissions of Enquiry into these practices.

Teachers and other civil servants in Umlazi have also stopped work demanding, among other things, that the South African Government and the Transitional Council take over the administration of KwaZulu Government.

Meanwhile, striking Natal ambulance employees returned to work last week, satisfied with the terms of an agreement following negotiations.

# Which way to jump is the fearful *Star* 19/4/94 dilemma

**K**waZulu civil servants find themselves in a cleft-stick in these last few days of the national state's administration as they have to decide whether their tribal affiliation is more important than money in their pockets or food in their stomachs.

Worried government workers wake up in a few days to new paymasters after years of having received salary cheques from the KwaZulu administration, and have been literally forced to pay lip service to the national cultural movement, the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), in order to hold down their jobs.

Over the years, a culture of domination by the IFP has emerged in almost every facet of Zulu life, from kraal to workplace.

Despite denials by officials, there has in this time been a distinct correlation between jobs or poverty if the party line has not been toed to the satisfaction of petty officials.

The dilemma facing workers is whether or not to continue to support the IFP and the national state's government, or turn their back on their current employers in favour of ensuring their jobs and salaries from a Government of National Unity, which to many Zulus translates into rule by the ANC.

The answers in Ulundi appear to be clear-cut: maintenance of jobs is of paramount importance to breadwinners. But there is another problem these people face. Inter-clan intimidation (whether it be from IFP or elsewhere), even post-election.

Even though the intimidation option does strike fear into the hearts of many, public servants have closely followed

**KWAZULU civil servants face a dilemma — resist change and be jobless, or don't and expect a monthly cheque, reports Norman Chandler**

events in Mmabatho and Bisho. They have seen how mass action — some of it violent — turned against President Lucas Mangope and how the same phenomenon gave Brigadier Oupa Gqozo no choice but to step down.

The action in both instances stemmed from one source — fear of losing both jobs and pension. (108)

Many people also appear to be waiting to see which way the KwaZulu Police (KZP) will swing as the last few days tick by to the election. So far the KZP has maintained loyalty to the government and, through it, to the monarchy.

A tactic which is being decided upon by pro-KwaZulu workers at the present time is that of a go-slow or a campaign of passive resistance against their new bosses.

Where this will get them in the long run is a moot point, Ulundi observers have noted, but many Zulus don't particularly want to be under the yoke of what they regard as a "colonial power" — the new South African government.

It is this which could see a change in government attitude towards KwaZulu next month when unfettered action could be taken to force a showdown and bring KwaZulu into the new South Africa whether it likes it or not.

# Strike *Sowetan* goes on

By Russel Molefe

EDENDALE Hospital in KwaZulu remained closed as the strike by the entire workforce demanding higher wages continued unabated, director of health services Dr AFL Chathury said yesterday. 4/5/94

The workers deserted their patients a month ago after embarking on a strike to back their demands. Patients were prematurely discharged and the critically ill transferred to other hospitals.

(108)  
Chathury however said both the Strikers Committee and the Department of Health have made proposals and negotiations, aimed at reopening the hospital.

Chathury said the local Prince Mshiyeni hospital which was also hit by strike action has been reopened and operating with a skeleton staff.

About 50 patients have so far been admitted and the seriously ill are referred to other hospitals, Chathury said.

# Squatters ready to defend <sup>(108)</sup> shacks

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Cato Manor squatters warned the kwaZulu/Natal provincial authorities yesterday that they are prepared to die defending their shacks.

At a meeting yesterday they decided to resist attempts to remove them from the area, and to stay home today and face the demolition teams.

This followed a decision by the provincial Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Peter Miller, to stop the influx of squatters into the area, where 400 shacks have sprung up on land earmarked for housing.

One resident, Mr Joseph Mtshali, said he dismissed claims by Mr Miller that the pending demolitions had been sanctioned by national Housing Minister Mr Joe Slovo and the central government.

Some squatters threatened to move into nearby Mayville and drive Indian families out of their homes if the plan to demolish the shacks went ahead.