

MIGRANT LABOUR SA

GENERAL

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Migrants—Transkei's lifeblood

MIGRANT labour will be the lifeblood of the Transkei when it becomes independent in October, tying it to South Africa like a placenta linking a foetus to the womb.

An analysis of the Transkei's gross national income by Benbo underlines the indispensable role of migrant labour in the homeland economy.

Migrant labourers contribute nearly 70 per cent of the national income — or, to put it in starker terms, nearly R7 in every R10.

The trend, moreover, is toward increasing dependence on the earnings of migrant labourers in South Africa. In 1960 migrant labour contributed less than half of the national income. By 1970 the contribution had risen to 68,5 per cent.

The importance of migrant labour is re-emphasised when a closer look is taken at the breakdown of the Black Transkeian population.

According to the 1970 census, there were nearly

● **MIGRANT labourers are the most important contributors to the national income of the Transkei, according to a Bureau for Economic Research into Bantu Development survey of the territory released yesterday.**
PATRICK LAURENCE reports. DM 3/3/76

3-million Black Transkeians. Of that total, about 1,6-million were permanently resident in the Transkei and about 1,4-million permanently settled in South Africa.

In 1973 migrant labourers earned R283,5-million, or more than R10-million more than the R273,1-million earned by the "continually absent Transkeian citizens" in South Africa.

As Blacks in South Africa generally earn more than migrant labourers, the comparison gives some idea of the extent of the inflow of Transkeians to South Africa as migrant labourers.

Of the economically active Transkeians who find work in the Transkei itself, 78,5 per cent are "em-

ployed" in the agricultural sector of the economy.

But as most of those in agriculture are subsistence peasant farmers who are unable to make ends meet, their income has to be subsidised by the sale of their labour to South Africa.

As Benbo observes, "Plant production does not meet the internal demand for food in the Transkei and staple food still has to be supplemented regularly from the rest of South Africa."

But money has to be found to buy the imported food and hence the flow of migrant labourers to South Africa.

More than 20 years ago the Tomlinson Commission spoke of "sub-maintenance or poverty-level" farming

in the reserves and pressed for urgent action.

The rising importance of migrant labour in the Transkei shows that underlying economic realities have changed little, in spite of advance towards separate development-style independence on the political front.

To provide work for its peoples the Transkei has to create 26 300 work opportunities annually — or see them enter the already swollen stream of migrant labourers heading for South Africa.

Benbo quotes some statistics which illustrate how far the Transkei is from providing work for the annual inflow of its people on to the labour market — let alone providing work for people living in South Africa, which Dr Verwoerd predicted would begin in 1978.

In the first 10 years of its existence the Xhosa Development Corporation — specially created to stimulate economic growth — provided less than 8 000 industrial jobs for Black Transkeians.

Establishment of industries in the Transkei was — and is — held out as the great answer to the need to provide more work opportunities for the growing population.

Equally important are figures relating to what economists describe as the "multiplier effect" — the belief that the creation of one industrial job generates further jobs.

South African Government officials have talked of one industrial job generating two other jobs but Benbo reports that the multiplier effect in the two largest towns, Umtata and Butterworth, was less than 1,4.

The White Paper which accompanied the Promotion of the Bantu Self Government Act of 1959 — a key separate development law — spoke of creating homogeneous homelands for the different African peoples or "national units".

The Transkei is regarded as a model for separate development theorists, but Benbo quotes figures which show that it will be far from becoming a homogeneous homeland for the Xhosa "national unit".

Of the 1,6-million Transkeian Blacks, more than 83 500 or nearly 45 per cent are not Xhosa-speaking

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A homeland drained of men and money

WITH BophuthaTswana pressing ahead toward independence, Chief Minister Lucas Mangope faces an immense task of making the Tswana homeland viable economically and politically.

Publication yesterday of a review of BophuthaTswana by the Bureau of Economic Research for Bantu Development, Benbo highlights the dimensions of the challenge ahead. PATRICK LAURENCE reports.

THE first and striking fact is that less than 600 000 Tswana, or a little over one-third, live in BophuthaTswana. Nearly 1.1 million, or nearly two-thirds, live in White-controlled South Africa.

Of the economically active section of the population, there is a tremendous flow, particularly of males, to the White area, says the report.

In all, 29 per cent of Tswana in this category are located in the homeland and 71 per cent are to be found in the White area. Of the economically active male Tswana population, 75.5 per cent are to be found in the White area.

Drift

The implication is clear as it is ominous for development of an independent BophuthaTswana: the talents and energy of its citizens are largely siphoned in building up White South Africa.

The reason for the drift to White-governed areas is simple. According to Benbo, the annual income in 1973 was R40.2 a head in BophuthaTswana against 230.1 for Tswanas in white areas.

Added to that in BophuthaTswana proper each male has to care for more than 25 dependants against the responsibility of his counterpart in White South Africa for 2 dependants.

The significance of this

is, firstly, Tswana adult males in BophuthaTswana are unable to save money to contribute capital to development, secondly, BophuthaTswana's Government has to spend vast sums on health and schooling and has little or no money for capital development.

The dependants referred to are either young children or elderly people. While 35.5 per cent of the total Tswana population live in BophuthaTswana, 44.6 of Tswana under 15 and 53.7 per cent of Tswanas over 65 live in the homelands.

Towns

But a large number of Tswanas live in towns just inside BophuthaTswana and work in nearby cities in White South Africa. This means a lot of the money which they spend is in those cities.

Benbo gives the estimated number of Tswana commuters in 1974 at, conservatively, 104 000. Much of their earnings land up in shop tills in Pretoria, Brits and similar places.

A macro-economic survey carried out in 1972 indicated that less than 14 per cent of the income earned by the BophuthaTswana population was actually spent in the homeland.

Benbo does not underline another problem facing BophuthaTswana but it is worth mentioning — its high population growth rate.

According to figures collected by Dr Nico van Rensburg from 1951, 1960 and 1970 census data, the Tswana people have together with the Vendas the highest population growth rate in South Africa.

It is running at about 4.8 against a national South African average of 2.8 — and is higher than that of the Zulus (3.2), Shangaan (3.1) and Coloured people (3.2).

Even though most Tswana live in White-controlled South Africa, the high growth rate compounds the problems of development facing BophuthaTswana. It strains social services and the provision of jobs.

Benbo estimates that more than 24 000 Tswana in BophuthaTswana will enter the labour market between 1973 and 1975. Even if, as expected, more than 60 per cent of the are absorbed by White South Africa, BophuthaTswana will still have to create more than 9 000 jobs annually to avoid a further drain of manpower.

The two major employers in BophuthaTswana are the homeland government and industrialists who have established factories at Babelegi.

The total number of jobs created over a number of years is about 11 000 for the Government and 8 000 for the Babelegi growth point. Obviously they cannot meet the need.

Mines

Mines in BophuthaTswana offer some hope. Between them they employ more than 60 000 Africans but the vast majority are not Tswanas. Botswana men dislike mine work. If this aversion can be overcome in time the jobs problem will be reduced.

BophuthaTswana faces one further problem. It is theoretically a Tswana homeland, but more than one-third (280 400) of the Africans within its frontiers are not Tswana. Therein lie the seeds of the scourge of many nation-states — the problem of minorities.

Wisdom and tact — qualities which Chief Mangope has — will be required to avoid inter-African rivalry. His commitment to equal opportunity for all in an independent BophuthaTswana augurs well in that respect.

SA churches to examine migrant labour system

STAFF 26/11/75

The Agency for Industrial Mission (AIM), a church-backed organisation, is to hold a consultation on migratory labour soon.

It will take place under the auspices of the interdenominational Committee of the Witwatersrand Industrial Mission (ICWIM).

Other churches are also involved, with the Roman Catholic Church holding observer status. AIM was formed by the major churches to

re-assess the role of the church in urban and industrial society, and to examine how the migratory labour system could be improved.

In short, the aim of AIM is to make the Christian message relevant to people in urban and industrial society. The consultation hopes to assist the churches to examine

their ministry to migrant workers and their families. The consultation will take place from January 18-19 in Johannesburg, and will bring together church leaders, experts on migratory labour from South Africa and Lesotho, and politicians.

Among the participants will be several migrant workers and their "widows," who will identify their role and position with other groups at the consultation.

The ICWIM chairman, the Rev W Chiliers of the NGK in Afrika, the Rev S Boshoff of the White NGK and secretary of ICWIM, and the Rev Dale White, vice chairman of ICWIM and director of AIM, will take part in the consultation.

Convenor of the consultation is the Right Rev A H Zulu, Angli-

Experts describe the migratory labour system as the single most destructive force in South African society. Mr Punt Janson, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, says it's a "bad thing." He also warns that migratory labour brings "violent evils," calling on South Africa to face its problems.

But how can the worsening migrant labour problem be checked? And what can the church do?

LAMBERT PRINGLE, The Star's Religion Reporter, looks at a crucial consultation which is to examine the whole situation of South Africa's migrant workers.

can Bishop of Zulu-

Mr T Eggenhuizen, organising secretary of AIM, says in order to keep pace with changes in surrounding independent states, the church needs to reassess the ministry it offers to its members who come to work in South Africa.

Within South Africa, he says, there is a growing awareness, even at Government level, of the need to re-examine the issues of migratory labour

The purpose of the consultation will be to re-examine the present situation, identify which are the "bad" elements within the migratory pattern and draw from experts suggestions as to how the position could be improved and the ministry of the church enhanced.

The programme will provide the opportunity for hearing the viewpoints of the different groups involved in the consultation

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UK firm under fire over SA investment

LONDON — Consolidated Gold Fields (CGF) which produces 20 per cent of South Africa's gold output through a subsidiary, was criticised yesterday for its alleged commitment to an economy based on white supremacy and racial discrimination.

The attack came from the Christian Concern for Southern Africa (CCSA) a n independent body which advises church institutions with equity investments in companies operating in Southern Africa.

In a special report, prepared to support church shareholders who attended the CGF group's annual meeting yesterday, it said the vast majority of the company's black workers were employed under the migrant labour system

which "plays a fundamental part in perpetuating the policy of separate development while allowing the continued exploitation of African labour by the white economy."

"This system contributes to the destruction of African life and its value while reinforcing the African's state of economic dependence and powerlessness," the report added.

The CGF group, through its associate Gold Fields of South Africa (GFSA), employs over 70 per cent of all black labour used by British mining companies in South Africa.

The report said that average earnings by black workers in the group's mines were one tenth of those paid to white miners — SAPA-RNS

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KWAZULU: WHERE HAVE ALL

Despite the job-creation efforts of the Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC), KwaZulu has become more, not less dependent on income earned outside

Between 1960 and 1973 income earned in KwaZulu itself rose 132% to R80m, while the income of Zulus working outside as migrants rose 275% — more than twice as fast — to R150m

Income earned internally constituted 44% of gross national income in 1960, but only 22% in 1973

The income of workers living in KwaZulu but commuting daily to work in nearby border areas has risen 62% in three years to R130m in 1973

These revealing figures are contained in an *Economic Review* of KwaZulu, published this week by the Bureau for Economic Research re Bantu Development (Benbo)

Adding to these figures the small amount earned by Whites in KwaZulu (R6m) gives a gross national income for 1973 of R366m

The *Review* does not, however, give any indication of what percentage of the R150m earned by migrant workers is actually remitted to KwaZulu. Other studies (*FM* September 19) indicate that as little as 20% is sent home

The *Review* says that *per capita*

annual income earned in KwaZulu itself rose from R28,4 in 1960 to R34,7 in 1973 — about R2,90 per head per month. If the income of commuters is included, that figure rises to R7,60

Gross domestic product has almost doubled since 1960 to R76m in 1973. The share of the formerly predominant subsistence sector has declined to 43%. Nearly half of GDP is accounted for by community, social, and personal services.

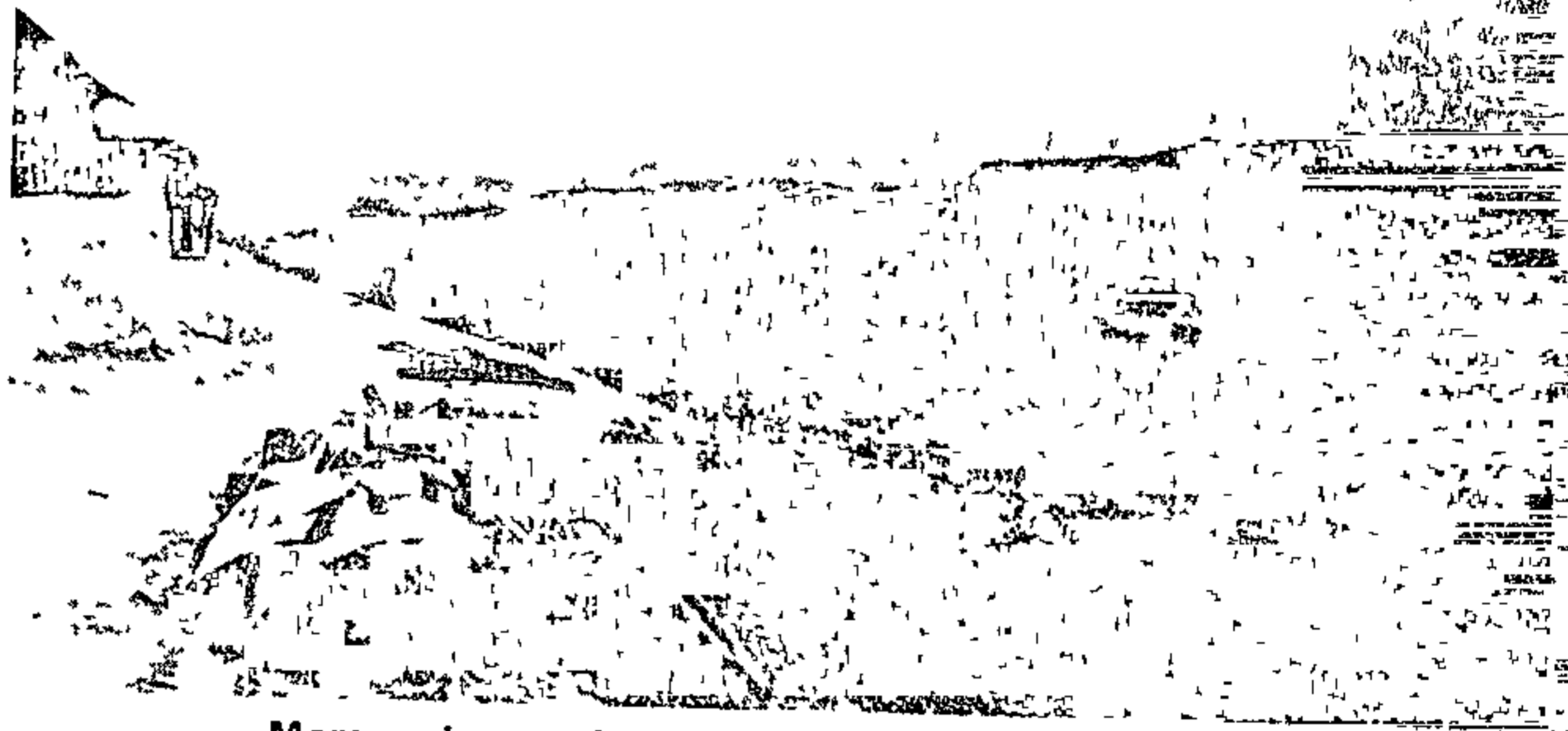
KwaZulu has a population of about 2,1m. There are also 1,9m Zulus living

in the common area. Of those living in the Bantustan itself, only 27% are economically active, compared to 46% outside

Benbo anticipates that an average of 55 000 Zulu men and women will join the labour market each year in 1974-76, some 42% of them in the common area

"An effort must therefore be made to create at least 30 400 work opportunities per year for the period 1974-76 in order to obviate the migration of manpower out of KwaZulu."

Judging by past performance, there



More and more dependent on "White" South Africa

1018

Financial Mail December 12, 1975

YOUNG MEN GONE?

is scant hope that this target will be met. Between 1960 and 1974 only 20 187 African jobs were created through the BIC and the Industrial Development Corporation. 983 of them through the BIC and the agency system at iSithebe, 110 km north of Durban, and KwaZulu's sole growth point, and 19 204 of them through the IDC in border areas like Hammarsdale, Ladysmith, Newcastle, Pietermaritzburg, and Richards Bay. (Later figures show that the number of agency-created jobs up to 1975 is 1 558)

Some industries have also been established in border areas without IDC assistance, among them Iscor's Newcastle steelworks (providing 3 000 African jobs as at August this year) and a Frame factory at Hammarsdale.

The capital costs R3,2m at iSithebe, and R233m in the border areas. All of the 49 industrial sites provided by the BIC at iSithebe have been allocated

Benbo estimates that last year 180 000 workers were commuting daily from KwaZulu (143 000 of them from Umlazi alone) to workplaces in the neighbouring common area

Up to 1974 the BIC lent R3,1m to 417 African businessmen, most of the

money being used to set up trading enterprises. Compared to the other Bantustans KwaZulu has an extensive tertiary sector, with 3 000-odd trade and services enterprises. This is more than three times as many as in BophuthaTswana, also the subject of a recent *Review* by Benbo

Nevertheless, only a small percentage of national income is spent in KwaZulu itself. "It is therefore of extreme importance," says the *Review*, "that attention be given to expansion of the tertiary sector in order to limit this large leakage of purchasing power"

Apart from this leakage, another obstacle to economic development is the low level of savings. This arises not only from low earnings but also from the high adult male dependance burden, ie the number of children dependent on each man (2,9 in KwaZulu, 1 for the White population)

Hence capital formation from internal sources is not sufficient. The *Review* adds that the "economically active men, who are so essential for Homeland development, leave to work in the White areas." Of the economically active male Zulu population, 62% are in "White" areas, and only 37% in KwaZulu

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Apartheid divides
blacks — student

Daily Dispatch 15/12/75

EAST LONDON — It is impossible for a non-existent community to demand human rights, according to Mr G Mposelwa

Speaking at the Human Rights Committee's public meeting held here yesterday to commemorate the signing of the United Nations declaration of human rights, Mr Mposelwa, a theology student said "The first battle is self-discovery, knowing oneself and respecting oneself and not having other people telling you who you are."

He said apartheid taught blacks to hate other blacks and this indoctrination was carried

on through education, radio and now television.

The homeland policy was a further step away from liberation as they had been created to confuse and divide the black people in South Africa.

Dr T. Thomas told the 150 people present that in a six week period last year 77 children died of malnutrition in the Ciskei.

She said that while white South Africans spent money trying to lose weight black South Africans were dying from lack of food.

Migrant labour and the resultant family disruption was producing a monster and an illegitimacy explosion —DDR

Change urged

Star 16/1/76

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in contract

labour laws

Labour Reporter

The personnel research division of the University of the Orange Free State has attacked some contract labour regulations as a "waste of time and money."

It has also called for a thorough investigation into the internal functioning of labour bureaus and procedures relating to registrations and labour requisitions.

Firms from the private sector should take part in such an investigation, says a manual on the Black employment process — based on research by Mr Willie W. van Breda.

The manual speaks of a noteworthy unanimity among employers and labour bureaus that red

tape should be done away with.

It points out that after a year's contract the Black worker has to return to his homeland to renew his contract.

"This practice results in unnecessary travelling and resultant waste of time and money," the manual says.

Compulsory returns to homelands should take place after periods longer than a year and contracts should be renewable at local labour bureaus.

Mr van Breda found that the regulations for the registration of vacancies and of work seekers were being contravened

by large numbers of workers and employers.

He proposed that the housing shortage, likely to be aggravated by increasing migrant labour, should receive joint attention from labour bureaus and employers.

Tribal labour bureaus should be run by the White Bantu Administration Boards until homeland officials could run them properly.

A permanent liaison committee should be established for consultation between senior labour bureau officials and homeland officials.

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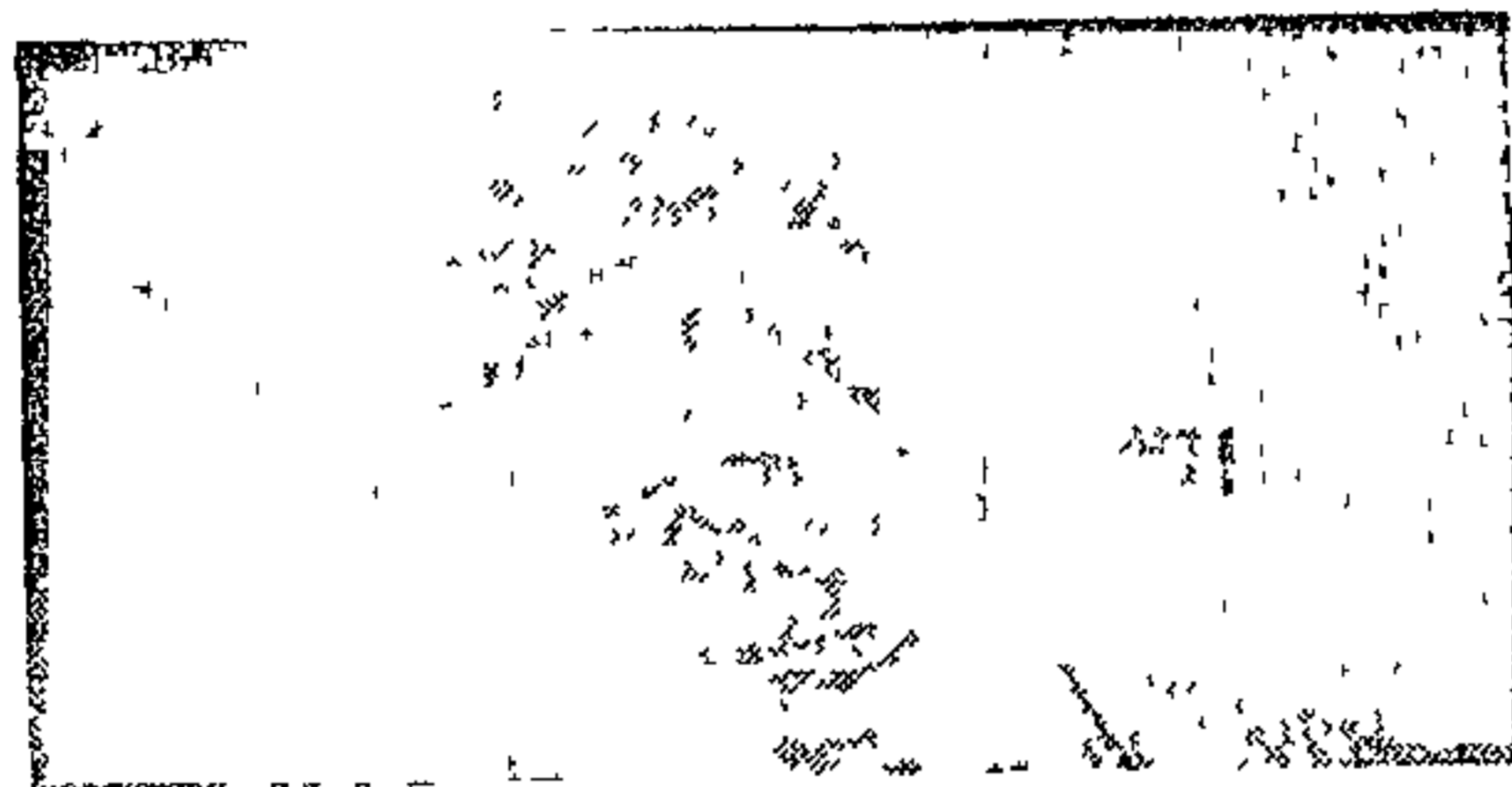
Call to reshape migrant-based economy

Labour Reporter

Creative thinking is needed to reshape the migrant-based economy of Southern Africa which has left large regions and countries impoverished.

Dr Francis Wilson, economist and author, said the migrant system was unlikely to provide jobs for wives or schools for children of migrants

Corporate profits and tax — R811-million in tax from the gold mines went to Pretoria in 1974 — tended to be reinvested in the "core area" (White South Africa)



Very Rev Desmond Tutu

LESOTHO

Meanwhile a country such as Lesotho, half of whose labour force worked in South Africa, could not provide jobs for a tenth of its annual increase in job seekers

"What right does the sending (labour supplying) area have to a share of the total wealth?" Dr Wilson asked a symposium on migrant labour last night attended by representatives of most major churches.

He suggested:

- That there is scope for negotiation on the sharing of taxes from industries which rely on migrants for most of their unskilled labour

REINVEST

- Negotiation with companies to reinvest profits not only in urban areas but also in those areas which supply most of their labour.

- Countries should start negotiating for investment funds and for a guaranteed market for their products in return for their labour supply.

- Employers should think about providing social workers for the families of migrants.

If employers replaced migrants with stable fami-

Migratory labour 'an evil system'

The Christian conscience of people had to be awakened to the "evil" system of migratory labour so that South Africa's prosperity was not purchased at too great a cost in human misery and suffering, the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Desmond Tutu, said yesterday.

Addressing a consultation in Johannesburg on migratory labour, he urged the Church to cooperate with all organisations, businesses and people engaged in ameliorating the deleterious consequences of one of South Africa's most pressing problems

labour brought with it an increase in crime, prostitution, homosexuality, illegitimacy and poverty.

Migratory labour, he said, also "soured the milk of human kindness in the breasts of many — both the victims of the system and those who profit from it"

Speaking on the role of the Church in the system of migratory labour, Dean Tutu said the Church could not remain silent.

CONDEMNED

He said the victims of migratory labour were not labour units chosen at some labour mart because they were healthy and not cheeky, but docile and obsequious "Bantu" who did not rile a recruiting officer.

They were human per-

1) 165
2) 211
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19/1/76 RDM

Mines pay gap is widening

By PATRICK LAURENCE
THE pay gap between Black and White miners widened in the early 1970s in spite of a sharp increase in Black wages, Dr Francis Wilson of the University of Cape Town said last night.

Addressing a conference on migrant labour in Johannesburg, Dr Wilson said average Black wages on gold mines more than doubled from R208 to R565 a year between 1971 and 1974.

During the same period

average White wages increased by a small percentage from R4 329 to R6 974.

The higher percentage increase on Black wages meant that during the four-year period the ratio of White-Black wages dropped from 21:1 to 12:1, Dr Wilson said.

But the gap in actual money received or what he described as "real terms" widened. In 1971 the difference in average wages was R4 159 and in 1974 it was R4 041.

The increased gap amount to a 12 per cent widening in the White-Black wage gap on gold mines.

"Although the gap in ratio terms was getting very much better, the difference in absolute terms was getting wider."

In another address, Pro-

fessor L. Vernon Schlemmer of the University of Natal questioned the assumption that migrant workers had a rural base in the homelands which acted as an economic "sheet anchor".

Studies in the Ciskei and the Transkei showed that many households had less than one hectare of land, some no land at all.

He went on to question another assumption often used to justify migrant labour in the homelands of rural areas.

In 1975, he said, the

1975 shows that in

that it is the

The minimum living level for the rural areas of the

Midlands was 370 in 1974 and 400 in 1975.

Venda and Lebowa areas in July, 1975, more than R3a

During 1975 for February 1975

In a 1975 address to the conference—cleaning the ecumenical

mission—Dean Desmond Tutu of the Church asked whether the time had not come for the church to reconsider its attitude to migrant labourers who took up temporary "spouse" in the

areas.

any of these men were forcefully separated from their wives in the homelands because of the migrant labour system.

"There is no deception between the contracting parties since the woman entered into it in full knowledge of her husband's

advice family in the rural areas."

Dean Tutu said

WORLD NEWS migrant workers

Labour Reporter
Business should take responsibility for generating development in the areas supplying migrant labour

That should be done by reinvesting profits in these areas, by guaranteeing markets for products and by providing expertise for development

This was one of the key proposals born last night from the day of consultation on migrant labour by major South African churches at an airport hotel near Johannesburg

It was also proposed that:

- Business or mines should immediately deal with and recognise Black trade unions — and press for their registration.

- An inter-governmental agreement or charter on human rights be adopted for people from one country working in another and to ensure that development programmes are implemented in areas from which workers are recruited. All discriminatory measures in legislation should be scrapped and new training, job and social opportunities be created.

- Family housing should be provided for migrants, with long-term stabilising of communities and phasing out of the migrant system

- Business should explore and implement various housing schemes, including self-help projects

There were many other proposals, including one emphasising the need for improved contact between migrants and their families through literacy courses and improved transport, postal and telephone services

CHRISTIAN CALL: MAY 20/1976 'Fight migrant labour system'

**Lambert Irving
Religion Reporter**

It was imperative for churches to work with others for the abolition of the migrant labour system a meeting on migratory labour decided last night

A declaration by the meeting convened by the Agency for Industrial Mission said the Church should denounce the migratory labour "evil"

The declaration by a group examining the specific role of the church, called on people to strive for a society where people

could buy a sizeable family life in the area where they worked

The declaration called for the system to be firmly established by law

It was the responsibility of the Church and all Christians to develop a new spirit of awareness that in Christ they could build a new humanity

The declaration proposed that the meeting appoint an action group to prepare a practical programme to deal with the immediate and concrete issues in the system of migratory labour

The meeting was also told that churches should create small intimate groups capable of generating and restoring human relationships

The Reverend Dale White said it was not mass evangelism or large, impersonal services that were needed

Small groups

Instead churches should encourage small voluntary groups in which people created a Christian community

An Anglican minister, Mr White is also director of the church-backed Agency for Industrial Mission

Mr White told the multi-racial meeting of top clergy, academics, experts and politicians that churches were failing "miserably to minister to mine migrant workers."

He said that to reach the migrant in any significant sense, the gospel had to encounter and penetrate this productive zone meaningfully

As partners

"Following the way of Christ, we need to identify with this group, entering their world and, as partners, finding a way towards the fullness of mutual sharing and contribution"

He said one of the most significant things churches should tackle was the unrestored relationships based on racist prejudices, and biased racial interactions of the past

Both Black and White people in the ministry should realise the crucial stance of reconciliation. Churches should pursue their unswerving dedication by challenging their members with this basic Christian responsibility

He called on the mining industry to provide, build and supply ancillary services, for training and providing social workers, community centres and an informal level of job services for the immediate, unsophisticated



PROFESSOR ALANT

Sociologist warns of duty of church

Religion Reporter

The church as an organisation should not take the lead in trying to prescribe solutions, a sociologist told a consultation on migratory labour in Johannesburg yesterday

Professor C. Alant of

the University of South Africa said it was now accepted that migratory labour would be a prominent feature of modern South Africa for a long time

He said the whole issue had become clouded by different consensus groups working with preconceived ideas to force solutions one way or another

NO ANSWER

"We have to accept that neither the segregationists nor the integrationists have the answer"

Grand solutions he said would not succeed

Maintaining that the church as an organisation

should not take the lead in prescribing solutions, Dr Alant asked "What else can the church do other than cultivate reflexive participation — make people aware of 'others' and their own selves"

By defining 'policy' and organising 'action' the church became a consensus system in ideological isolation from the "opposition"

TRUE CHURCH

Professor Alant said the true church never became part of any section of society

"The struggle of the church of Christ is not to become part of any consensus system — but to retain its fundamental marginality — not to bring about consensus but to provide opportunities

ADM 20/1/76

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Talks seek better life for migrants

By CLIVE EMDEN
Labour Correspondent

THE 90 South African and Lesotho delegates to the consultation on migratory labour yesterday made proposals which could bring far-reaching changes in the quality of life of migrants and their families and South Africa's labour relations with her neighbouring states.

The conference demanded new thinking and planning on migrant workers from the State, the mining houses, employers, the trade unions and the church.

The meeting said the problems of migrant workers were problems for Southern Africa and stressed the need for a common policy among the states and homeland governments.

The politicians, academics, trade unionists, businessmen and churchmen who took part have formed

an action committee which will liaise and act as a pressure group on the authorities.

The conference listed among its priorities:

- The need for trade unions and the church to monitor migrant workers' conditions.
 - The need for a charter detailing the rights of migrant workers.
 - That businesses immediately recognise Black trade unions.
 - That the colour bar in legislation such as the Mines and Works Act be scrapped.
 - That businesses and the Government should explore and implement new housing ventures.
- The church delegates said the migratory system was evil, and said it was imperative for Christians to work with others for its abolition.

Migrant labour called evil

DD 20/1/76

JOHANNESBURG — The Lesotho Member of Parliament and former Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr J. R. Moitse, yesterday described the South African migrant labour system as "exploitation without responsibility."

The migrant worker stood as a reminder, not of aggressive free enterprise, but of "systematic exploitation without social or moral responsibility," Mr Moitse said in a paper circulated at a migrant labour symposium at an airport hotel near here.

Several South African MPs and representatives of most major churches are attending the symposium as well as a strong delegation from Lesotho.

"He (the migrant) has provided the apartheid system with profound rationalisation," Mr Moitse said.

"He reminds us of the glorious past — of the civilising mission through teaching the natives good habits, industry and obedience."

"The abolition of this evil system would constitute the humanisation of South Africa, the recognition of the sacred institution of marriage, and the restoration of the dignity of the human person," Mr Moitse said.

What effects would the impending struggle for independence in Rhodesia and South West Africa have? Would this further harden the line towards greater rigidity or would it produce long-awaited changes which alone could avert the approaching conflict with violence?

"These are questions which will remain unanswered as long as we refuse to frankly face the problem," Mr Moitse said.

— SAPA

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2. (200)

RDM 23/1/76

Synod attacks policy on migrant labour

23/1/76
ROM
Staff Reporter

POTCHEFSTROOM — The Government policy of migrant labour was yesterday strongly criticised by the National Synod of the Gereformeerde Kerk at Potchefstroom.

But cognisance was taken of changes in the policy in the past few months, including the fact that homeland citizens were being allowed to be accompanied by their families during periods of contract work.

Delegates to the synod believed that part of the present situation concerning migrant labour clashed with the policy of separate development and could no longer be defended as a state of change.

Churchmen heard that the matter was thoroughly investigated by delegates, churches and other quarters concerned during the past few years.

According to a report it was alarming that the number of labourers migrating to the White areas of the country was being increased.

It was felt that the Government would gradually lose moral rights on the homeland policy if the homelands could not develop a strong economy and provide enough work for its citizens.

The report also stated that it was the task of the church to appeal to the authority concerned where a system connected to a certain policy was a disadvantage to the church and the proclamation of the gospel.

It had been proved by evidence of labourers that a small number of them was attached to churches. The main reason for this was probably their changeable and unsteady way of life.

The policy also strongly influenced the social, economic and political lives of migrant labourers because of contract periods of between two and 24 months.

During this time the working men were usually away from their families and lived with others in a hostel. The situation

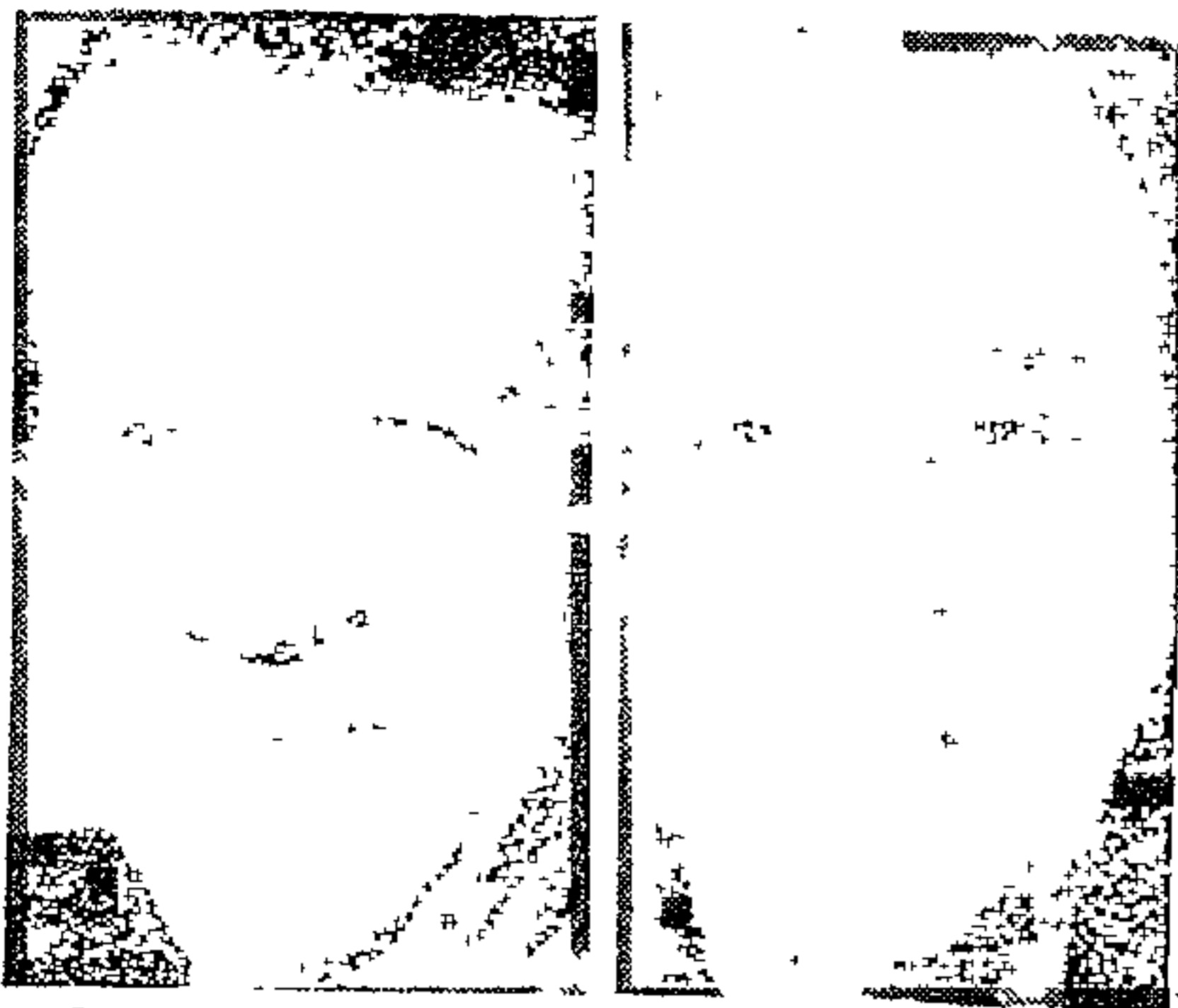
① 46
② 200

could cause conjugal infidelity and even homosexuality which could influence the family life seriously.

According to the report it should be understood that the disruption of family life could damage the whole structure of the African community

1. 200
2. 257
3. 319

Enter Dr. Treurnicht and the right wing



Enter Dr Andries Treurnicht

Exit Mr Punt Janson

Is Punt Janson's labour plan doomed?

S Trib
25/1/76

THE GOVERNMENT may jettison Mr Punt Janson's plan to drastically revise the migrant labour system following his replacement as Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration by verkrampte Dr Andries Treurnicht.

This may be the message from Mr Vorster's cabinet reshuffle this week which has placed party right-wingers firmly in control of the vast Bantu Administration and Development empire

By BILL KRIGE

which rules the daily lives of 18 million Blacks

At the Natal congress of the National Party in Durban four months ago Mr Janson electrified delegates by admitting that the migrant labour system was "at heart not a good one."

Whereas the government has for more than 15 years consistently advocated the phased withdrawal of all Africans from the Western Cape, Mr Janson admitted in effect that this was an impossible

goal. There were, he said, 90 000 Blacks living in Cape Town illegally in addition to the 110 000 registered there.

"Let's face it, we can't throw them out. These people have families to support," he said.

He subsequently disclosed that a departmental study of the migrant labour system had been completed.

By contrast, in a significant passage from his recently published book *Credo van 'n Afrikaner*, Dr Treurnicht, in arguing the

necessity of maintaining all forms of petty apartheid, plugs away at the party's official line, implying that Blacks are in White areas only as temporary sojourners

"We can accept that in our lifetime we shall not see a White South Africa in which Whites only live," he says. "We shall still for a long time use their citizens as guest workers"

The cabinet's marked swing to the right has been sharply criticised by several Black leaders. They were joined yesterday by a former government Minister, Mr Theo Gerdner, who said it showed up "the blatant dishonesty of the Nats policy more sharply than any government action over the past two years."

Mr Gerdner, who resigned as Minister of the Interior three years ago to found the Democratic Party, said the composition of the cabinet would "inevitably usher in an era which will be marked by a further worsening of race relations"

There was now "less hope than ever before" for detente between the races in South Africa. The appointment of Dr Treurnicht, Mr Hartzberg and others to the cabinet was "incredibly short-sighted when viewed in the light of South Africa's real needs," Mr Gerdner said.

'IMPATIENT' DR TREURNICHT

RAPPORT, the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, comments today on the widespread reaction to the appointment of Dr Andries Treurnicht as a Deputy Minister in this week's major Cabinet reshuffle.

"The widespread reaction to the appointment of Dr Andries Treurnicht as Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education in itself tells a story," said Rapport

"The post of Deputy Minister is not so important that it deserves so much attention in a Cabinet reshuffle in which several important

Tribune Reporter

appointments were made.

"The attention is thus based on the political person of Dr Treurnicht. But, also, his promotion would not have evoked nearly as much reaction if he had not been appointed to that particular post

"Over the years Dr Treurnicht has given the impression that he has little patience with the calls for adaptations and change that are seen by other South Africans as urgently important for our country

"Now he is going to a department where the tempo of adaptation in this year can still be of decisive importance

"But, the reflections on

his appointment give Dr Treurnicht an opportunity. He should find it easier than other politicians to show the public that he does not have the closed mind about these affairs that is ascribed to him — precisely because everything which he says in this connection from now on will be examined under a magnifying glass

"In view of the problems deeply affecting Black people, he will, hopefully, come to the conclusion for himself that the days are over for food of abstruse arguments about matters like the difference between discrimination, and differentiation. That is like fiddling while Rome is burning"

27TH JANUARY 1976 col 4 [Hansard]

Migrant labour system

*11 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

- (1) Whether officials of his Department conducted an inquiry into the migrant labour system, if so, (a) at whose instance and (b) into what specific aspects,
- (2) whether the inquiry has been completed, if so,

- (3) whether the findings will be published, if not, why not

†The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes

(a) At the instance of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

(b) To identify the problems in connection with migrant labour as experienced in relation to the system in general and to consider recommendations to improve the system

(2) Yes

(3) No the report is considered to be a confidential Departmental working document for official consumption only.

HANS 1 27/1/76
col. 4.

(1) 11
(2) 104
(3) 200

Better deal for foreign

Less than two years ago South Africans were convinced they were doing their Black neighbours a favour by offering them work as low-paid migrants. There have been second thoughts since Malawi cut off its supply of almost 130 000 mineworkers.

Now one of the most outspoken critics of the migrant labour system, Mr. Joel Moitse, reveals plans by

Mr. Joel Moitse—champion of Basotho migrants; and Labour Minister of Lesotho during a tumultuous period on South African mines—has no doubts about the one-sidedness of the migrant labour system.

"Without doubt South Africa has been the sole beneficiary of the system," he said in an interview in Johannesburg last

year. "The system has been based on the exploitation of the migrant labourer. It has been a system of forced labour. It has been a system of economic exploitation. It has been a system of social oppression. It has been a system of racial discrimination. It has been a system of human rights violation. It has been a system of economic, social, and racial oppression. It has been a system of human rights violation."

Mr Moitse did not have time to spell out the contribution of the century of migrant labour aggravated by population growth in the country.

But it is estimated that about half of Lesotho's male labour force relies on work in South Africa.

...the former Lesotho... reports.

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SOUTHERN AFRICA LABOUR & DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH UNIT

Working Papers

200

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Francis Wilson

Saldru Working Paper No. 1



① 403

② 200

CISKEI FM 6/2/76

Home — sweet — home?

The Ciskei may have great natural beauty to offer the visiting tourist, but economically it has as yet little to offer those who have to live there

This much emerges from a useful *Economic Review* of this Bantustan published last week by the Bureau for Economic Research re Bantu Development (Benbo) With the recent cession of the Glen Grey and Herschel areas to the Transkei, the Ciskei has an African population of 346 000 Another 411 000 Xhosas whom government identifies with the Ciskei do not live there at all

Per capita monthly income generated in the Ciskei was a paltry R3,03 in 1973 The earnings of the 53 000 Ciskei residents who commute daily to work on the lone railway line to the King Williams' Town and East London areas pushes that figure up to R7,54

The total income of Africans living in the Ciskei was R51,9m in 1973 Migrants from the Ciskei — ie people working on long-term contracts in the common area — earned R25,5m

Some development has occurred in the territory GDP rose 71% between 1965-66 and 1971-72 to R21,2m, giving a *per capita* GDP of R40 Community, social and personal services contributed 56,7% to GDP, agriculture, hunting and fishing 18,6%, transport, storage and communication 11,5%, and other activities 13,2%

The trend is for the contribution of the subsistence and private sectors to decline relative to that of the public sector, which has increased sharply since the SA Bantu Trust (SABT) started developing the Bantustans in the early Sixties The SABT remains the largest investor, with about R42,4m from 1960 to 1972, followed by the Ciskei government, with about 22% of present investment

The Ciskei government still gets about 80% of its revenue from Pretoria Between 1972 and 1975 it spent R82,6m — mainly on the provision of educational and social services

At the same time, the SABI spent R48,2m, mainly on land for consolidation and resettlement. The Xhosa Development Corporation (XDC) spent R23,6m on the creation of job opportunities

What effect has this investment had?



Dad's in Jo'burg where the money is . . .

The value of crops has trebled since 1971-2

There has been little effect on animal production

There are no industrial growth points, though small scale development of industrial areas has begun at Dimbaza and Sada So far, 324 Xhosas have been provided with jobs through the XDC on the agency system Against this, Sada has a population of 21 000 and Dimbaza 9 000

The tertiary sector remains primitive 9% of it is made up by general and patent medicine dealers, and 10% by eating houses and cafes It provides employment for about 1 300, according to Benbo

The XDC has made loans to business-

men totalling R1,4m.

The local multiplier effect is negligible. Cash leaks out into the nearby "White" areas which offer better services and a greater variety of goods

About 8 000 Africans will enter the labour market in the Ciskei over 1974-76 Only a small proportion of these will find work there Another 4 000 or so will do so in the common area.

So, it appears the Ciskei will remain an economic satellite of the rest of SA for many years to come But economists at Benbo remain optimistic if the cash leak can be plugged, and the rich agricultural land in the newly acquired Fish River Valley properly exploited, then the picture could change

But it's a very big if

(1) 165

(2) 200

IVII CUSUB...
RDM 12/2/76
Inquiry

urged into migrant labour

By **MIKE PITSO**
"Mail" Africa Bureau
MASERU. — Migrant labour is "a tragedy and a political and economic injustice", says Mr Joel Moitse, former vice-chancellor of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Addressing students at Roma campus, he said the university should consider establishing an industrial relations centre for research into the plight of migrant labourers.

Mr Moitse described the system as exploitation without social or moral responsibility. Church leaders had denounced it as evil and unchristian.

The South African Government was interested only in the muscles of the labourers and did not provide the social infrastructure to enable families to accompany them.

Home governments should press for a greater share of the taxes now monopolised by the South African Government.

TABLE 11: DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (TOTALS) CASH AND KIND BY TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE, RACE AND ECONOMIC REGION - 1972/73

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - REGULAR	AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE FOR ALL ECONOMIC REGIONS = R 20.82											
	DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE BY ECONOMIC REGION											
	RACE - AFRICAN											
	YEAR - 1972/73											
EC REGION DEVIATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EC REGION DEVIATION	17.82	7.75	4.94	10.06	7.56	8.09	2.93	10.92	1.09	1.86	9.40	11.45
EC REGION DEVIATION	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
EC REGION DEVIATION	3.57	6.37	7.28	7.28	7.28	7.28	7.28	7.28	7.28	7.28	7.28	7.28
EC REGION DEVIATION	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
EC REGION DEVIATION	-2.92	-3.04	-3.04	-3.04	-3.04	-3.04	-3.04	-3.04	-3.04	-3.04	-3.04	-3.04
EC REGION DEVIATION	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
EC REGION DEVIATION	-1.17	9.21	9.21	9.21	9.21	9.21	9.21	9.21	9.21	9.21	9.21	9.21
EC REGION DEVIATION	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
EC REGION DEVIATION	-2.57	-2.58	-2.58	-2.58	-2.58	-2.58	-2.58	-2.58	-2.58	-2.58	-2.58	-2.58

200

Hansard 4

20 FEBRUARY 1976

Deportations from Republic

361. Mr. L. G. MURRAY asked the Minister of the Interior.

(a) What was (i) the number and (ii) the cost of deportation from the Republic during each of the last five financial years and (b) what are the estimated figures for the current financial year

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

(a) (i) During the calendar years:

- 1971-171.
- 1972-176
- 1973-239
- 1974-167
- 1975-300.

(ii) During the financial years.

- 1970-71-R13 015.
- 1971-72-R16 873
- 1972-73-R23 984.
- 1973-74-R35 202.
- 1974-75-R40 469

The amounts include the cost of removal of illegal immigrants and certain repatriates

(b) 320 and R50 000.

AR - 1972/73

The problem of absentee mothers

J-TAR 11/11/75

● The rising cost of living and growing pressure on the land in the homelands are the causes

● Increasing migration of Black women into White areas in search of work is the effect.

● An unknown number of part-time orphans is the result.

"Even if we assume that only half of all the women migrants have got families, that still leaves considerable numbers of children without mothers — and probably without fathers as well — for extended periods while they grow up," said Mrs Nattrass

They will of course be cared for. But it hardly needs pointing out that grandparent-older brothers and sisters, or aunts already loaded with their own children cannot properly fill the roles of absent parents

Family

Mrs Nattrass emphasised that she is an economist, not a sociologist, and also that very little work had been done on female labour migration.

Nevertheless, her figures give an insight into women's predicament in the labour migration system that is forced on so many Black South Africans.

The total official number of female migrant workers in 1970 was more than a quarter of a million. By now this figure will have grown, and it could be more than a little inaccurate anyway because of illegal migration.

"As it has become more difficult to migrate through the legal channels, so the incentive to migrate illegally has increased," said Mrs Nattrass

Of all the women migrants in 1970, less than 50 000 were younger than 20, which means that the great majority can be presumed to be mothers

Money

None at all, according to the population census, were older than 45. It would seem that it is precisely the expense of having young children who

Jill Nattrass, a lecturer in economics at the University of Natal, is working on a doctorate on the migrant labour system and talks about a growing new class of labour migrants — women, reports SALLY ANTROBUS.



MRS JILL NATTRASS — insight into women's predicament.

need schooling that makes rural women join the urban labour pool — just when children need them most

Their desire not to be too far from home and children emerges through a look at the geography of female migration

The percentage of men migrants in different kinds of industry — except mining because of the great number of foreign labourers — does not vary much with the tribal allegiance or home district of the workers

"Women, on the other hand, are very sensitive to districts and distances," said Mrs Nattrass. "From the big outlying districts there are hardly any women migrating because they would have to go such a long way away to find work.

"Many more women will go to work in towns because they can

get home over weekends and days off"

To make it worse, women migrants earn less than men in most jobs. In the professional sector — nursing and teaching mainly — women earn salaries that are only 67 percent as high as the men's (in the Durban area)

In selling and semi-skilled jobs, which involve only five percent of women as against 14 percent of men, their wages are 63 percent as high as men's

And in unskilled jobs, where most women migrants are working, their average wages are just over half what unskilled men earn.

It is only women domestics who earn more than men domestics — because women may be up to 50 years old, while men working in this sector are generally very young

System

On average, Black women are slightly better educated than men, but the benefits of more years of schooling for women in the homelands are lost with migration, because it is the better educated people who leave first in search of urban work, according to Mrs Nattrass's study

"There is little doubt that the modern sector of South Africa has, up to date, benefited substantially from the perpetuation of the system," she said

"And it seems inevitable that the system will continue for a long time, for as long as people's survival depends on remittances from urban workers

"At the moment we can only talk about decreasing the rate of increase of migration"

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(3) ~~209~~
(4) ~~500 Sec - Child Care~~
(5) ~~281~~
(6) ~~334~~

Trekarbeider e vrou, bly geske

Beeld

20/9/75

① 319 ② 200 ③ 209

Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

DIE gees waarin hy gesê het dat hy simpatie het met swart gesinne wat vanweë wetgewing verhinder word om in stedelike gebiede saam te woon, was 'n openbaring van blote menslikheid.

Dit beteken nie dat die bepaling van die Bantoe-Stadsgebiede wat dié skeiding veroorsaak môre, oormôre geskrap gaan word nie, het mnr. Willem Cruywagen Adjunk-Minister van Bantoesaake aan Beeld gesê.

ONNOSEL

„In enige situasie waar 'n mens met mense te doen het, is daar verandering, stuwing, ontwikkeling. Om nie daarop ag te slaan nie, sou mos net onnosel wees,” het mnr. Cruywagen gesê.

Daar was ses-beskrywingspunte op die Nasionale Partykongres van die Vrystaat in Bloemfontein wat gehandel het oor Bantoesaake. 'n Ander een het gevra

dat die Regering die getal onwettige swartmense in blanke gebiede verminder en die stroom na die tuisland aanmoedig en vergroot — indien nodig, met dwang.

„As ek nou sou verlof gee dat mans hul vroue na die stedelike gebiede bring, dan vererger ek die probleem van huisvesting en die kinders wat uit so 'n huwelik in die stad gebore word, kry die reg om permanent daar te woon. Daarmee skep ek mos weer ander probleme

en dan is die hele ding geensins opgelos nie.”

'n Departementele komitee het 'n verslag opgestel oor die hele kwessie van trekarbeid, maar hy het nog nie hierdie verslag gesien nie en kan dus nie daarop kommentaar lewer nie.

Dit is in die gees waarin daar huiseienaarskap en meer handelsgeriewe vir swartmense beskikbaar gestel word, dat daar na die probleem van verbrokkelde gesinne gekyk sal word.

Blacks

keep rights

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

Black industrial workers in the urban areas are being allowed to keep their urban privillages if they agree to work at decentralised factories near the homelands

This emerged from a speech by the Minister of Mines, Dr Koornhof, when he opened a new tool factory at Ladysmith in Natal today. The firm previously operated exclusively in Germiston.

Dealing with official help given to the company in decentralising its activities, Dr Koornhof quoted from a report showing that

- Black employees in Germiston moving to Ladysmith were each given a letter guaranteeing they could return within two years if they became unhappy in at Ladysmith;

- Two Administration Board officials accompanied a delegation of Black employees on a fact-finding visit to Ezakheni near the factory site some months before the move,

- Fifty brick-built houses at Ezakheni were reserved by the Department of Bantu Administration for re-located employees;

- The kwaZulu leader Chief Buthelezi, cleared the way for the few non-Zulu Black employees moving to the factory to be permitted to live in kwaZulu.

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~~(4) 206~~

Domestic is 'legal' but must leave

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① 281
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STAR 22/9/75

Despite the recent assurances of two Deputy Ministers that any mistakes made over the repatriation of illegal foreign Blacks would be put right, they must still leave the country.

This was confirmed today by the acting Johannesburg Commissioner of Bantu Affairs, Mr A H J Els.

Deputy Ministers of Bantu Affairs, Mr Punt Janson and Mr W A Cruywagen, gave their assurances earlier this month following The Star's disclosure that at least 1000 illegal foreign Blacks who had come forward to "legalise their position" at the urging of Mr Janson, were to be repatriated.

Numbers of employers of those to be repatriated said they felt "double-crossed" and that Mr Janson's January statement had been "a hoax."

However Mr Janson denied his statement was a hoax. He said he "honestly and sincerely meant every word" of it.

The new Deputy Minister in charge of foreign Bantu, Mr Cruywagen (who replaced Mr Janson) said he had never dealt with the illegal Rhodesian Blacks question and had never been approached about the matter.

INSTRUCTED

Mrs G W Braithwaite of Northcliff, Johannesburg, whose servant complied with the "legalisation conditions" yet who has been told to leave the country before October 5, today approached Acting Johannesburg Commissioner, Mr Els, to inquire if any change had been made in the department's repatriation order since the two Deputy Ministers' assurances.

Mrs Braithwaite said Mr Els told her that there had been no change.

"In fact Mr Els said that Mr Cruywagen had phoned Mr du Randt (the

Johannesburg Commissioner) the day after The Star story and told him to stick to his guns, and 'get them all out,'" Mrs Braithwaite said.

"Mr Els said that he had been instructed by Mr Cruywagen's office not to use any discretion any more — they all had to

Use of Coloured labour urged

STAR 3/9/75
The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr. Raubenheimer, gave a hint last night that stricter regulations may be applied in the Western Cape to force employers to use Coloured instead of Black labour.

Many people, including Nationalists, claimed Coloured workers were no good," he said; "I say that approach must be pushed into the background. Stricter regulations should be made. People must stop themselves to help us in this whole process," Mr. Raubenheimer added.

People were still asking for more concessions for Black labour, on the excuse that Coloured labour was bad, he said. But the time had come for Coloured labourers to be better trained, and better paid once he was trained.

SYSTEM "EVIL"

Mr. Raubenheimer said the migratory labour system was regarded as evil and should be removed. He appealed to farmers to train Coloureds and not to allow Blacks in the Western Cape.

Dealing earlier with bottlenecks in the resettlement of Blacks in the homelands, Mr. Raubenheimer said the department's great problem was to get funds.

Black spots were being removed first because conditions were not controllable there. Blacks would be resettled in towns where hospitals, schools, business and other facilities would be provided.

AN IMPACT

Sada and Imbasa, which had made an impact on the world because it was said people were forced to go there, now had more people than had been provided for. There was a tremendous shortage of housing and the department was not getting enough money to catch up with the backlog.

People claimed that Blacks did not want to go to the homelands, but Mr. Raubenheimer said he could give the assurance that if houses were provided (even without other facilities) Blacks would trek there in their hundreds of thousands.

① 200 ② 201 ③ 209

Janson hint of rethink on migrants

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26/9/75
Cape Times Correspondent

DURBAN.—A hint that the Government may abolish or drastically revise the migratory labour system was given in Durban yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson.

"The liberals say it but even a liberal can sometimes be right. We can't allow more migratory labour in a country like South Africa," Mr Janson told about 200 delegates attending the National Party's Natal congress.

He was replying to a speaker who called on the Government to relax the restrictions which oblige farmers to employ only Africans from the nearest tribal homeland. Mr Janson emphasized that this could not be done.

However, the time had come in South Africa for the press, academics and people in general to face up to facts.

"There is no use denying the facts. We in South Africa have always faced up to our challenges for it is only when we do that we conquer. The migratory labour system is, at heart, not a good system," said Mr Janson.

CAPE TOWN

One had only to look at Cape Town where Blacks left behind "sometimes one, sometimes two" illegitimate children at the end of their contracts.

Eighteen thousand Blacks were caught each year for being in Cape Town illegally — "and we only catch 10 percent. The official Black population is 110,000 and there are about 90,000 there illegally. We can't throw them out, let's face it. These people have families to support," he said.

In saying this, Mr Janson appealed to the mostly Afrikaans-speaking delegates as people who "also have bitter memories of oppression".

During his own childhood economic hardship had forced his parents to live apart.

"My father didn't find it difficult to be separated but he would have given anything to feed and educate his children.

"If you blame a Black man for wanting to do the

same for his children" he asked. "You won't stop it."

At the same time he warned of the almost insuperable difficulties on the part of Black workers wanting wives and children to join them in the White urban areas.

Cape Town, for example, would have a population of one million in need of housing if this were allowed.

"Can you imagine this city going up overnight, or even in three years or four?" Mr Janson asked.

Migrant labour system to stay — Janson

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③ 319
④ 205

The Argus Correspondent 26/9/75

DURBAN. — It was unfortunately impossible to do away with the migratory labour system, but the Government would do everything possible to eliminate the evils arising from it, Mr T. N. H. Janson, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, said in an interview here today.

He disclosed that a senior official of his department had recently completed a study of migratory labour which the department would examine.

Mr Janson went on 'It is clear that to do without migratory labour would be impossible.

'There are conflicting attitudes to this system — people say they are against it but at the same time call for more labour from Lesotho, for example.

FROM HOMELANDS

'The Government's view is that, if at all possible, migrant labour must be from the homelands and the workers should be able to stay with their families.

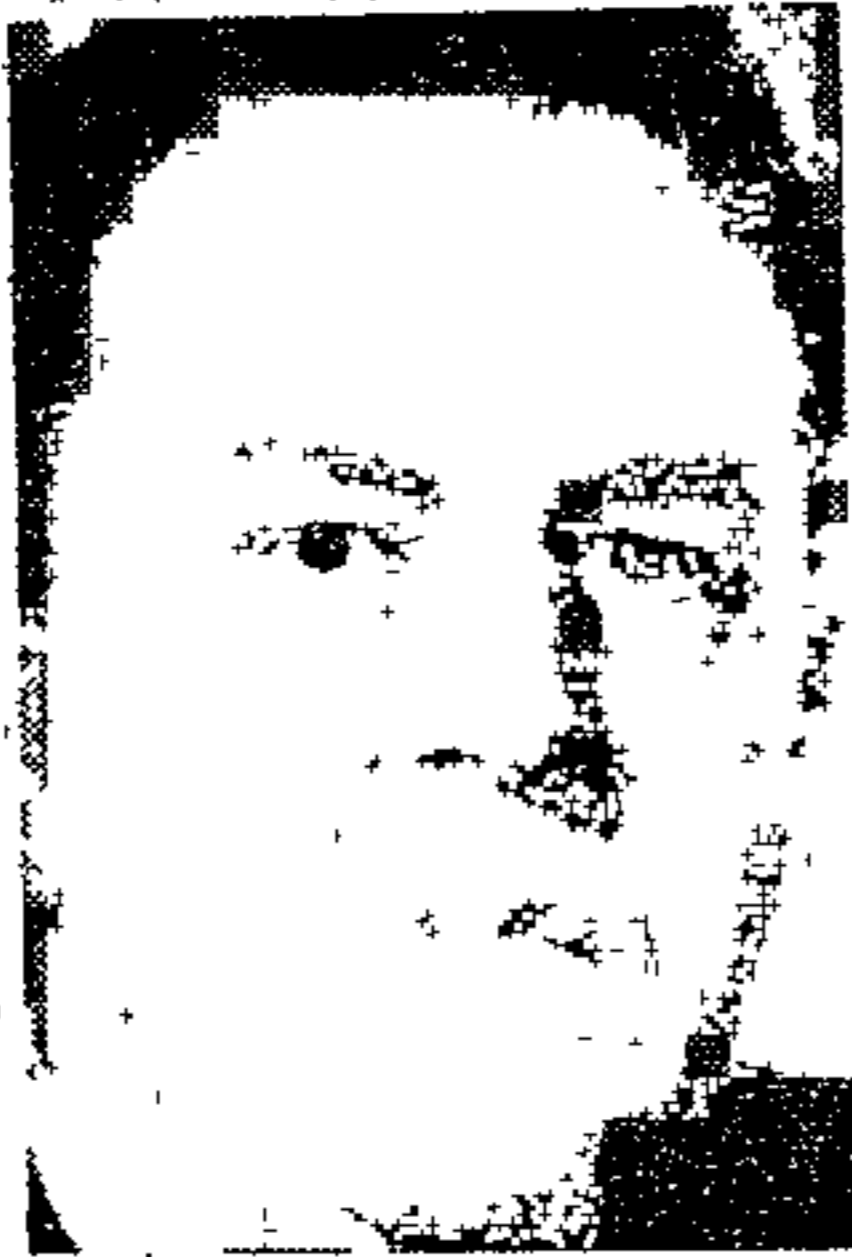
'This we are trying to achieve through decentralisation.

Mr Janson said the report would be studied for opportunities to do away with evils arising from the system — for example, improved transport between the homeland areas and the cities so that they could live with their families.

FACILITIES

The Government could also provide better leisure facilities for migrant labourers, such as sports fields and study opportunities, he said.

Mr Janson said the Government had no inten-



Mr T. N. H. Janson

tion of scrapping the controversial Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

He appealed to the public both on the farm and in the cities to co-operate and allow the boards to prove their value.

He warned that if people persisted in refusing to register their labour, they would be prosecuted.

CRITICISM

The Bantu Affairs Administration Boards came under heavy attack at the Natal congress of the National Party in Durban, particularly from farmer delegates.

Mr Janson said, however, that the Government

had co-operated fully with agricultural unions in establishing the boards and appointing staff.

He made no apologies for the fact that the chairman and vice chairman of the boards were political appointments. They were part of the machinery of National Party policy and could not be administered by people whose views differed from the policy.

Mr Janson said the Government was working on the computerisation of the boards, which would increase their efficiency and reduce some of the irritating paperwork employers and employees had to suffer.

BLACK LISTS

The Minister said boards would compile a black-list of African workers who broke their contracts or were loafers. Such workers would not be offered jobs again.

While the Government was fully committed to closing the wage gap, it was not going to dish out presents to people who wanted to loaf.

There was a wage differentiation that between a skilled, hardworking man and one who was not, and this gap would remain.

(News by R. Griffin, 85 Field Street, Durban)

Migratory labour

to be dropped?

Daily Disp. 26/9/57

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- ③ 4
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- ⑥ 206

DURBAN — A strong hint that the Government's migratory labour policy would be dropped or drastically revised was given yesterday at a Natal National Party congress by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr T. N. H. Janson.

"We cannot allow more migratory labour. The liberals are also right sometimes. Migratory labour is a bad thing," he said to an obviously stunned congress strongly attended by many farmers from northern and central Natal.

He bluntly told a delegate he could not use Shangaan and Xhosa labour or any other black labour from outside the province for the simple reason that it clashed with National Party policy.

It was, he said, Government policy to place labour near growth points and it was this labour that had to be used.

Mr Janson was replying to a motion calling on the Government to arrange labour contracts with the homeland governments which would be binding to both parties. A delegate complained that local people worked only when it suited them, despite pay of R60 to R80 a month plus food and housing.

The deputy minister said that in the interest of black workers they had to discipline themselves in their work.

He supported the narrowing of the wage gap "one hundred per cent" and did not want to be misunderstood on this score. But there was also a wage gap between white and white. "We do not pay for rotten white work."

"I am all for giving workers a living wage, but we are not going to dish out presents to those who want to loaf — who want to work now and then," he said.

He urged that there be consultation at a local level with responsible people who should see to it that contracts concluded between people were respected.

He also hoped that the Bantu Administration Councils would keep a list of the "loafers" so that they could see to it they did not go on seeking work elsewhere only to loaf again. It was after this that he made his brief statement on migratory labour.

Later Mr Janson said migratory labour at heart

was not a good system. One did not have to ask questions about it; one need only look at Cape Town where blacks who left at the end of their contracts left illegitimate children behind.

Each year 18 000 were caught in Cape Town for being there illegally. "I can only catch ten per cent," he said.

The official black population of Cape Town is 110 000 which means that almost 90 000 are there illegally. "We can't throw them out. Let's face it: these people have families to support."

Referring to his childhood he said that although his parents had been separated his father would have given anything to feed and educate his children.

"Will you blame a black man for wanting to do the same for his children?" he asked. — PC

16/8/75

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The BAD boards

MR BRAAM RAUBENHEIMER is quite right. The administration boards set up for Africans are not working effectively.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development is also correct in saying that the malfunctioning is due to lack of funds and because "people... do not want to be regulated or have their affairs arranged."

From this point on we part company with Mr Raubenheimer. For, to his way of thinking, the answer lies in still-greater regulation, ensuring a properly-controlled flow of African labour to cities, industries and farms. And retaining the pass system as a basis to it all.

The prospect of turning the screw even tighter is a horrifying one.

South Africa needs less regulation, not more. South Africa needs less, not more, use of the pass laws whereby over 500 000 African men and women are prosecuted each year.

Above all, South Africa needs less bureaucracy. It certainly does not need any addition to the vast and cumbersome bodies of officials which local experience has shown the administration boards to be, particularly not in view of the virtually untrammelled power exercised by the boards.

Millions

Take the West Rand Administration Board, which operates in and around Johannesburg, controlling the lives of several million Africans.

In recent months, this board has shown remarkably little responsiveness to the desperate housing shortage in Soweto. It has again failed for the third year running and despite repeated promises to ensure adequate heating in the Alexandra hostels. Its methods of expropriating land in Alexandra have been described as nothing less than a farce.

This board has been involved in a tragi-comic

THE National Institute for Personnel Research is to make a concerted onslaught on the migrant labour problem in South Africa. This will be the first scientific approach.

The main object is to eliminate the psychological problems of migrant workers and thereby boost productivity and job satisfaction.

The Institute hopes to find solutions to such vexed problems as:

● What are the psychological consequences of a life divided between two sets of

LABOUR *S.A. FINGAZETTE 10/10/75* (200)
Migrant problems attacked

LEON KOK

social and cultural norms?

● Can one successfully adapt to the complex demands of a technologically saturated work environment without sacrificing the beliefs and values held dear in traditional home life?

● Are migrant workers responsive to the same motivational incentives as non-migrants?

● And why are so many migrant workers dissatisfied with their jobs?

A spokesman for the Institute says that "central to the thinking is the assumption that migrant workers are torn between the conflicting expectations of the home community and their Western-orientated colleagues and employers in the work situa-

tion."

The project is being handled by a large team of psychologists, sociologists, industrial ethnologists and other social workers. A large proportion of these are Blacks.

The spokesman says that the Institute is seeking the maximum support and co-operation of large employers of migrant workers and it would appreciate if they could contact the project leader, Mr D Coldwell, at the Institute. The address is P O Box 10319, Johannesburg, 2000.

Trek to work that starts at 2 am

RDM: 17/10/75

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② 200
③ 319
④ 205

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By JOHN IMRIE

UVONGO. — A silent Assocom audience yesterday heard Mr B G. Koning, of Bloemfontein, Chamber of Commerce, say that 12 000 of his city's Africans had to get up at 2 am to travel 68 km to work from their Thabanchu homes.

A Pietersburg delegate told a similar story.

The congress adopted a string of resolutions calling for, among other things, better bus services for Africans, removal of tax discrimination against them and improved banking facilities in the townships.

The president of the National African Chambers of Commerce, Mr Sam Motsuenyane later spoke saying he welcomed this "rising concern for the problems and welfare of

Black people," but felt the resolutions would have been better had Assocom consulted the Black private sector first.

"We would like you to help us get into the mainstream of South Africa's economic life" he said.

Several delegates stressed that inadequate transport was one of the most explosive causes of Black worker frustration as well as the cause of lateness for work and absenteeism, all of which led to low productivity.

One resolution adopted asked the authorities to be more flexible in the issue of permits to private bus operators and in the allocation of bus routes.

The congress also called for elimination of taxes paid by Africans which were so low that they were uneconomic to collect, for consolidation of the three

different forms of tax payable by Africans and for introduction of rebates for dependants.

A resolution calling for the easing of restrictions on the number of branches which banks and building societies may establish in the townships was adopted unanimously, speakers pointing out the high crime rate in Black townships and the difficulty Africans had in keeping their money safe.

It was felt that the situation could be vastly improved if employers could pay wages directly to local banks.

Consolidation of the various levies payable by employers in respect of African workers into one annual payment, the simplification of registering Black labour and development of the homelands were also called for.

Janson nod for black housing

Daily DSP 20/10/75

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Government's growing recognition of the permanency of blacks in white areas was highlighted at the weekend with the announcement by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr T. N. H. Janson, that employers would be permitted to build and sell houses to their black employees in urban areas.

In an address to a National Party meeting here in which he also announced the Government's decision to shelve the massive Committees Drift resettlement project in the Eastern Cape, Mr Janson said that blacks, too, had a right to live with their families in properly constructed houses.

In a speech characterised by an emphasis on the need for changes in the country and balanced by repeated appeals for party unity as well as an invitation to more English-speaking people to join the National Party, Mr Janson spoke of carrying on with the job, "even if we have to do without many of the things we have enjoyed over the past number of years, thanks to National Party rule."

"More and more the black worker will be entering the field and we will have to consider his needs. We will have to train him so that he can be more productive for the betterment of the country as a whole.

"We have a duty to assist the black man so that he can assist his family and give opportunities to his children," Mr Janson said.

He said a greater sense of permanency would be given to the black people and they would be given the right to transfer their rights of tenancy to those who inherited their properties.

In an impassioned invitation to English-speaking people to join the party, Mr Janson said: "We've been fighting opposition from overseas and communists in our midst.

"May I appeal to those of the calibre of the 1820 Settlers — the English-speaking people — to come forward now while South Africa is besieged by the rest of the world and show solidarity as their ancestors did during the siege of Grahamstown, and to fight side by side with their Afrikaans compatriots."

Referring to a "growing tendency in the Transkei among some blacks — with prompting from outside — to view the coming independence of the homeland as a chance to tell whites that 'this is their country, now get out,'" the Deputy Minister said he wanted to warn those blacks that this should stop.

Turning to Left-wing groups in South Africa, Mr Janson spoke of young men who were fighting on the border with Angola — "even for the lives of some students with big mouths who could not give a damn."

After an interjection from the floor, "kap hulle" (chop them), Mr Janson warned Left-wing students that 180-day detention was not long enough for them. They should be locked away forever. — DDR.

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Rigid laws not answer - Sebe

Nov. 28/10/75

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — No police force, no rigid laws and no prisons in "White" South Africa will curb the flow of African people from the homelands to the country's major cities, says Mr Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister-elect of the Ciskei.

Nor will the "superficial" methods applied by authorities who believe they can stop the influx by being tough.

The only answer to the migration was a crash programme to create jobs and generate viable economies on the doorsteps of the Black homelands, he said.

"Failing that, you can build as many prisons as you like, but they will always be filled."

Mr Sebe is in Cape

Town with a party of almost 50 Ciskeian Legislative Assembly members, chiefs and senior councillors, who make up the entire governing structure of the homeland.

It is the first time a Black homeland leader has taken his full legislative body on a "get-to-know-you" tour of White urban areas.

The party toured industrial and housing projects in Port Elizabeth last week and are doing the same in Cape Town. They will return to King-Williamstown at the end of the week.

Mr Sebe and 10 members of the Assembly narrowly escaped serious injury last night when a lift they were in plunged down 13 storeys in a high-rise block of flats in Sea Point. Nobody was injured.

(200)

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~~(4) 123~~

~~(5) 101~~

Influx control migrants to be reconsidered

29/10/75 The Argus Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Government is re-examining two of the most controversial aspects of separate development — influx control and migrant labour — according to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha.

Opening the annual conference of the Institute of Administrators of Non-European Affairs here, Mr Botha said a 'penetrating look' was being taken at both the migrant labour system and at influx control.

'This is to determine whether the criteria and procedures of yesterday still hold good for today and how it is possible to get rid of the unnecessary measures that are irritating and frustrating for the worker, the employer and the authorities,' Mr Botha said.

NEW ERA

There was also a new era in sight for the Black shopkeeper in urban townships, he added.

'I have already given my approval for the new directives which will cover housing and trade and my department will make these details known shortly,' Mr Botha said.

'But there are a number of necessary alterations to be made to the regulations, which must first be worked out.'

Mr Botha also gave indications of a possible new approach to other aspects of Black administration.

'Within the department (of Bantu Administration) cardinal facets of our administration are being reviewed anew, and the front we are moving on is wider than many people realise,' he said.

At the same time Mr Botha made it clear that

influx control would not be summarily dropped.

'MISERY'

'Who would then take responsibility for the misery that will follow when the maximum number of people will compete for the minimum services and work opportunities in the area in which they find themselves?' he asked.

Mr Botha said note had to be made of the Government's decentralisation policy and the development of the homelands to political independence.

'This means our dealings in the White areas must be so that they contribute to and do not work against our purposes for the development of the homelands,' he said.

Qualified welcome for 'deal'

Library - 30/10/75

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African Affairs Correspondent

CHIEF Owen Sitole, KwaZulu's Councillor for Agriculture, yesterday welcomed the "new deal" offered by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha, but said it was only a "small step in the direction of detente."

Commenting on a speech by Mr. Botha in Bloemfontein in which he said the Government was re-examining influx control and migrant labour, Chief Sitole said the promises were not far-reaching enough.

SCRAPPED

However, he felt, "this kind of talk will go a long way towards smoothing race relations"

Africans would prefer to see influx control scrapped entirely — which Mr. Botha emphasised would not happen — because of the hardship and suffering it caused the African community.

"If what he has said, however, is not the end and continues as he hints it will, we will welcome it."

Getting worse

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FM 19/9/75

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Migrant labour is on the increase. Something must be done to reduce its extent and its social costs

Mr Vorster flies to the Victoria Falls to meet Dr Kaunda. A Minister from the Ivory Coast visits South Africa. But neither event offers much hope of ameliorating one of the worst evils on the sub-continent migratory labour. For more and more Black people in Southern Africa are becoming migrant workers.

Despite widespread condemnation, the migratory labour system has become so deeply woven into SA's economic fabric that any government trying to unravel it faces an almost impossibly difficult task.

In a paper read to the conference of the Economic Society of SA in Johannesburg this week Mrs Jill Nattrass, of Natal University's Department of Economics does some pioneering research. She estimates that the number of "temporary migrants" in SA is probably about 1,75m — though it may be as high as 2m.

Temporary migrants (as opposed to

permanent migrants, who leave one area once and for all and settle in another) leave the rural areas for limited work-periods in urban areas, after which they return home. "Separate development," says Nattrass, has finally "entrenched" the system "as a way of life in SA." She estimates that the average working life in the modern sector of a migrant labourer is 19 years. The migrant is not allowed to take his or her family to the place of work.

Nattrass bases her estimates on the 1970 population census, using masculinity ratios and ratios of women to children in various age categories. Of the total, 1 490 000 are men and 260 000 women (see box).

Applying the same method of calculation to earlier census figures, Nattrass finds "the situation has grown steadily worse as SA has developed. Continuing



Jill Nattrass "the situation grows steadily worse"

Financial Mail September 19 1975

development has meant a continued growth in the size of the stream of temporary migrants." In the 34 years between the censuses of 1936 and 1970, the number of migrants grew at an average compound rate of 3,1% a year. In 1946-70, they grew slightly faster than the number of economically active Africans.

The result in 1970, one in three African workers in SA was a migrant, and male migrants constituted a hefty 59% of the economically active African men in the so-called White areas.

Nattrass guesstimates that 80% of the migrants from the Bantustans "migrate and seek work through the normal institutional channels set up by the government" — ie labour bureaux — while the remainder are probably illegal. Government has steadily tightened influx control since 1948, making it more difficult to migrate through legal channels "So the incentive to migrate illegally has increased."

Migrants from the Transkei seem to get a worse deal than those from other parts of SA. Again using official figures, Nattrass concludes that 70% of migrant workers from the Transkei are employed in the low-wage sector (agriculture, mining, and services — mainly domestic), whereas migrants from other areas (including the Ciskei) are split roughly half-half between the relatively high-wage sector (manufacturing, commerce, and the public sector) and low-wage jobs. Foreign workers, of course, are largely employed in low-wage jobs (see box).

There is little doubt, as Nattrass points out, that the modern sector has "benefitted substantially from the perpetuation of the system." For one thing, it has not had to divert resources from directly productive investment to housing migrants and their families in the "White" areas. For another, "it can be argued", says Nattrass, "that the system has held Black wages at a lower level than would otherwise have been the case."

Employers have been able to pay migrants less because their families stayed behind in the reserves, while being "footloose" has undermined their bargaining strength.

Great as the benefits to the White-owned economy may be, from the perspective of the Bantustans the story is very different. For every five men working in the rural areas in the Bantustans, there are six away from home working as migrants.

There can be little doubt that the migrant labour system is draining the Bantustans of their best manpower. Expenditure by Bantustans on education benefits the economy in the "White" areas far more than it does themselves. Again using official statistics, Nattrass concludes that of every 14 African chil-

Bantustan rural areas	
Men	1 030 000
Women	147 000
Other rural areas	
Men	67 000
Women	113 000
Foreign migrants	
Men	393 000
Total	1 750 000

dren completing primary school plus two additional years of education, half are at school in the "White" areas and half in the Bantustans.

Of the latter seven, one continues his education, three look for jobs in the Bantustans, and three migrate to the "White" areas. At the educational level of primary school plus four years, the rate of migration from the Bantustans reaches 90%.

Nattrass points out that migration "of such levels must drastically reduce the social rate of return on investment in education to the Homelands. If the system of migratory labour is to be maintained — and with the present magnitudes there is clearly no alternative — education in the Homelands should be financed directly by the central government as the social rate of return on investment in education to the Homelands themselves is likely to be so low that any cost-benefit analysis undertaken to rank projects will prefer almost any other project to investment in education."

Elaborating on her paper and pointing to the effects of migrant labour on the Bantustan economies, Nattrass told the *FM*: "I get incensed when people talk of developing the Homelands but ignore migratory labour."

"Of KwaZulu men, for example, 28% are employed in subsistence agriculture, 21% have non-agricultural jobs there or commute daily to jobs in nearby "White" areas; while 51% are migrants. Between 1960 and 1970, the rate of migration for KwaZulu was compounding at a rate of 8,2% a year.

"So KwaZulu's survival depends on the maintenance of the system — for the moment at any rate."

In 1970, she points out, migrants from

Sector	Foreign Africans	All South African Africans
		%
Agriculture	8	13
Mining	80	9
Manufacturing	3	20
Construction	2	10
Trade & finance	1	8
Transport	—	1
Services	3	26
Public sector	3	13
	100	100
Low-wage sector	91	48
High-wage sector	9	52

KwaZulu earned an estimated R139m, of which they sent about 19% (or R27m) home. This represents a huge slice of KwaZulu's income for every R1 generated in the subsistence sector, migrants sent home 93c.

Between 1960 and 1970 average output per workers in KwaZulu's subsistence sector declined from R56 to R51. It was only the increasing remittances from migrants (up from R42 to R84 per migrant) that helped compensate for this decline resulting in an overall improvement in average per capita money income.

The upshot is that KwaZulu is becoming more and more dependent on the remittances of migrants. Nattrass estimates that the annual income of a family which has some land and is able to generate income from it and which also receives remittances from one migrant, is between R186 to R230. Of course, if the family has no land (which appears to be increasingly the case) its income would be even lower.

It has been estimated that migrants spend around 80% of their earnings in the "White" areas. This money is lost to the Bantustans in more ways than one: in the first place, their families see very little of it; in the second, this 80% is equivalent to a leakage of twice the size of KwaZulu's GDP.

If these migrants could be employed equally productively in KwaZulu itself, the expenditure of their earnings at home could generate an additional 120 000 jobs in KwaZulu. This implies, says Nattrass, a re-location of jobs from the modern sector to the Bantustan.

Nattrass' painstaking research makes depressing reading — especially her conclusion that it will be very difficult indeed to end the system. She ends her paper with suggestions for a three-pronged attack aimed at least at reducing its extent and the human misery it causes:

- Provision of housing for migrants and their families at their places of work. This necessitates a basic change in government policy. Employers could be encouraged (eg through tax incentives) to stabilise their work-forces and to assist with housing.

- Stepping up the pace of decentralisation, especially in the border areas
- The creation of alternative job opportunities in the Bantustans themselves, both in agriculture and industry.

To assist this, the Bantustan governments could, for example, centralise the supply of migrant labour under their own control and then use the resulting greater bargaining power to raise wages and thus transfer more resources to the Bantustans. They could impose a tax either on migrants or on their employers and use the money as a payroll subsidy to encourage labour-intensive technology in the Bantustans.

CHURCH ATTACK

ON MIGRANT

LABOUR SYSTEM

THE system of migratory labour in South Africa, with its disruption of family life, was condemned as irreconcilable with the Gospel, by the four-yearly general synod of the Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika at Worcester yesterday.

Initially there was some dispute between White and Black delegates on the wording of the motion, with some Whites saying that migrant labour could not be described as irreconcilable with the word of God.

Black delegates who spoke on the motion, all insisted that it should be passed as it stood.

The Rev Sam Buti, senate scribe and son of the Moderator, the Rev Ernest Buti, said "You are treated in your own country as a migrant labourer, and that we can-

not reconcile with the Scriptures.

The Actuary and former Moderator, the Rev N. W. Basson, spoke in favour of the motion and said it was clear it referred to the disruption of family life, which was where the problem lay in the system.

The motion, adopted without dissent, read: "Synod acknowledges the necessity for every man to work, according to the Word of God. According to the same Word of God, the synod declares that the system of migratory labour, with the resulting disruption of family life, is irreconcilable with the Gospel."

The synod decided to remove the word 'Bantu' from its agenda wherever it appeared and replace it with the words 'Black man'.

WYKREKARBEID IS NIE ENIG

Swart sinode se dit pront-uit

Rapport 8/6/75.

Van RYKIE VAN REENEN WORCESTER. SONDER 'n enkele Skrifverwysing, sonder 'n woord van teologiese bespreking, het die Sinode van die NG Kerk in Afrika vandeeweek besluit dat die stelwerk van trekbaarheid met die gevolglike gesinsontwrigting onversoenbaar is met die Evangelie.

gelle nie Dit lyk of ons dit so kan aanvaar. Dan is ons almal bymekaar, het hy gesê en daar was geen teenstem nie.

Daarmee het die NG Kerk in Afrika in die sterkste taal wat hy ken — is daar 'n sterker woord, dan moet ons dit gebruik, het die Modertor gesê — beginselstandpunt teen trekbaarheid ingeneem.

Ds. W. G. van Eeden van Lindley het gesê alle vorme van trekbaarheid is tog nie onversoenbaar met die Evangelie nie Was Paulus nie die grootste trekkeerder van almal nie, en wie het meer vir die Evangelie gedoen as hy?

Vir die eerste keer, het ds. Willie Cillé gesê, kry die Sinode nou kans om 'n beginselstandpunt oor trekbaarheid uit te spreek. Dit raak baie mense diep en die Kerk moet besluit of hy hom net wil uitspreek teen sekere verkeerde aspekte of teen iets wat in wese verkeerd is.

Vryheid

Ds. C. R. Kok van die streeksinode Oranje-Vrystaat het eerste probeer wat gooi teen die aanbeveling van sy Kerk se kommissie. Dit raak by huisbediendes wat inwoon in die jong manne wat in die myne werk.

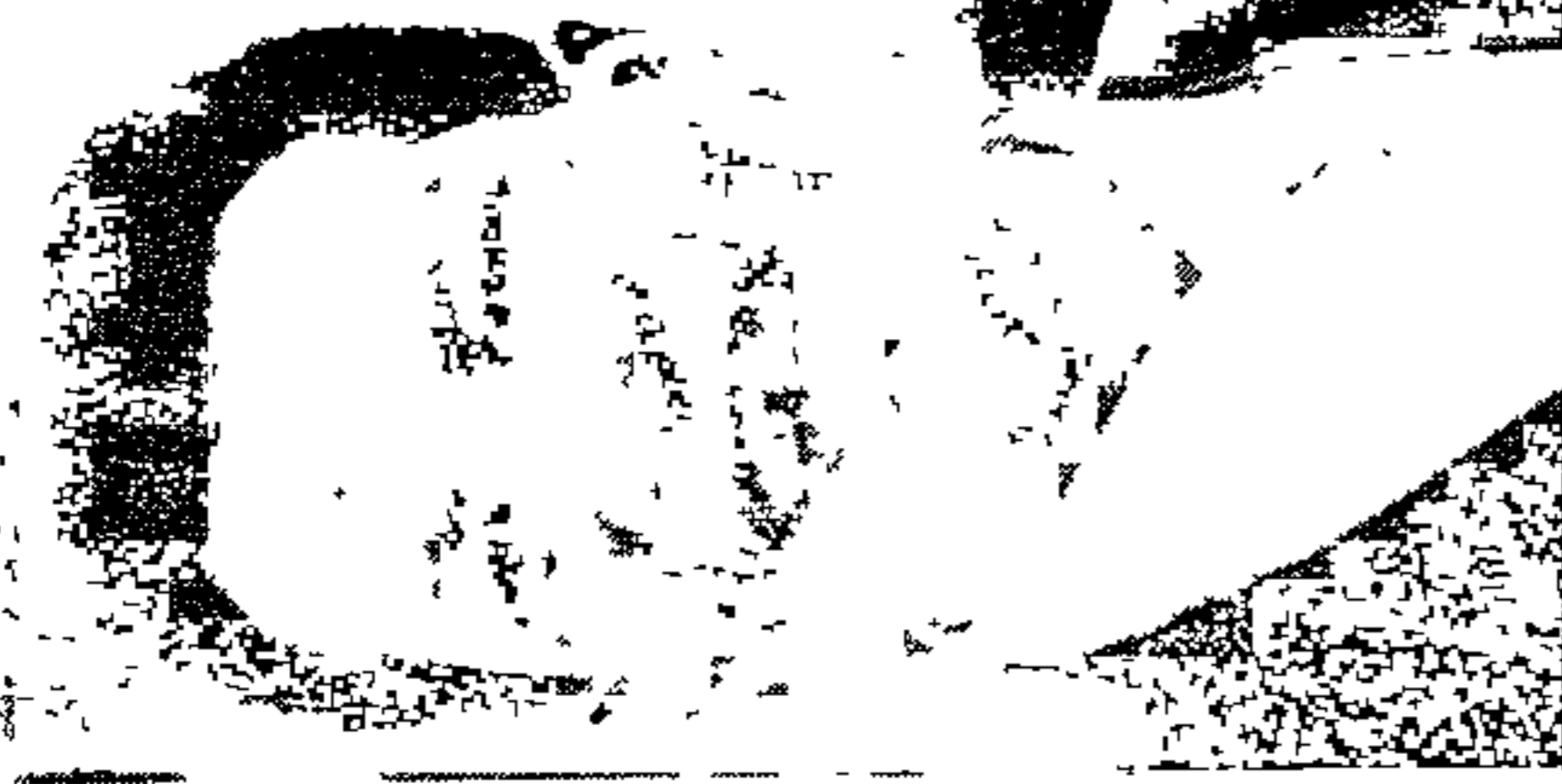
Die Sinode wou net nie weet van ds. Van Eeden se herformulering wat liever net met leedwese kennis neem van gesinsontwrigting wat deur trekbaarheid ontstaan nie Ds. L. W. Mazamisa: Laat ons nie die stelsel verwatert nie. Laat ons die bewoordinge los soos dit is.

Prof. Attie van Niekerk, hoof van die NG teologiese departement aan Turfloop. Die formulering se te veel en dit se te min. Is dit onversoenbaar met die Evangelie dat 'n man van Malawi hier kom werk soek? Aan die ander kant, die formulering se nie presies wat ons nie goedkeur nie.

Paulus

Dis maklik om aan 'n beseerde se broer te se hou maar uit, terwyl jy nie beseer is nie, was die argument daar.

Dit was ds. Nico Basson, Actuaris en vorige Modertor, wat 'die verlossende woorde gevind het. „Soos dit daar staan — trekkeerder met die gevolglike gesinsontwrigting — is die stelsel onderdaan nie versoenbaar met die Evan-



DS. SAM BUTI

Ds. Sam Buti. Vir hierdie kerk gaan dit om die mees hief in 'n land Ek glo nie ons praat namens die mees van oorsee nie.

Ds. E. T. S. Buti. Manusele vroeër studente predikant, by Turfloop en nou tydelik werk saam by die Christelike Instuut. In sekere mate kan ons dit beperk tot die RSA maar ons kan in 'n teologiese uitspraak nie se iets hier nie versoenbaar met die Evangelie, maar elders wel.

Maar die vergadering was in geen stemming vir enigiets wat ook maar gebruik het

na 'n kompromis of toeewin me.

Van Lebowa was nog 'n swart met 'n drif gepoleitise wat met 'n so gestyng en gedat dit moeilik was om al die wendinge van sy argum te volg, dat die Sinode dit te boek moet stel dat hy verkant teen trekkeerder is. Wat aanvaar is, is 'n nuanseerde uitspraak wat stellig teologiese en inderwektrouwe sal laat ry maar dis 'n boodskap gebring met 'n hartstog wat Suid-Afrika net tot sy ongeluk kan misken, reken waarnemers by die NGKA se Sinode.

Prof. Campher. Die eintlike sonde is die ontwrigting van die gesinslewe wat trekkeerder bied in die hand werk.

Ds. Eben Louw. As my seun van Durban in Pretoria gaan werk, is hy nie ook maar 'n trekkeerder nie?

Ds. Jan Hofmeyr het ook 'n netjese formulering probeer vind wat die vinger meer spesifiek op gesinsontwrigting lê, maar dit raak meer as gesinsontwrigting. Dit raak ook die vryheid van die persoon.

Ds. Sam Buti. Ons swart Suid-Afrikaansers, ons word trekkeerders genoem in ons eie land!

Arabië

Prof. Attie van Niekerk: Voeg dus in „die stelsel van trekkeerder in die RSA“, anders spreek ons ons daarteen uit dat Arabiere by in Holland gaan werk.

WITJALUKAANSSE INSTITUUT VIR RASSEVERHOUDINGS
POSBUS 97 JOHANNESBURG

200

THE BLACK WORKER OF SOUTH AFRICA

G.M.E. LEISTNER
W.J. BREYTENBACH



PRETORIA
1975

AGENCY FOR URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL MISSION

P.O. Box 65,
HORIZON
1725
Transvaal.

TEL: 763.1270
Cable: Goldfolk.

PROPOSED: JOINT ACTION FOR INDUSTRIAL MISSION TO MIGRANT WORKERS.

INTRODUCTION:

Migratory labour, however objectionable, will continue for the foreseeable future because of the prevailing economic, social and political factors in Southern Africa.

As Churches we have rightly condemned and must continue to speak out against the migratory labour system and all the accompanying social evils.

However, as Churches we must also continue to reduce the negative consequences and promote all positive opportunities for alleviating the present suffering of migrants and their families.

Recently industrialists have begun to propose changes, and signs of industrial unrest may also indicate similar demands from the side of migrant workers.

These new developments call for a reassessment of the present ministry provided by the different churches to migrants.

Joint Action for Industrial Mission can offer a positive and comprehensive contribution to the ministry of the Churches to migrants.

To engage with Industry, the Churches need to act together in order to establish a platform for a joint approach and a continued ministry. Without taking this initial action, the perspective of ministering to migrants from the side of their industrial life will not prove feasible.

URBAN INDUSTRIAL MISSION:

At present the main example of Joint Action for Industrial Mission has been evolved over the last ten years by the Interdenominational Committee for the Witwatersrand Industrial Mission (ICWIM). The Committee has a constitution which provides for official representation of participating churches like the Dutch Reformed Churches, The Roman Catholic, The Anglican, Methodist, Lutherans and other denominations. This committee forms a platform from which joint approaches to Industry can be planned and implemented.

The Agency for Urban and Industrial Mission has been developed by the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre, and provides activities of service to the Churches, groups and individuals which would facilitate their ministry to people in Industry and Urban society.

One of the main discoveries made so far is that certain categories of people require an additional range of ministry to those presently provided by the Churches because of their peculiar difficulties and situations.

2/....

The migrant worker in Southern Africa is the most unique among these different categories of people because his entire life pattern is determined by his work situation.

He is drawn from a rural background into the industries of mining, heavy industry, and the manual levels of work. He is housed under contract to a specific employer in hostels and compounds for a definite period of time during which he is separated from his home and family. No matter how long he works on this contract basis he generally never qualifies to live in the city or bring his family with him to stay permanently.

In general it appears that the Churches provide either worship services, literature distribution or a limited visitation ministry. Most churches find that they lose contact with the migrant and that their families are sadly neglected in the rural areas.

In addition the ministers find that they have only limited access to compounds or hostels, and that employers exercise control over the people even during their "free time" in these residences.

To bridge these gaps, Industrial Mission strives to promote contact between the Churches and Industries at all levels of employment.

Joint Action would propose that a number of interested parties need to come together in order to minister more effectively than at present to Migrant workers.

The Churches would need to establish some process for approaching Industry so as to be able to operate within the work and residential context of the migrant worker. There is also a need to strengthen the link between the rural and the urban industrial situation and congregations so as to narrow the "neglect gap" between the migrant and his home and family.

Joint Action for Industrial Mission to Migrant workers would offer a platform from which to provide this essential employer-employee contact with the churches; and rural-urban contact between migrants their families and local congregations.

PROPOSALS:

A great deal of information about the work and social ~~xxxxxx~~ conditions of migrants has been provided by the detailed research of people like Francis Wilson.

There is, however, not enough information to evaluate the contribution of the Churches as a whole and determine how effective their ministry to migrant workers is. There is not enough information available about the different relationships which exist between the rural "home" congregations and the urban "receiving" congregations, and the causes for the breakdown in the migrant workers' relationship to these.

Finally, we can say that there is very little information available about how migrants and their families view their own situation, their working conditions and their concept of christianity and the Church.

3/....

SURVEY:

In order to assemble this essential information an initial survey to gather as much detail as possible from ministers, migrants and their families about the facts of the present situation is imperative. When a broad picture of the nature of the present situation as far as the ministry of the Churches to migrants emerges, then a basis for further joint action and planning will have been established.

PRELIMINARY CONSULTATION:

In order to provide for this first short-term step of collecting information and assessing the present position, a preliminary consultation with church leaders is essential.

This preliminary consultation could provide a Joint Action to sponsor the initial survey, and provide the opportunity to discuss other aspects of the Churches' Ministry to Migrant workers and their families.

SUMMARY:

1. Migrant workers are caught up in a pattern of life which requires re-assessment of the present types of ministry offered to them and their families by the Churches.
2. The overwhelming significance of work in determining these patterns of life points to the significant contribution which Industrial Mission can provide.
3. Joint Action is essential for approaching ministry to migrants and their families from the side of the work situation.

48/...

RECOMMENDATION:

That the leaders of the Churches based and operating in Lesotho and the OFS Goldfields come together in a preliminary consultation to consider the possibilities of Joint Action for Industrial Mission to Migrants.

That the first step towards this be to sponsor together a Joint Action which would survey the present position as a basis for considering further possibilities of collaboration in the future.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT PREPARED BY:

DALE ST JOHN WHITE AND THEO DERKX after sounding out the following persons.

PROGRESS TO DATE:

The following persons have been sounded out and are well disposed and even enthusiastic:

The Bishop of Bloemfontein (Church of the Province of SA)
The Bishop of Lesotho (Church of the Province of SA)
The suffragan Bishop of Lesotho (Church of the Province of SA)
The Chairman of the Evangelical Lesotho Church (LEC)
The Archbishop of Lesotho (Roman Catholic)
The Bishop of Kroonstad (Roman Catholic)
The Chairman of Paris Mission in Transvaal (LEC)
An Executive of the Anglo American Corporation.
The Executive Committee of the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre
The Chairman of the Lesotho Council of Churches.

Also contacted are a number of interested individuals involved in Church and Mine Compound work.

N.B. THE CONTENTS OF THIS DOCUMENT MUST NOT BE REGARDED AS THE OFFICIAL VIEWPOINT OF ANY OF THE CHURCHES OR ORGANISATIONS MENTIONED.

The unique situation of Blacks in South Africa has made market research into their patterns of movement and behaviour most complex. Their world of movement does not merely lead to a different pattern from that of Whites but to a fragmentation and variability among Blacks themselves.

This is one of the main points to emerge from preliminary results of a scientific market research survey measuring certain mobility factors in outdoor advertising.

It is "a most fascinating situation, technically" to Mr. Brian Copland, a market research consultant from England, under whose direction the research, which began nearly 18 months ago, is being conducted.

He is the inventor of the Copland Poster Model, a weather model which relates traffic to movement pattern and measures how frequently people will see an outdoor advertising campaign.

Third visit
"Tell me the population in an area and I will tell you what its movement will be, and how to place advertising," said Mr. Copland, who is on his third visit to assess and analyse the findings of the survey using certain operational techniques which he has developed.

"If you want to reach 80 percent of the adult population in an area for an advertising campaign, then this research will tell you how many posters to display for in bus shelters

"With Whites you can do this, but it is more difficult to handle the Black market," he said.

The research does not deal with the kind of message that should be put across to the different strata of the population. It is based on the opportunity to see

What is said on board

MERVYN HARRIS finds in an interview with a market-research expert that the Black market in South Africa is difficult to assess owing to complex patterns of movement and behaviour.

Movement of Blacks sets a puzzle

Mr Brian Copland analysing a fascinating technical problem.

is impossible to conclude that the adopted are be reflected in behaviour and of the people.

"It strikes me of the lack of the Black market stem from the p and influx control

"Surveys of th have been carried other parts of Bl ca but do not s same variability a South African Bla do my: mall models apply as r Blacks here as th Whites.

Complicated

"The world movement of the complicated by w is permitted to work. These geo limits may well be of the variability I

"The non-exist shopping facility Soweto, for insta unnatural and pattern of moven people.

"When you get tion as in South which is unique, a market research nature more diffic situation lends its tificiality which natural growth an lopment.

"In other coun are looking at C ties which grow n with people movir they want to and a dance with supply mand

Consequences

"The situation does not merely le different pattern Whites but to a i tation and hetero among Blacks.

"It is a most fast problem technically am optimistic abo outcome. I am co we will discover t derlying pattern these variables" Copland.

An example variability was G some places train used greatly and i places buses. These are being measure their effects analyse.

Mr Copland belie results of the i will enable people the consequences a as the unintended quences of the situa

and posters is for the advertising whiz kids to decide, on the knowledge they have of the psychology of the market," said Mr Copland.

The research so far has been into the Black and White markets and the extent to which they move about the areas they are encouraged to move in.

The traffic factor varies

according to the size of a town and its population, and that variation is similar for South African Whites as for people in Europe or America.

The situation of the Black market is, however, different. "What strikes me when looking at the initial results, is the homogeneity of the Whites and the heterogeneity of the Blacks.

"When you look at the White market it behaves and moves as the White market in Europe or America. The Black patterns of movement are not as regular or easily predictable as those of the White or Black markets in other parts of Africa.

"The irregularities in the Black market would seem to be a product of existing arrangements It

The crowded road to the death cell

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

South Africa has the highest rate of executions in the world and the biggest daily prison population of any Western country. Under South African law a judge has no discretion to spare an accused's life if he does not find extenuating circumstances. Most

death sentences arise from murders but armed robbery, rape and housebreaking with aggravating circumstances are also among capital offences. Moves have been initiated to try to reduce the size of the prison population, mostly there for pass offences.

SEVENTY-SEVEN prisoners are waiting on 'Death Row' in Pretoria's Central Prison to be executed. Two of them are White, 20 are Coloureds of mixed race descent and 55 are Africans. We have been reminded of this grim gallows scene by the passing of the death sentence on Marlene Lehnberg who is one of the two Whites on 'Death Row'.

university in 1955 to study communism for two years; this will presumably be a training which could be of use in furthering the aims of communism and which will therefore be punishable as a capital offence unless the student can prove beyond a reasonable doubt that this was not his purpose.

cases they had murdered, Non-Whites.

Most death sentences arise, therefore from murders committed by Blacks on Blacks. The 20 people who were sentenced to death for offences other than murder were with one exception all Blacks. Their crimes were murder and robbery, robbery with aggravating circumstances, rape and housebreaking with aggravating circumstances.

been in prison at the time of the alleged offence.

The judge, immediately ordered the African's counsel to appeal against the conviction and sentence, and the African's claim was found to be true, and he was acquitted. With so many Africans facing capital charges it is hardly surprising that their defences are not always thoroughly prepared.

South Africa not only has the highest judicial killing rate in the world, it also has the biggest prison population of any Western country. Most of the prisoners are Africans who have contravened "technical" laws.

Highest

South Africa has the highest rate of judicial killing in the world. At any given moment 'Death Row' has its complement of prisoners awaiting execution.

Now in the wake of the Lehnberg sentence have come renewed demands by abolitionists for the death penalty to be scrapped. The abolitionists are still a small section of the population but the Lehnberg case has given their cause more impetus than any other murder trial in recent history.

Under South African law if a judge does not find extenuating circumstances, he has no discretion to spare the accused's life.

This is one way in which the State demonstrates its attitude to the death penalty. From the moment the judge in the Lehnberg trial declared that he found no extenuating circumstances he was obliged to impose the death sentence.

The General Council of the Bar has asked for this provision to be removed from the law, and for judges to be given discretion in imposing death sentences, even if no extenuating circumstances are present. But the Government has not responded to the request.

Support

Another way in which the Government has shown its support for the death penalty is the steps it has taken over the years to increase the number of capital crimes. Before the present Government came to power in 1948,

South Africa reached a peak of judicial killings in 1968 with 118 executions, but there has been a decrease since then. Between June, 1969, and June, 1970, there were 84 executions, and 80 in the following year.

Robbery

In 1972, 1973 and 1974 our courts sentenced 241 people to death—165 Africans, 66 Coloureds of mixed race descent, three Asians and seven Whites. Of the 241 condemned people (only one was a woman), 91 Africans were executed, 32 Coloureds, four Whites and two Asians—a total of 129 executions in three years. The principal offence was murder. Other offences were rape and robbery with murder.

Whites

Of 130 people who were under sentence of death between June, 1972, and December, 1973, only two were Whites. Of these 110 were found guilty of murder, and of the 110 only one was a White man—he was found guilty of murdering another White man. The remaining 109 were Blacks in 29 cases they had murdered Whites, and in the remaining 80

Rape

No White person has ever been executed for raping a Black woman, but in 1955 the Minister of Justice said that during his term of office "not a single Black who has been sentenced to death for raping a White woman has escaped the death penalty".

In a survey, practising advocates were asked from their experience whether they thought that Blacks took a greater chance of being sentenced to death than Whites. Of those who responded to the survey, 49 per cent replied "yes".

Judges

The proponents of the abolition of the death penalty in South Africa are few, but they include men of standing in the community. Recently, two retired judges spoke out against the death penalty. One said it would have to fall away sooner or later. The other related how, after he sentenced an African to death, the African turned round as he was being led out of the court and protested that he had

Example

In 1973, for example, 364 000 sentenced and 268 487 unsentenced prisoners were admitted to custody in a total population of four million Whites and 21 million Blacks. On average 95 015 people were in prison every day, most of them Blacks. This is the equivalent of 413 for every 100 000 of population, compared with 25 per 100 000 in the Netherlands, 61 in Sweden, 70 in France and 72 in Britain.

Steps

In the past year or two, the South African Government has initiated steps to try to reduce the size of the prison population. The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, recently agreed to the appointment of a committee, consisting of Black homeland leaders and Government officials, to try to humanise the operation of influx control.

Mopeli wants a better deal for urban Africans

RDM 10/4/75

By PATRICK LAURENCE
URBAN Africans should be given the same deal as Coloureds in view of the Government's reluctance to enlarge the homelands, the new strongman of the Basotho, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, said yesterday.

Mr Mopeli's Dikwantweta Party practically swept the board in the Basotho Qwa-Qwa elections, winning 19 of the 20 elected seats in the homeland's Legislative Assembly.

With the backing of his cousin, Chieftainess Mampou Mopeli, Mr Mopeli is almost

certain to gain sufficient support among the 40 nominated representatives to topple the present Chief Minister, Chief Wessels Motš, when the Legislative Assembly meets next month.

If the Government was not prepared to enlarge the homelands above the 13 per cent set aside by the 1936 Land Act, it should do the "honest" thing and extend the same deal to urban Africans as it offered the Coloured people, Mr Mopeli said.

Such a deal should include an enlarged Urban African Council along the lines of

the Coloured Representative Council, with its own budget and powers over community matters like education, housing and social welfare.

It should extend the same offer of representation on national boards and committees as that made to the Coloured people by the Prime Minister, Mr Mopeli added.

The plight of Africans living outside the homelands was particularly relevant to the Basotho because more than 90 per cent of them live in White-controlled areas.

On the Government's land policy and refusal to budge

beyond the quota of land promised to Africans in 1936 Mr Mopeli backed homeland leaders like Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu.

"The purpose of the 1936 Land act was to enlarge the existing reserves," he said.

The then Prime Minister, General Hertzog, was not thinking of creating independent homelands. The concept of homelands only came with Dr Verwoerd.

"I feel that if the Government is honest with its policy of separate development, then it should make provision for consolidated and enlarged homelands."

1) 117
2) 317
3) 153
4) 200

Africans scorn UBC, Progs told

Staff Reporter

THE URBAN Bantu Council was useless and the youth of Soweto were tired of it and its talks, members of the Young Progressives were told at a meeting with some members of the UBC at the weekend.

The Young Progressives had asked for a meeting with the UBC members to find out what the UBC felt about the West Rand Administration Board taking over the running of Soweto from the City Council and also to discuss issues affecting Blacks in general.

They were told that since the West Rand Board took over the administration of Soweto, things had gone from bad to worse.

"We are not consulted in any manner. Rents have been increased without us being consulted — but we are supposed to be the voice of the people in Soweto. The young are angry and call this institution a puppet body," the UBC members said.

Mr Peter Lengene, a former mayor of Soweto, said that when the UBC was formed there was talk that it would be given executive powers to run the township,

but that had never come about.

Mr Lengene said money collected from Soweto for rents and other agencies was being used for the removal of Alexandra Township instead of being ploughed back into Soweto.

"We only see estimates for the township in newspaper reports. That may be because we are an advisory body without any powers at all," he said.

Mr T. J. Makhaya, the "mayor" of Soweto, told the Young Progressives it was difficult for the council to stick to civic matters when all they had to deal with were laws from Parliament dealing with the people of Soweto.

"We were told that Blacks had to run areas where Blacks were living. But there is not a single Black at the head of the administration of Soweto in the municipal offices. The UBC is out of date so the youngsters call us stooges and other names."

Asked for his opinion on the homelands, Mr V. Sqwebu said some people in the urban areas had no connection with them.

"Many Africans even have White names and have lived with Whites for generations. What are they going to do

in the homelands?" said Mr Sqwebu.

Asked about trade unions, the UBC members said these were something Blacks needed.

"If trains are late, our Blacks are the ones to suffer through loss of wages. No one will go to the employers to complain or go to the railways for compensation. If there were trade unions, such things would not occur," said Mr Lengene.

It was also claimed that shop site rents had been increased threefold to force Africans in Soweto to give up their shops. Then other racial groups could move in to run them, on the plea that Blacks could not run the shops, he said.

"We are told we overcharge our fellow Africans in Soweto, but the issue is that we buy the goods from wholesalers who run chain stores and charge us the same as they sell the goods for in their city stores. How much then are we supposed to sell our goods for?" asked Mr Lengene.

The Young Progressives were asked to tell other Whites that unless something was done soon the youth in Soweto would react in a way that would "not be good for the country."

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STAR 24/4/75
**All quiet
at clash
compound**

South West Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — The municipal compound in Katutura township was quiet today after a violent clash between police and stone-throwing migrant workers from Owambo

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Wally Louw, said one Black was shot dead. He denied reports that the death toll was three.

Four men were in hospital but their condition was not critical.

Brigadier Louw said men living in the compound went to work normally this morning. The police were holding 295 men for alleged stone-throwing or not having identity documents.

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Pass laws foment violence, hatred

In a city where terror is the norm, inflexible pass laws exacerbate race relations. MERVYN HARRIS reports.

STAR
11/5/75



A quality of life

Soweto is like a vast transit camp — a city going nowhere. Its inhabitants are in a state of drift, suspended from the values and customs of the past, yet unable to take control of their own future. They have acquired the trappings of modern industrial society but its benefits have yet to accrue to them. And they are discontented and growing increasingly bitter. "Big prison" is how they describe the city in which they are living, adding (and it is repeated with variation): "In you are not allowed to own anything. You are just there for a period. You can't have a good life." Consider persons tend to view the city as a "pig sty," a "hostel" or as an extension of a mine compound. They shrug their shoulders and say: "We have ourselves." And obviously do. One of these was 65-year-old Mr John Khu-

malo, who had recently retired after working as a labourer in Johannesburg. He was sitting in the lounge bar of the recently opened Diepkloof Hotel — the first hotel to be built in the city. Neatly dressed in a suit and sipping a beer, he said: "This is what I have always wanted. To have a

drink in a nice place, used to work outside hotels in Johannesburg and wondered whether I would ever go into such places. "Well, here I am," he said, with outstretched hands. Johannesburg is not only geographically on the other side of Soweto. The bustling metropolis with

its affluent suburbs and general air of opulence offers an immediate and striking contrast to the drabness, monotony and poverty of the teeming city on its south western extremity. "We want to be treated as equals" is the general refrain. But "If we move outside Soweto," explained a young man, "we

are arrested on suspicion" And in Soweto itself — stamped by the "pass laws" — they are all regarded as "temporary sojourners" and are therefore allowed to enjoy no permanence in any of their activities. Apart from depriving them of the right to own

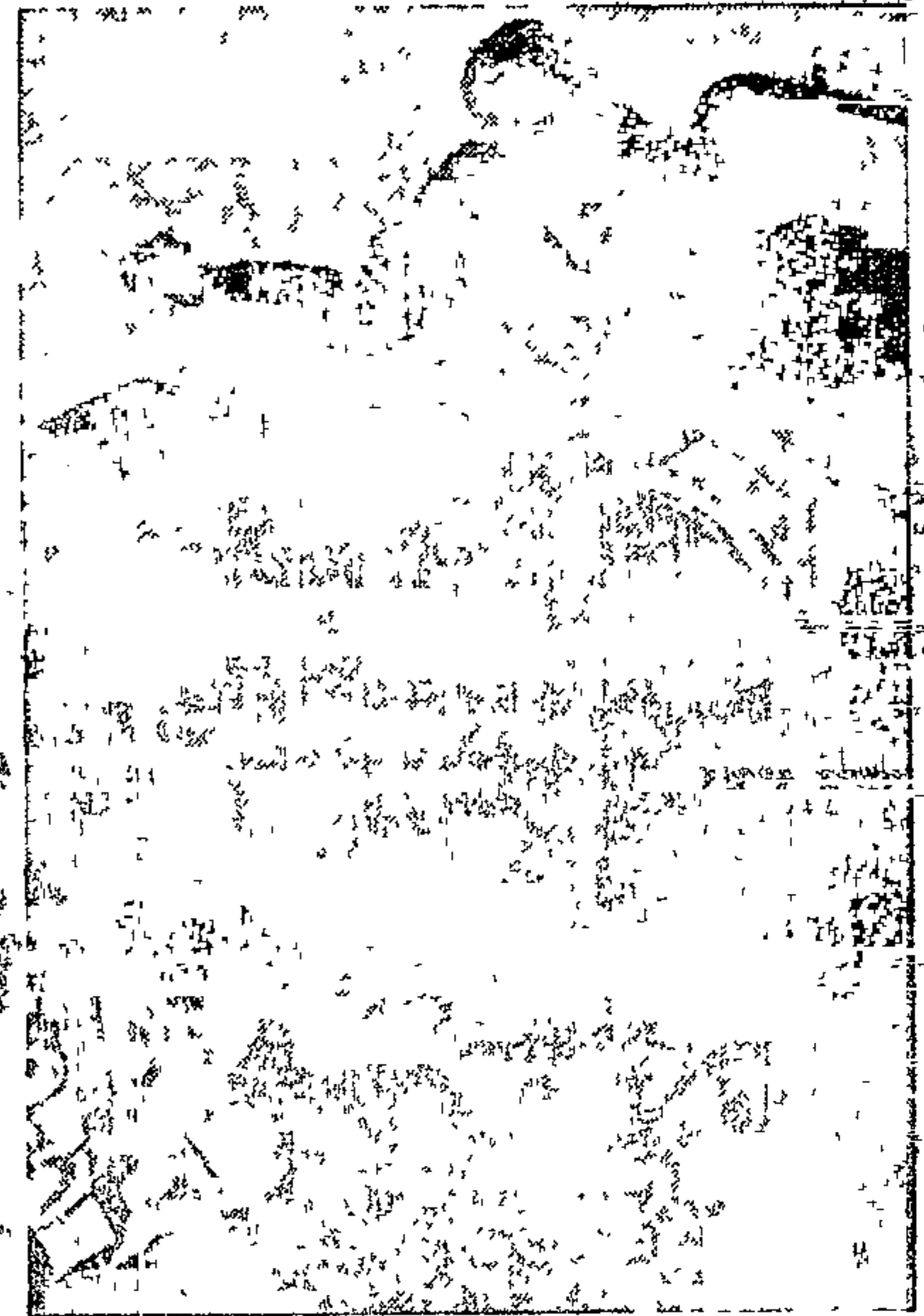
their own homes, Government policy prevents African businessmen from owning their own business premises. And the city lacks many of the most basic amenities of urban living. "Just because we Africans live here, nothing is done for us," said a pedestrian at a street corner. "We haven't even got decent toilets. If a man wants to pass water, he does it in the streets as there are no public toilets. And no health inspector comes round."

Pointing to the untarred roads, muddy and impassable in parts when it rains, he added: "We pay taxes — and what about the fines we pay which contribute to the economy?" The sense of injustice they feel arising from their deprivation, material and psychological, is fanned by the concept that they are only "passing through" and is expressed in the plaintive complaint: "If your pass book is not in order you are not a citizen being" Residents of the city

notice the inconsistencies in the actions and policies of officialdom and wonder how a process that desecralises them is supposed to "civilise" them into the Western way of life. The bitterness created by this situation was bluntly stated by a group of men hanging about a street: "We will never forgive the White man for the pass laws" If... An educated man added: "If there is violence it will not be because we want our freedom but because we want to get rid of the pass laws."

Besides underlying the insecurity of tenure, the implementation of the influx Control Laws is mainly responsible for dividing the population into its various strata and hence for the consequent social turmoil in the city. At one extreme is the small, burgeoning middle class in Dube. With their smart houses — along the route of the official Soweto bus tours — they have already distinguished themselves from the ordinary workers who comprise the majority of the population.

Waste At the other extreme are what is known as "the unwanted" These are the elderly and those who have been lured to the city by the prospect of work — only to find themselves labelled as "illegal immigrants." "If you are unable to work any longer," explains Mr. G Maphikela, organising secretary of the SA Bantu Aged Association, "you are dumped on the waste heap." Officially, the elderly are supposed to be transported back to the homelands. But the leaders there have insisted that their territories are too



Mr Meliot Muanza, blind and crippled by polio, had to wait out his days at the Soweto transit hostel. The old and the sick have to stay in Soweto because their homelands won't take them.

poor to take them. Tens of thousands of such people have become the unwanted of Soweto. Those people without legal status — estimates vary between a quarter and half a million — swell the ranks of the tsotsis, the thugs who roam and control the streets of the city after dark. Out of their frustration and rejection, stems the violence for which the city has become so notorious.

Life thus becomes cheap in Soweto. Terror has become a way of life and casts an eerie silence over most of the unlit streets. Deserted bus shelters are used as bases from which to pounce on victims. In isolated instances, an unsuspecting householder going to use the toilet at the back of his house may find a homeless vagrant there and a fight will ensue. The feeling of fear the terror evokes was described by a man in these terms: "I was coming home one night after visiting a friend down the road. Nobody else was about but I could hear footsteps behind me. I walked faster

and faster and kept looking behind me. I could not see anybody but my footsteps kept following me until I finally reached my house. It was a short journey but it seemed very long." There were 804 murders in the first 11 months of last year, of which 537 were successfully investigated by the police.

Rob Poverty, overcrowding, and lack of opportunities and amenities are undoubtedly a breeding ground for much of the violence. "If a man cannot get work he will rob to clothe and feed himself," the ordinary citizen says phlegmatically. Another widely held view maintains: "If you attack and rob a White man you are hanged for a long term in prison. So it is easier if you are violent against your own people who have little protection. Nobody cares about us." A tsotsi told me: "I was coming home one night after visiting a friend down the road. Nobody else was about but I could hear footsteps behind me. I walked faster

Handwritten notes and scribbles at the bottom left of the page, including numbers like 11/223, 11/224, 11/225, 11/226, 11/227, 11/228, 11/229, 11/230, 11/231, 11/232, 11/233, 11/234, 11/235, 11/236, 11/237, 11/238, 11/239, 11/240, 11/241, 11/242, 11/243, 11/244, 11/245, 11/246, 11/247, 11/248, 11/249, 11/250, 11/251, 11/252, 11/253, 11/254, 11/255, 11/256, 11/257, 11/258, 11/259, 11/260, 11/261, 11/262, 11/263, 11/264, 11/265, 11/266, 11/267, 11/268, 11/269, 11/270, 11/271, 11/272, 11/273, 11/274, 11/275, 11/276, 11/277, 11/278, 11/279, 11/280, 11/281, 11/282, 11/283, 11/284, 11/285, 11/286, 11/287, 11/288, 11/289, 11/290, 11/291, 11/292, 11/293, 11/294, 11/295, 11/296, 11/297, 11/298, 11/299, 11/300.

S.A. Digest 2/5/75
MINERS FROM SOWETO (13)

For the first time ever, the Chamber of Mines is actively recruiting Blacks among the relatively sophisticated and well-to-do citydwellers of Soweto and other parts of the Witwatersrand

"We have started from scratch to persuade city Blacks that mining offers good money and good careers," Mr Tony Fleischer, head of the Chamber's labour organisation, told Sieg Hannig

Wages have trebled in two years Board and lodging, sports facilities, and entertainment are provided free of charge

Two linguists have been appointed as recruiting officers, each with a clerk and one or two assistants The latter have been distributing leaflets proclaiming "From modern mining comes success" Their starting points are State-administered urban labour bureaux, where job-seekers find employment

Soon, they will have audio-visual equipment to convey the changed image of mining The first monthly newsreel (in colour) is available for screening Advertisements have been placed in newspapers, and Radio Bantu is broadcasting the message countrywide

"We have set ourselves a target of engaging an additional 50 000 Blacks a year from all parts of South Africa," Mr Fleischer said "We have even taken potential miners on tour of the mines. For migrant workers, arrangements are being made to pay interest on voluntarily deferred pay"

Highly-educated Blacks are being trained as industrial relations officers to tour the mines in order to solve grievances

South African Digest, May 2, 1975

~~(1) 211~~
~~(2) 323~~
(3) 200
~~(4) 205~~

Prog calls for 'legitimate' squatting sites

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Sug... has... line the squatting problem... position... the As... assembly... yesterday... Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, PP... proposed that... first the... of govern... ment on... levels should... be synchronized and that... then special... should... be demarcated... there could be legitimate... squatting... Officials should be... appointed who could advise... people coming into... the... area where to build their... shacks... minimum health... services for... people... and animals should... be provided, and finally the... squatters should be left to... their own... opportunity to provide... their own... shelter.

There is squatting any... way, he said, so it might... as well be made orderly.

Mr. C. J. F. O'Farrell, CP... Edenvale, said it was the... duty of the Government to... give guidance... in... connection with... alternative... housing for squatters.

The Government should... consider making available... loans for building... materials for Blacks wishing to... build their own homes... and the Bantu Adminis... tration Board should... have... plans... their disposal.

and other... es... sential services should be... provided... municipalities should... seriously consider rein... troducing the system of... Black building teams... proved to be such a... success in the 1950's, in... all cases the Government... should provide the neces... sary capital... profits made... from the... sale of Bantu liquor... should not be used to... provide amenities in the... homeland... but in the... urban areas as well.

ALREADY DECIDED

The Minister of Bantu... Administration and Develop... ment, Mr. M. C. Botha... has already been... intended to draft... H. J. van der Wall... Schweitzer, he said... the time had arrived... for the... of... Blacks were in the white... urban areas permanently.

The Black man was in... the republic as a citizen of... his particular homeland... merely to sell his labour... He was not there on a per... manent basis, but in a... temporary capacity.

With today's annou... nouncement by Mr. M. C. Botha... that Blacks in urban areas... would now be able to own... homes on municipal prop... erty should not be seen as... an admission that Blacks... were there for all time.

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Reform plan for urban Blacks

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Reform Party announced today details of its policy towards urban Blacks.

In a statement released by the MP for Bryanston, Mr Horace van Rensburg, the party — which is continuing to express itself on aspects of policy in spite of continuing progress in merger negotiations with the Progressive Party — came out strongly in favour of.

● Blacks being accepted as a permanent part of South Africa's urban population:

POLITICAL RIGHTS

● Blacks being given the same status and consideration as other urban groups

● Their citizenship being decided as soon as the consolidated boundaries of the homelands have been finally dealt with.

The choice should be offered them to take homeland citizenship or become citizens in the urban areas. Those choosing urban citizenship must then be accorded political rights there.

● Urban Blacks who choose homeland citizenship should nevertheless be accorded all the other socio-economic rights enjoyed by other population groups.

HOME LOANS

The Reformists go on to spell out the changes necessarily flowing from acceptance of those principles

At a sociological level, the statement made clear, urban Blacks must be permitted to buy homes and properties "on freehold title." Building societies, in association with Government schemes, must be encouraged to provide available loans to them in a position and

applied to all urban and cities had a shortage of "dormitory" at present, said the and it was necessary spend far more on services and amenities

SA 'badly needs better legal aid'

By PATRICK LAURENCE

AMERICAN legal aid expert Professor Earl Johnson left South Africa yesterday convinced that no country on earth has a greater need for a comprehensive legal aid system.

Professor Johnson, former director of the United States state sponsored legal aid programme, was here to exchange views on legal aid with his host who was part of a visit

four of African countries. His itinerary in South Africa included talks at several universities, White and Black, discussions with officials of the penal reform movement at Niqola and a visit to the Pretoria office of South African Government legal aid men.

On the day before his departure he spent some time at the Bantu Commissioner's Court in Johannesburg where African pass offenders are tried. He was appalled by what he saw there.

In general he felt that Government backed legal aid in South Africa was hopelessly inadequate. Among his reasons were:

1. Not enough money was channelled into the programme.

2. The absence of fully trained lawyers as full time employees of the programme to defend the poor.

3. Lack of advertising to make the poor aware of the



PROFESSOR JOHNSON more cash

opportunity to enlist legal aid.

In the United States a Supreme Court decision has laid down that any person charged with a crime for which he could be sentenced to even one day in prison must be represented by a lawyer.

If the accused cannot afford to pay for a lawyer, the State must provide one free of charge.

Professor Johnson put the number of poor people eligible for legal aid in the United States at between 40 to 50 million, for whom more than R90-million was available annually from federal,

state and local government authorities.

In South Africa there are five offices backed by a budget of R300 000.

Figures given to Professor Johnson by the Pretoria office showed that in March, 1974, there were more than 2 000 Whites deserving legal aid against less than 500 Africans.

Professor Johnson said: "I saw about 15 pass law cases in half-an-hour — one every two minutes. None of the accused had a legal representative. None were advised of their rights to legal representation. All pleaded guilty."

Describing the pass laws as "repugnant to anyone from a free country," Professor Johnson said it should be an undisputed tenet of the legal aid system to provide pass law offenders with legal defence.

If that were done, fewer people would be convicted, some sentences reduced because of legal argument on extenuating circumstances and many cases dismissed by prosecutors before the accused even appeared in court, Professor Johnson said.

There would be yet another consequence of legal representation for pass law trialists: "Unless the number of courts was increased, the process would clog up and the pass laws become unworkable."

Professor Johnson asked "Would that be a bad thing?"

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Women without a

STAR 9/5/75

Mother's Day — which falls on Sunday — puts the spotlight on the unsung heroines of every family.

The increasing pressures of today's world have made a mother's basic role more and more difficult everywhere — but nowhere more so than in the Black community.

Consider the load that rests on the shoulders of the Black mother. In an unprivileged community she is battling against heavy odds, says Miss Ellen Kuzwayo, general secretary of the World Affiliated YWCA of South Africa.

Miss Kuzwayo will speak on the disabilities of African women at a special Mother's Day service to be held at the Civic Centre Methodist Church in Bissik Street, Braamfontein, tomorrow at 1.30 pm.

The actual service will be conducted by the Rev Dr Unez Smuts, and people of all denominations are welcome to attend.

"The Black mother has a double load to bear. Not only is she discriminated against by the South African Government, but also by her tribal law.

"She is regarded by both as a minor, and has very few legal rights. Her employment opportunities are poor, her wages low. She is generally a dehumanised person," says Miss Kuzwayo.

"This is a shocking state of affairs, particularly in a Black family where the mother is the backbone of family life. She is often

left on her own in the homelands for months, if not years, while her husband tries to earn a living in the towns.

"Why should such an important person be regarded as a minor?" asks Miss Kuzwayo.

"Under tribal law when your husband dies, everything the pair of you own goes to the nearest male

relative. One of your husband's brothers can take you as his wife into the bargain.

"Those married by Christian rites can fight this law and keep their property.

"If your husband dies intestate, then the Bantu Commissioner in certain parts of South Africa will ask the closest male relat-

ive to decide what happens to the rest of the family and your property.

"You may live in the city and this relative lives in the country. Your values and his are completely different.

"When your husband dies, because you are a minor, you have to marry someone else if you want to stay in your house, and

the house will have the name of the

Influx Control used to deprive their houses of them back to lands.

"To prevent move from house. The your life-affairs, who



ELLEN KUZWAYO — "The instability of the Black woman's life affects her children who oft delinquent."

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GEBRUIK U SWART

Deur WILLIE VAN BREDA

BAIE meer deskundiges wat met die bestuur van die menslike faktor in organisasies behulpsaam kan wees, moet opgelei word en meer aandag moet in die opleiding aan 'n beter begrip van die swart werker gegee word, volgens prof. H. P. Langenhoven, hoof van die Departement Bedryfsielkunde aan die Universiteit van die Oranje-Vrystaat.

(1) 170

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REG, OF...

RAFFORT 11/5/75

Prof. Langenhoven sê in 'n verslag, wat gebaseer is op 'n ondersoek wat by 144 organisasies landswyd uitgevoer is, dat omdat swart arbeid so 'n groot deel van die arbeidsmag in Suid-Afrika uitmaak, oefen die wyse waarop hulle benut word, 'n belangrike invloed uit op ondernemings se winste en koste-struktuur en ook op die ekonomie van die land as geheel

Tendense

In hierdie ondersoek het swart werkers 66 ps, van die totale personeel uitmaak. Betekenisvolle tendense het egter na vore gekom Swart werkers het oor die voorafgaande 5-jaar tydperk met slegs 4,7 ps toegeneem teenoor 'n toename van 12 ps by blankes en 36 ps by Kleurlinge en Asië. Hierdie tendens mag toegeskryf word aan meganisasie wat veral laer vlak-arbeid oorbodig maak.

As dit so is, kan daar toenemende werkloosheid by ongeskoolde swart werkers verwag word tensy hulle hul bekwaam vir hoervlak-werk en toegelaat word om dit te beoefen, of tensy daar in die tuislande 'n heenkome vir hulle gevind word.

Kontrakwerk

Dit blyk ook dat die gebruik van kontrakwerkers in die afgelope vyf jaar beteklik vinnig toegeneem het, nl. met 14,9 ps terwyl daar vir dieselfde tydperk na verhouding 'n afname in die indiensneming van ander Bantoes was. Dit beteken dat daar na verhouding meer van trekarbeid gebruik gemaak is.

Die verantwoordelike owerhede behoort van hierdie tendens kennis te neem. Indien hierdie 'n langtermynneiging is, sal daar in die bestuur van swart werkers die nodige aanpassings gemaak moet word. Huisvesting vir en vervoer van die toenemende getal migrasie werkers sal daadwerklik aandag geniet.

Verskuiwing

Daar was ook 'n duidelike verskuiwing in die poste waarin Bantoes benut word. Swart werkers het die vinnigste toegeneem in die hoer vlakke van geskoolde, klerklike, toesighoudende, halfgeskoolde en vakkundige poste. Dit het geskied ten koste van ongeskoolde poste waarin daar nog steeds 69,2 ps van hulle

swart werker in toenemende mate in hoervlak-werk gebruik moet word.

Daarvoor sal die werk in baie gevalle gereorganiseer en die poste herontwerp moet word en Swart werkers wat oor die potensiaal beskik, behoorlik gekeur, opgelei en by die organisasies ingeskakel moet word.

Parlement

Die skrywer wys voorts daarop dat personeelbestuursaktiwiteite tans nog in 'n groot mate deur klerklike personeel verrig word. Slegs 16 ps van die blankes wat hierdie spesialiste funksie vervul, is gegradueerd. Op hierdie terrein is groot ruimte vir verbetering.

Hierdie ondersoek vorm deel van 'n reeks ondersoeke wat die Afdeling Persoonnavorsing van die Universiteit van die Oranje-Vrystaat tans onderneem na verskeie aspekte van die benutting van swart arbeid. Hierdie ondersoek is voorafgegaan deur 'n ondersoek na die funksionering van skakel- en werkekomitees in Suid-Afrika, 'n ondersoek wat wye publisiteit geniet het en ook in die Parlement weerklank gevind het.

Die Afdeling Persoonnavorsing stel beide hierdie verslae aan belangstellers beskikbaar teen 'n bedrag van R6.

PM urged to play Robben Island trump

RDM 16/5/75

279
120
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By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, should play his "trump card" in the defence exercise and release the Robben Island prisoners, Mr. Lennox Mlonzi, of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, said yesterday.

Addressing Rand Afrikaans University students on urban Africans, Mr. Mlonzi said: "Our first demand is please release our leaders and give us the chance to work out our own destiny."

He conceded there were Whites who feared the imprisoned men, but said if South Africans of all colours were really interested in change it was imperative to "forget the past" and begin again at the beginning.

Continued detention of the Robben Island men would not diminish the threat which some Whites felt they posed, because imprisonment of national figures merely serves to increase their status and the threat they represent to the established authority.

Mr. Mlonzi warned that the pass laws were a cause of friction among urban Africans, particularly the clauses of the Urban Bantu Areas Act, which:

• Resulted in Africans losing their rights to be in an urban area if they left it for even a short while

• Forced Africans to work continuously for one employer for 10 years to "earn" the right to live in urban areas.

Many urban African children lost the right to be in urban areas because their parents sent them to live with relatives or friends in the country.

When they returned to join their parents they were refused permission to do so and were supposed to go to their "homelands".

"But they remain in the urban areas illegally and never find work there because they are not allowed to be in the area.

Finally, what happens to them? They form the nucleus of the hooligan and tsotsi element who is responsible — the law.

It was unfair to demand that Africans work for one employer continuously for 10 years because in order to improve his salary and

status a man had to be free to move from one employer to the next.

"Twelve days is too long working for a cruel employer and an exploiter," Mr. Mlonzi said.

"Yet a Black man is expected to tolerate that kind of employer for 10 years in order to qualify to remain in urban areas. Nowhere in the world do you get such qualifications for citizenship."

Turning to housing regulations in African townships, Mr. Mlonzi deplored the fact that widows or deserted wives did not have the automatic right to live in the house — that they were dependent on permission from the Bantu Affairs commissioners, and this was "often" refused.

"How long must it happen before we develop a sense of racial hatred? Is it not enough to make a Black man regard a White man as his greatest enemy? Is it not sufficient for a Black man to disregard Christian principles?"

None of the solutions to the race questions proposed by White political parties were acceptable to Blacks — because the conditions were laid down by Whites.

Mopeli warns Pretoria on land

By STEVE KGAME

WITSIESHOEK. — The newly elected Chief Minister of Basotho QwaQwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, yesterday issued a warning to the South African Government that his government would clash with Pretoria if his demands were not met.

Mr Mopeli gave the warning when he delivered his maiden speech in the QwaQwa Legislative Assembly after he had been elected Chief Minister. He defeated the former Chief Minister, Chief Wessels Mota, by 42 to 13 votes. Six

papers were spoiled.

Mr S. Ramabodi was unanimously elected speaker. The issues that Mr Mopeli said could lead to confrontation between his government and the central government were:

- Demands for more land.
- Freedom of movement and work opportunity for Blacks.
- Africanisation of jobs in the homelands.

He said the detente which the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, had initiated outside the borders should first of all start at home.

If it began at home Mr Vorster would save himself the task of trying to persuade the outside world to accept South Africa and its policies.

Referring to the allocation of land to QwaQwa he said the 1970 census revealed that 98 per cent of the Basotho people lived outside their homeland.

"Mr Vorster has made an announcement that the land consolidation question had come to the last round and yet QwaQwa, unlike the other homelands, has not been given additional land."

Fresh negotiations would have to be started to give the Basothos a better home.

PROMISES

The Chief Minister said his government was committed to the promises he made to the electorate before the general election.

"My people must get job opportunities and be allowed to work in any place and there must be freedom of movement for people to decide where they wish to stay."

Mr Mopeli said in the

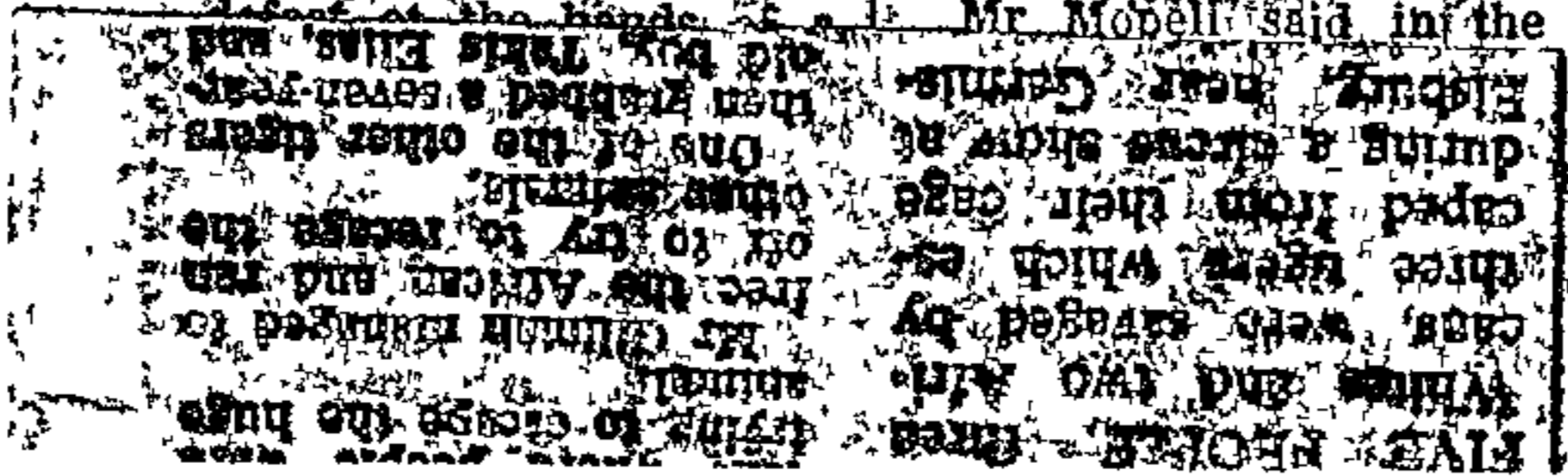
Another chief is defeated

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE TOPPLING of Chief Wessels Mota by a commoner in Basotho QwaQwa yesterday, is a clear sign of the waning power of traditional chiefs in African society.

Chief Mota, a stereotyped traditionalist, was challenged and defeated as Chief Minister of Basotho QwaQwa by 44-year-old Mr Kenneth Mopeli, a school inspector with a modern approach to political issues in South Africa.

Chief Mota is the third traditional chief to suffer



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Abandon labour apartheid

Own Correspondent
DURBAN.—The time had come for the withdrawal of discriminatory labour legislation which was hampering economic growth, said Dr H J J Reynders, Director of the Federated Chamber of Industries.

Apart from this, such laws induced despondency and frustration, which reduced productivity, and discouraged investment by entrepreneurs because of uncertainties caused by the restrictions.

Dr Reynders said: "A continuous re-assessment is needed of social and legislative restrictions which hamper the more productive use of the total labour force."

Whites should accept the inevitability of the increasing economic integration in most parts of the country.

REQUIREMENT

The preparation of Blacks for greater participation in the economy was the first requirement for adequate future growth. This demanded the progressive abolition of job discrimination and more flexibly applied influx control.

On the part of the Black man, Dr Reynders said: "He must shed traditional attitudes inimical to progress. He must accept the profit motive, shed his leisure preference, learn to save, not demand too much in too short a time, and not fight with impatience for changes."

In a four-hour address to the Change Orientation and Planning Seminar of the Stellenbosch Graduate School of Business held in Durban, Dr Reynders repeatedly suggested that Blacks and Black policy held the key to the success-

ful future growth of South Africa.

But at the moment "Government policy restricts growth in South Africa."

Delegates were told that job reservation only affected three percent of South Africa's total labour force. Moreover the Government was turning a blind eye to infringements of the law.

Dr Reynders said the reason job discrimination had not been repealed was a political one because it was not the type of thing that could be announced on a political platform when votes were needed.

Referring to migrant labour, he said that, apart from its social effects, it also had a detrimental effect on productivity and could not provide a stable pool of workers that was needed by industry.

He said: "A committee has been appointed to investigate the migrant labour system. What will happen, I don't know. I have my own ideas, but these I won't say in public."

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The migrant labour system strikes at marital fidelity, writes JOHN NKOSI.

Separation breeds immorality

STAR 2/6/75

African observers in many homeland areas believe the migratory labour system has become a major contributor to moral decline. It tends to force even women of good character to commit adultery because of the long spells of separation from their husbands.

It is surprising that in this age people can still believe that the Black woman's approach to sex is still primitive — that she indulges in it only for procreative purposes.

They are wrong. The modern Black woman, whether she lives in a reserve or in the country, has gone a long way towards discarding the cloak of extreme conservatism which used to envelop her.

In her marriage she expects the same rights and privileges enjoyed by other races. She likes to be near her husband all the time, to be loved, caressed and kissed just like anybody else.

Should such a privilege be denied to her, she will be tempted to find other outlets for her emotions which might prove distasteful and disastrous in the end.

Consider the case of Lucy Mabi, married for five years. In all that time she has never had the pleasure of being near her

husband, continuously except for three weeks in a year and perhaps on long weekends. That means she has been with him for less than four months in all her five-year married life.

Despite her strict and Christian upbringing, and her determination to remain faithful to her husband, she says she found her resistance to the approaches of the opposite sex gradually crumbling until, one day, she found herself deep in sin.

The affair persisted until she found herself having no sense of fear or guilt. Then she suffered a shock one day when she discovered she was pregnant.

Her case was brought before the headman. Her lover was fined two cattle for the offence, and Lucy was ordered to return to her husband. She refused, because she feared that loneliness would drive her to commit the same mistake again.

Another young married woman was found to be pregnant by her in-laws while her husband was working in a distant city. Asked who was responsible, she pointed to a young teenage boy, a brother of her husband, who was brought to live with her during her husband's absence.

She explained: "There are quite a number of women like myself who resort to this tactic because nobody suspects the youngster. This happens particularly when one's in-laws are strict."

Says a middle-aged priest who has spent most of his life working in homeland areas. "The disturbing thing is that the bad influence brought about by the system tends to spill on the minds of some young boys and girls who simply don't know what love means, and accept promiscuity as a way of life."

And it is not surprising. Visiting the Northern Cape recently, I was disturbed to find that in

Two hit at farm activities

STAR 14/6/75
30/4/75
Labour Reporter

A Senator and an author of books on mine and farm labour have spoken out for the "fundamental" right of Black farm workers to seek employment on the mines.

"It is deplorable that farm workers should be prevented by artificial barriers from working on the mines — the one employment sector free from the restrictions of influx control," said Senator Anna Scheepers, president of the Garment Workers Union of South Africa.

Dr Francis Wilson, author and head of research at the school of economics at the University of Cape Town, said:

"It would be outrageous if in the last quarter of the 20th century any group of employers should use the power of the State to prevent men and women from working where they are most valued."

They were asked to comment on the announcement by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Cruywagen, that representatives of agriculture and mining are to meet again to discuss mine labour recruitment, "specially having in mind that Bantu workers should not be drawn away from farms."

"Far from binding people yet more tightly to jobs whose wages are too low to keep them voluntarily, the time has come to sweep away the cobweb of restrictions," said Dr Wilson.

"People should be allowed to choose their own jobs in the country of their birth."

Senator Scheepers commented: "I fail to understand why the Government should have to deliberate at all over such a basic human right."

Progressive farmers realised that the era of cheap labour was over.

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Crime, migratory labour linked

ADM
4/6/75

Staff Reporter

CHANGES MUST be made in the migratory labour system if South Africa is to avoid "a terrible future," said the Reverend Oliver Clark, a member of the Prisoner's Friend committee and a prison chaplain, yesterday

Mr Clark was giving evidence before the commission of inquiry into the penal system which was sitting at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Viljoen

Mr Clark spoke on behalf of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa

Adult crime was caused by juvenile delinquency which was in turn the result of the many fatherless Black children in the locations Mr Clark said

GANGS

"The housing of Bantu labourers in compounds and hostels is the cause of a large number of bastard children. Their mothers have to work and can't take proper care of the children, who often join gangs and take to a life of crime

"I recommend the non-family migratory system be changed to a family one"

Mr Clark also recommended that Prisoner's Friend facilities be established at commissioners' courts at all major centres so that destitute offenders could retain their jobs rather than go to jail

DAGGA

He said he was "strongly opposed" to corporal punishment, and recommended that the mandatory five-year jail sentence for possession of more than 115 g of dagga be abolished

Another witness, Professor Gert Engelbrecht, of the sociology department at the Rand Afrikaans University, agreed that the mandatory five-year sentence should be scrapped

"The law should differ

Arabs' move on SA shelved

London Staff Reporter
GENEVA — Delegates to the International Labour Organisation's annual conference have shelved an Arab move — obviously aimed at South Africa — to condemn forced removal of populations.

The move came in several amendments to the draft of an ILO convention on migratory labour.

The amendments, proposed by the Egyptian workers' delegate, Mr A Karaiwa, in the ILO migratory labour committee, were sent to the ILO governing body for debate at some future annual conference.

Mr Karaiwa, seeking to prohibit "undesirable" migratory movements of political motivation, included compulsory repatriation of certain categories of the population, such as the indigenous or tribal groups, with a view to preventing them from being settled in urban and industrial areas, and to deprive them of being assimilated in modern and more advanced patterns of human society.

CONDEMNATION

The ILO committee on migratory labour also put off an attempt by Mr Karaiwa to prohibit expansionary migrations of populations.

This was said to be a condemnation of the migration of Jews to Israel, but an Egyptian spokesman added that it also applied to the "White settlers" in South Africa and Rhodesia.

This proposed amendment was seen by some western countries as an attempt to give political rights in Israel to Palestinian refugees.

They also feared its implications included the granting of full citizenship rights to migratory workers in host countries.

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Doctor hits at migrant labour

5 STAR
19/6/75

The Star Bureau
LONDON — Surgeon and missionary Dr Anthony Barker marked his return to Britain after 30 years at the Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital at Nqutu in Northern Zululand with a devastating attack on South Africa's labour policies.

Addressing a group of theological students at Birmingham's Queen's College yesterday, he described the practice of migratory labour as "one of the most terribly damaging social phenomena in South Africa today."

Dr Barker, who is to receive an honorary doctor of laws degree at Birmingham University next month, was recently made a Comander of the British Empire for his services to medicine

POOR

He said people in the Nqutu area were becoming poorer each year, and the fields were steadily declining in fertility. On any one day, 70 percent of adult males were absent from their homes and families.

Two-thirds of a man's wages were needed to keep him in the city, but in 1970-72 the average wage in the Nqutu district was around R13,60. This had to do for a family of seven or eight.

"It is not surprising that one-third of children under five weigh less than the minimum generally considered necessary for normal growth. Forty percent show actual stunting," he said.

Dr Barker, earned his medical degree in Birmingham before settling in Africa in 1945

He said he felt "disquiet" over the take-over by the authorities of the hospitals, but his years in Africa had been well worth while.

He said he had been a "gadfly" buzzing in the heart of South Africa.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Tuesday, July 22, 1975.

RAND
Daily Mail
QUESTIONS FOR
MR M. C. BOTHA

MR M. C. BOTHA, the Minister of Bantu Administration, has sought to dismiss the reports in Saturday's Rand Daily Mail on the "rehabilitation institutions" for African pass offenders as "distorted and badly written". He does not, however, say what he means by this.

What, in fact, could he mean? It may be that Mr Botha has not read the proclamation setting up the institutions — Government Gazette Notice No R133 — and has no knowledge of its contents. Or he has read it and does not understand how monstrous its terms are. Or worst of all, and dismayingly, he has read it, does understand it — and it represents exactly what he wants.

Whichever one of these possibilities it may be, the terms of the proclamation are so sinister that Mr Botha needs to answer some basic questions about the institutions...

● Why, if they are as pure and innocent as his Deputy, Mr Punt Janson, claimed at the weekend, is it necessary to invest them with the harsh regime and punitive powers normally associated with a prison?

● Specifically, what sort of "welfare services" are intended in institutions where the inmates will be required to work for 56 hours a week — and will be subject to

punishment such as more work, deprivation of meals or solitary confinement if they refuse to work, "malinger" or refuse to undergo body searches?

● Still more, why are institutions supposedly dedicated to welfare given the protection of provisions taken from the Prisons Act which serve to inhibit easy access and free reporting on what happens behind the walls?

● Mr Janson says the centres "are being established with the full knowledge of the homeland governments..." Yet why is it that at least four Bantustan leaders, as we report today, deny any knowledge of them?

● If, as Mr Janson asserts, the institutions are meant only for "idlers and loafers" (which, incidentally, hardly makes them any less objectionable), why do the enabling regulations extend to all African men and women who may fall foul of the pass laws and influx control?

● And can Mr Botha explain how the declared purpose of the institutions can be taken to mean anything but a concerted drive to brainwash — "reorientating" is the official word — Africans to accept the Nationalists' Bantustan ideology?

Let's hear Mr Botha's answers — or let him withdraw R133 immediately.

Migrant

200

labour

STAR
17/7/75 hits

church

Religion Reporter

A Lutheran bishop has blamed migrant labour for the sharp decrease in the membership of congregations in Black churches in rural areas.

Bishop D W Giesekke, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church (Transvaal), said in his pastoral address at the synod of the Transvaal regional church that the loss of members in congregations in Black churches was "a matter of grave concern."

He added there were two reasons for the rapid decrease in membership in congregations in rural areas — migratory labour and the system of having children attend schools which were away from their own homes.

FAILED

He said that Black fathers, who were migrant labourers, had to live in urban areas. They thus often failed to find their way to their own churches.

Black children who lived in boarding schools were often unable to go to a church of their choice.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in the Transvaal, according to EduNews is the biggest of the four Black Lutheran churches in South Africa.

It has a membership of about 130 000, and some of its largest congregations are found in the rural areas in the Transvaal.

Some of apartheid's costs can be measured, others cannot. But there is little doubt that they far outweigh the alleged benefits

Costs and benefits

17/7/75
200

Last week's anti-inflation manifesto committed government to the use of cost-benefit analyses by all departments. Right on. Here are some departments and policies that are crying out for the fine toothcomb treatment

- For a start, group areas and residential segregation. Some Whites may believe that "White by night" cities and suburbs enable them to sleep soundly. Maybe that's a benefit — for them. But the cost is borne by Blacks who have to live miles out of town. And it looks as if the economy will start feeling the ripple effects. Is the Newcastle bus boycott a foretaste of what is to come as rising costs hit transport companies and Blacks become more resentful of having to pay fares which are that much higher because of the long commuting distances resulting from residential segregation?

- Communication. Newcastle raises a second point. Why is it only *after* a boycott has begun that the bus company starts suggesting discussions with the passengers? So how about a cost-benefit analysis of government's whole approach to communication with city Blacks? Do Urban Bantu Councils play an effective role?

Why not also look at the obvious alternative: accord Blacks full citizenship rights so that they can elect spokesmen to city councils and deal with problems there?

Then, of course, there's the question of Black trade unions versus works and liaison committees. How about a full cost-benefit analysis of both systems?

Colour bar

- Jobs. White workers may benefit from the industrial colour bar. And some Coloured and Indian workers whose jobs are protected may also benefit. But the costs to the country — though unquantifiable — are enormous: an artificial skills shortage, leading to the high cost (and often rapid turnover) of White labour; failure to develop fully the capabilities of Black workers because, for example, they are barred from serving apprenticeships. So we get one alarming projection after another of what SA's skills shortfall will be in a mere five years' time: one estimate puts it at a staggering 2m.

What implications does this have for productivity? For the economy's ability to produce enough to meet domestic demand, let alone compete in world

markets?

- Education. The skills shortage is of course also related to the policy of Bantu Education. When the system was imposed in the early Fifties, the then Native Affairs Minister, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, decreed that there was no place for Africans in so-called White SA above the level of certain forms of labour and that their education should stand with both feet in the Bantustans. Even today, there's little evidence of a real change of policy.

True enough, government is now encouraging industrialists to train Africans for "semi-skilled" jobs in the common area, but there's still a ceiling on how far up the jobs ladder they can go. The anti-inflation manifesto itself persisted with airy-fairy ideas about Border Areas, when it should have accepted the necessity to train Blacks for the fullest participation in industry in the metropolitan areas.

- Migratory labour. And what about a cost-benefit analysis of the migratory labour system? Employers have benefited in one sense: migrants' wages are low, and it is cheaper to build compounds for "single" men than homes for families. But what of the costs? One need only look at the violence in mine compounds over the past two years, resulting in about 140 deaths, production losses, and the exodus of thousands of workers.

It is known that the police are under orders to handle mine violence with kid-gloves because government — and the industry — fear another Sharpeville, which is about the last thing SA can afford.

- Defence vs housing. The defence vote has increased more than 20-fold since 1960. Yet only a few weeks ago Defence Minister Piet ("Wapen") Botha himself said that the military formed only 25% of SA's peace efforts: the other 75% was a battle for the hearts and minds of the people.

Coming from a minister hardly known for dove-ish views, that's quite an admission. And it's a theme which is becoming commonplace in military speeches these days. The Chief of Army Staff (Logistics), Major-General Gert Boshoff, also warned recently that the battle against terrorism is 20% military and 80% socio-economic.

But one wonders if the message from the military has got through to the Cabinet. In the current fiscal year the

increase in military spending (R256m) is much more than the *total* to be spent on Bantu Education (R151m).

An important part of the socio-economic battle is going to be the defusion of the housing time-bomb. In Johannesburg's African townships, for example, it has been estimated (*FM* March 7) that 14 000 families are in need of housing. For the cost of a single Mirage (R2m), government could build 1 666 standard-size houses in Soweto (R1 200 each, according to the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board). So for less than the cost of nine Mirages, Johannesburg's African housing backlog could be eliminated.

Low productivity

So how about cost-benefit analyses of buying Mirages and building houses? And of providing schools for Africans? For the cost of one Mirage, government could build between 40 and 50 schools. Not only would this go a long way towards winning hearts and minds, it would lay the foundations for a better African labour force. A major cause of low productivity in SA is the failure over the years to provide proper education for the bulk of our workers. The drop-out rate for African school-children is still appallingly high: only a tenth of those starting school reach the secondary standards. A rand "saved" by penny-pinching the African education budget 10 years ago is probably R10 in lost productivity now.

The costs of schools and houses are easy to measure. The benefits — which include non-quantifiable factors like happiness, opportunity, family stability, less crime — are much more difficult. But it's our bet that if government made a really concerted attempt to tackle the Black housing and education backlogs *now*, it would be able to call a halt to the massive increases in military spending.

- Prisons and pass laws. It's also worth taking a look at prisons. The 1975-76 Budget vote on Revenue Account is R66m, with an expected daily prison population of 99 000, costing taxpayers 183c per prisoner per day. On Loan Account R12m has been voted for the extension and improvement of existing and the construction of new prisons, with a staggering amount of R149m "to be provided later".

Expenditure improving prisons is welcome. But why so many people in jail in

the first place? About a third of the people in prison every day this year are going to be pass offenders. And Natal University's Professor Barend van Niekerk calculates that, statistically speaking, *one in every four* adult Africans is arrested *each year* for technical infringements of *laws applicable only to Africans*. Again, some of the costs are quantifiable: police and warders' wages, building more jails, the salaries of a vast army of Bantu Administration *apparatchiks* shunting people around from pillar to post. But what of the other costs? Black resentment of discriminatory laws, family disruption, inconvenience to employers and lost production when workers are whisked off in police vans.

Nor should it be forgotten that Sharpeville, the blackest day in SA's history, began with a peaceful protest against the pass laws. The costs: tough exchange controls, universal opprobrium, escalating defence spending.

Anyone holding his breath for the world's economic recovery has probably burst his lungs by now. Owen Horwood and Gerald Browne are by no means the only financial overlords whose predictions of a business turnaround have gone awry.

Certainly no one expected the recovery to be a lusty one. But only three or four months ago, there seemed no doubt that by mid-October there would be unmistakable signs that both the US and major European economies (with the obvious exception of Britain) would at least be tip-toeing towards renewed prosperity.

Though the recession has bottomed out in most of these countries, the current economic climate is still gloomy and misty with the probability of heavy storms to come. To get an idea of just how uncertain current conditions and future outlook are, read on.

The US

October has been a month of cruel disappointments for the American economy. For this was the month that the economic recovery predicted by the White House was to be in full flower.



Instead, with the month scarcely a fortnight old, the largest American city — New York — teetered on the edge of collapse, the largest American industry — carmaking — had its worst year since 1962; and the largest cor-

● **Resettlement** A cost-benefit analysis is long overdue. The costs of physically moving people from so-called Black spots are quantifiable. But what of the enormous human costs, and the seeds of resentment which this policy is sowing? Resettlement is making the Bantustans even more overcrowded. What implications does this have for agricultural viability?

● **Decentralisation** The costs of creating jobs in border areas and Bantustans are very high, especially where social and economic infrastructure (telephones, roads, railways, etc) is minimal. And what are the costs to industry of the Physical Planning Act? These should be carefully weighed against the benefits.

In some of their more fantastical flights of fancy, uncompromising ideologues still talk of Black workers being sent to live in dormitory villages (such as Itsoseng) in the Bantustans and then commuting to work by high-speed trans-

The elusive upturn

The world's economies remain off-balance. Real recovery is still a long way off.

porate bankruptcy since the collapse of the Penn Central Railroad occurred when a major retail chain went under last week.

Meanwhile continued price pressures on raw materials and manufactured goods are an ominous omen that inflation is still a threat. Indeed, prices are moving ahead at around 8.5%-9% right now.

The result is that the White House is likely to dig in its heels at the urgings of European industrial nations to reflate at an even faster pace.

However, the truth is that while the White House worries publicly about the threat of inflation, its economists also worry privately that the stuff of which recoveries are made is in short supply.

Consider these recent events:

● **Detroit**, the largest single industrial employer and a key consumer of manufactured raw materials, sold only 6.6m cars in the just-completed 1975 model year — down 34% from the 1973 record year when the big four firms sold 10m cars. The slump is even more ominous because foreign carmakers pushed their sales up 7% to 1.6m cars with some of the smaller petrol-thrifty models taking as much as 40% of the market share.

● **W T Grant & Co**, the third largest American retail chain, went bankrupt with \$1 bn of debts and \$640m of that spread among only 27 major banks. The chain has more than 1 000 stores leased from real estate firms. It left \$70m in

unpaid merchandise bills to wholesalers and its 80 000 employees make up a full 1% of the nation's unemployment index.

● **The Grant collapse** was only one more strain on a banking industry near breaking point. If New York City defaults on \$425m in short-term debt today, Friday, it could trigger a chain reaction of defaults as well as cause ripples in the international money markets.

France

Within weeks of government's decision to inject R6 bn more into France's flagging economy there are signs that the country is at last pulling out of its worst recession since the War.



After six months of stagnation factory output is rising again and imports are edging up. By next April industrial production may have reached mid-1973 levels (half way between this year's lows and last year's highs). France's trade surplus, expected to reach R2.3 bn this year compared to last year's deficit of R3.3 bn, is expected to disappear again as imports rise 11% in 1976. First sectors to benefit from the upturn are

the first place? About a third of the people in prison every day this year are going to be pass offenders. And Natal University's Professor Barend van Niekerk calculates that, statistically speaking, *one in every four* adult Africans is arrested *each year* for technical infringements of laws applicable only to Africans. Again, some of the costs are quantifiable: police and warders' wages, building more jails; the salaries of a vast army of Bantu Administration *apparatchiks* shunting people around from pillar to post. But what of the other costs? Black resentment of discriminatory laws, family disruption, inconvenience to employers and lost production when workers are whisked off in police vans.

Nor should it be forgotten that Sharpeville, the blackest day in SA's history, began with a peaceful protest against the pass laws. The costs, tough exchange controls, universal opprobrium, escalating defence spending.

● Resettlement. A cost-benefit analysis is long overdue. The costs of physically moving people from so-called Black spots are quantifiable. But what of the enormous human costs, and the seeds of resentment which this policy is sowing? Resettlement is making the Bantustans even more overcrowded. What implications does this have for agricultural viability?

● Decentralisation. The costs of creating jobs in border areas and Bantustans are very high, especially where social and economic infrastructure (telephones, roads, railways, etc) is minimal. And what are the costs to industry of the Physical Planning Act? These should be carefully weighed against the benefits.

In some of their more fantastical flights of fancy, uncompromising ideologues still talk of Black workers being sent to live in dormitory villages (such as Itsoeng) in the Bantustans and then commuting to work by high-speed trans-

port. Can SA really afford such costly nonsense?

In short, it is apartheid itself, which needs a cost-benefit analysis. Blacks in SA have seen Frelimo liberate Mozambique, they see the prospect of majority rule coming to Rhodesia, and they see the prospect of a settlement over South-West Africa.

None of these events will leave them untouched. Nor are Transkei independence, the desegregation of the Nico Malan Theatre, the opening of a few hotels to favoured Blacks, or even P. W. Botha's promises to the UN going to buy them off — or, as P. W. Botha says, in their hearts and minds.

The battle is really a socio-economic — and therefore a political — one. All but the most obtuse White South Africans must know in their hearts and hearts that this battle can only be won by the abandonment of apartheid in all forms.

DELEGATE

ARGUS 17/7/75

ATTACKS

DELAY IN

TB TESTS

THE two weeks delay between the taking of X-rays and the confirmation of tuberculosis in Black workers represented a threat to other workers who came into contact with affected workers during this period, the Bolland Agricultural union congress in Cape Town was told yesterday.

Mr J. de Villiers of the Western Cape Fresh Milk Producers Union said although the incidence of tuberculosis in the Transkei and homelands was declining, Black workers were X-rayed when they returned from the homelands.

But because of the staff shortage at the X-ray unit, it was two weeks before the disease was confirmed.

Mr de Villiers said those workers who were not seriously affected with tuberculosis were given tablets to take and it was the responsibility of the employer to ensure these were taken regularly.

However this was not always done and the tuberculosis germs could spread and endanger other Coloured and Black workers.

Mr de Villiers suggested workers suspected of having tuberculosis be kept away from work which involved the handling of food. This included work in hotels.

He suggested a solution might be to X-ray workers before they left the homelands. Congress agreed to ask the Department of Health to ensure that Black workers recruited for work on dairy farms were kept free from tuberculosis.

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Sexless living in hostels behind alcohol problem

STAR 18/7/75

Sexless living in hostels was blamed for the massive problem of alcoholism among urban Africans, especially migrant workers.

All this he blamed basically on social conditions

"The urban African must be better fed, better

paid, better schooled and better housed," he said.

"We must tackle the underlying cause of this blight."

Professor H C Seftel, of the University of the Witwatersrand, said that although the worst abuses of the shebeen system were a thing of the past, drink and its side-effects were still a major killer in the townships.

He blamed the conflict of adapting from a tribal way of life to the pressures of city living, and especially a social pattern which separated men from their womenfolk.

HYPERTENSION

The same pressures accounted for the high incidence of hypertension, which Professor Seftel said was "the number one killer after violence" It was produced by "tokoloshes plus tots," he said.

Obesity was also widespread; Johannesburg, not London or New York, had the fattest women in the world. Tuberculosis was a "terrible scourge" and South Africa had an unenviable achievement in reintroducing scurvy, a disease on the wane everywhere else

Brits pair in Botswana labour case

RDM 19/7/75

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By CLIVE EMDON
GABORONE. — Two South African farmers from Brits have been released on R500 bail each after being charged for contraventions of labour recruitment laws.

The charges arose after 36 Botswana farmworkers returned from South Africa and complained of ill treatment.

Some of them were treated for wounds alleged to have been received during their employment.

The farmers, Mr Jan Johannes Powell and Mr Jacobus Johannes Odendaal both pleaded not guilty to

the charges when taken to court on Wednesday evening.

The charges are:

- That they committed an offence by recruiting at least seven workers under the age of 18;
- That they failed to pay their employees in full after entering an employment contract during the period February 23 1974 to June 2, 1975;
- That they recruited employees without medically examining seven of them;
- That they employed a recruiter, Mr Lerotsi Mokopotsa, who did not have a permit.

State counsel, Mr A. Ma-

rumo, asked for a postponement of the case to allow the State to bring witnesses.

He also asked that the two men should be kept in custody.

"The accused are foreigners from South Africa. They came on a mission of recruiting manpower. "They have been charged with serious offences which affect the purpose of their presence in Botswana," he said.

Mr Marumo argued that the history of the two farmers was "marred by dishonesty" and he feared they might possibly escape to South Africa.

He asked that if bail was granted their passports and vehicle be confiscated.

Mrs J. Helfer, instructed by Richard Lyons, said the two men had come of their own accord and "it will be unjustified to deprive them of their free movement".

The Chief Magistrate, Mr A. Osibogun granted bail of R500 each and said the men were to report to the Central Police Station every Monday.

The case resumes on September 2.

We say no —homelands

RDM 22/7/75

By PATRICK LAURENCE

KEY homeland leaders yesterday denied knowledge of "rehabilitation" centres in their territories for pass law offenders.

Regulations governing administration of the centres have been compared to the statutes of "Communist Russia and the Third Reich" by Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash.

But the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, has defended them as a means of preventing "delinquents, idlers, and loafers" from becoming hardened criminals.

The centres are being established with the full knowledge of the homeland governments to rehabilitate the idlers and loafers from a sense of responsibility," he told the Daily Mail.

Homeland leaders approached by the Mail yesterday denied all knowledge of the centres and expressed disapproval of them.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, said the Central Government had informed us of the centres with a warning. "I cannot see pass law offenders to be dumped on our lap."

Pass laws were the statute book of the South African Government and it should accept responsibility for them," he added.

Professor Hudson, Mash. Chief Minister of Natal, said, "I know nothing of all of these centres. We have not been informed, to my knowledge."

Initially Prof. Hudson declined to comment on the idea of home-based rehabilitation centres for pass law offenders as he had not yet had a chance to study the relevant details.

But when parts of a pamphlet providing details of their establishment were read to him, he commented: "It is more than a rehabilitation centre. It sounds more like a prison."

Dumping

Mr Kenneth Koyana, Chief Minister of Orange Free State, said: "It is the first time I have heard of it. We would not like to see it as a dumping ground for idle or undesirable Bantu. We strongly deplore such a move. It puts us in a very bad light."

According to a Bantu

DURBAN — Chief Buthelezi of kwaZulu today criticised the Government's intended introduction of rehabilitation centres for African pass law offenders in the homelands.

Matanzima silent on rehabilitation

The Transkei Chief Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, would not say whether he was consulted on the establishment of "rehabilitation" centres in his homeland.

In an interview today, Chief Matanzima said the Transkei Government did not approve of some of the laws passed by the South African Government.

Asked if he knew or approved of the establishment of the centres he said he did not want to comment on the issue.

He said the Transkei Government had control over police stations but the prisons department was still controlled by Pretoria.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, has said the "rehabilitation" centres were a means of preventing "idlers and derelicts" from becoming hardened criminals. He said they were being established with the full knowledge of homeland governments.

"I think it is unfair of the Government to dump these people in our laps when they are born and bred in the cities," Chief Buthelezi said.

He said the scheme could cause a backlash because so-called offenders would resent being sent to the centres and would accuse the homeland leaders of conniving with the Government.

REORIENTATE

According to a proclamation in the Government Gazette last week, the rehabilitation centres are to "reorientate" African pass offenders by making them aware of the "necessity for the laws" of South Africa.

According to the regulations pass offenders may be held for up to three years.

DENIAL

Mr Janson, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, has denied the rehabilitation centres would be used to indoctrinate inmates and said the main aim was to prevent "derelicts, idlers and loafers from becoming hardened criminals."

He said the centres were being established with the full knowledge of the homeland governments.

Chief Buthelezi said he could not recall being informed about the centre. The homeland governments might have been told, he said, but he could not remember it.

Asked if he would support or allow the centres to be established in kwaZulu, he said this would be a matter for his Cabinet to decide.

BITTER

However, he said the Government could create a new atmosphere of understanding and good relations by scrapping the pass laws altogether. "I would not mind if the laws applied to everybody," he said. "But as long as they apply only to the Africans I am very bitter about it."

Chief Buthelezi said, in effect, that it was unfair of the Government to expect the Homelands to participate in administering laws that were abhorrent to Blacks.

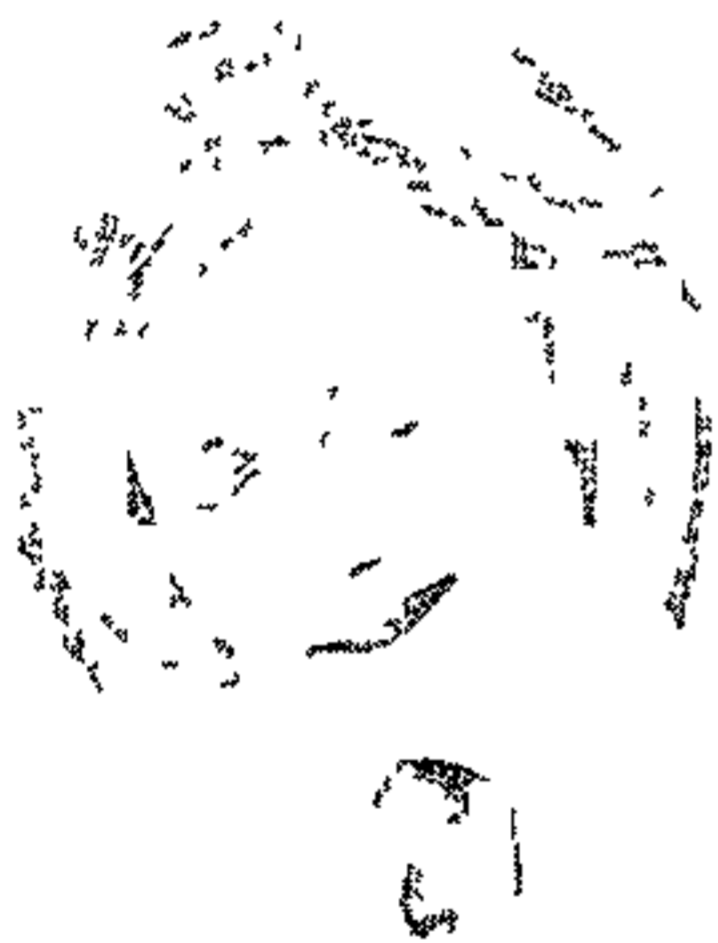
"The significance of things escapes people, unless there is someone to explain it."

In these terms Sheena Duncan views a major role of the Black Sash organization to probe, assess and, through the mass of documentation relating to the pass laws and to lay bare their true nature. She became national president of the Sash when her mother, Jean Sinclair, retired earlier this year, after 14 years in office, so she fights in a family tradition.

The Sash was founded as a mass protest body of women who mounted silent vigils, mourning the "death" of the constitution over the issue of the packing of the Senate.

This was a transient phase, since, Duncan tells "We found that we couldn't protest effectively unless we knew what we were talking about." Today, with 1100 members, the Sash's activities have broadened from protest to the education of Whites on the implications of the apartheid laws, and the maintenance of a number of advice bureaux in various centres to aid Blacks who fall foul of the system.

Last year 10 000 Africans came to the Sash for help, some 20% of the cases were successfully closed, the appropriate permits obtained.



Duncan . . . educating Whites

For all of which the Sash has frequently been denigrated by government, patronised by the opposition and been spat at by louts. But, says Duncan, "it's absolutely essential to carry on. In the light of detente and all that, some people tell us now, our activities over the years — like slow water on stone — might

have helped prepare the 'rough' spots for low change."

Not that she thinks detente has been a scrap of doctrine. "A 'Pick' is real to me. I think things are changing for the worse. These surface changes make the Whites feel comfortable, but hide the growth in hatred of Whites that is showing itself increasingly among Blacks."

"When we started our advice bureaux the people who came seemed beaten, some would cry. Now a large number of illiterate, ordinary and very often unskilled people are openly saying things like, 'You bloody Whites, why can't my wife stay with me?'"

Duncan does not believe that, if matters continue as at present, with Blacks regimented and crushed at the lower end of the economic scale, there can be "any peaceful evolution to a just system for all South Africans. I can only see conflict and confrontation, though what form it would take I cannot foresee."

Chilling words. But Duncan, who is married to a Johannesburg architect and has two daughters, seems oddly at peace with herself and the country she loves and will never leave. "I don't want to live anywhere outside Africa, it's in my bones."

The responsibilities of her work clearly eat into her time and energy. But she nurtures a fine garden for relaxation, and has time over for church work. Philosophically she accepts that there is no perfect society and that, "unless you have people who are involved, battling, any society is going to slip."

Govt probes migratory job system

STAR 30/7/75

Pretoria Bureau

A wide-ranging investigation into the migratory labour system is being done by two officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

They are Mr F B du Randt and Mr W Kruger. The aim of their probe

is to identify problems in the system, to note specially the implications of the system in the Western Cape, and to recommend ways in which the system may be improved and bad conditions alleviated.

Local authorities concerned with Bantu Administration have been asked to supply informa-

tion and suggestions — as rapidly as possible.

A point to which the two investigators are devoting much attention is the congregation of large numbers of Black migratory workers in urban areas, their living conditions in hotels and other institutions, and recreation facilities, including parks.

It is known that the United Municipal Executive, which among other bodies, was asked for advice, also listed problems experienced by local authorities in recruiting labour in the homelands.

It is not yet known when the investigation will be completed and a report made to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

We'll replace pass laws, says Boraine

Rand Daily Mail 31/7/75

Labour Correspondent
THE NEW Progressive-Reform Party in a policy statement yesterday said it would replace pass laws and influx controls on Africans with employment agencies for all races.

It would allow the free movement of all work seekers without restrictions.

Dr Alex Boraine, PRP spokesman on labour, said country-wide employment agencies could link with every sector of the economy.

They would be run by the State in cooperation with private enterprise, giving a regular flow of information detailing all job opportunities available.

Dr Boraine said the policy was for a service for employers and employees which would replace the negative influx control which was "racially discriminatory, penalising and persecutory of people."

Men of all races should have the right to move and seek work in any area they wanted to.

Special accommodation would be needed in urban areas for workseekers, so they were not "hounded like potential criminals"

"We recognise there is a need for a means of identification, but we oppose the pass laws, which are designed to restrict one group."

"Seeking work for the African is a hazardous operation."

"He mostly comes into the urban areas through the back door, terrified of laws which can land him in jail."

He said the PRP was aware of the problems of massive rural communities moving to the industrial centres, without restriction and the problems of slum development, crime, lack of control and health hazards which could re-

"We are not so naive as to believe that we could waive all restrictions on movement, but work-seekers should be free to sell their labour where they choose."

He said the Physical Planning Act, designed to force decentralisation of industry, and which pegs African labour quotas in urban areas was economically unsound and highly undesirable.

(Report by Clive Emdon, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

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Make this awesome task easier

THE Government has placed an awesome responsibility on the shoulders of two senior Department of Bantu Administration and Development officials.

As reported in The Star yesterday, the two men have a mandate to identify problems in the migratory labour system, to take special note of the implications of the system in the Western Cape and to recommend ways in which the whole system can be improved.

Confronting them is the vast, unpleasant panoply of the pass law system: broken families, immorality, invasion of privacy, hostels, inadequate recreational facilities, hundreds of thousands of people in jail, poor pay, poor working conditions... the lot. Not to mention a complex, intertwined mass of legislation and regulation which confounds many a senior Government official, but which sends many an unsuspecting and ignorant Black man straight to jail.

While it is encouraging that something is being done at last to identify and eliminate migratory labour system problems, the task is an impossible one for two men in Pretoria

Right away, the Government should appoint five or six of South Africa's leading lawyers to codify and simplify the law as it applies to urban Blacks. At the same time, the two men in Pretoria should be given 24 top-level assistants with carte blanche to help them examine and improve the system—better still, turn it on its head.

This is not a subject that tolerates pussyfooting around. The pass law system generates too much race friction in this vulnerable country of ours, it creates too much Black unhappiness and discontent.

If we must have influx control, we dare not skimp in our efforts to make the system operate as humanely and simply as possible.

Munnik calls for Coloured birth control

ARGUS 5/8/75

THE Coloured population of the Cape would have to co-operate with the Provincial Administration by practising family planning if they hoped to have facilities equal to those given to Whites, the Administrator, Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik, said today.

Speaking in the Budget debate in the Provincial Council, he said the myth that the Government encouraged family planning to deplete Black populations was "the biggest nonsense ever".

The Government was concerned with the welfare of the Coloured people, but it could not afford to

create for the population explosion, he said.

He called on Coloured leaders to encourage birth control among their own people. Only in this way could the unemployment of the Cape be eliminated.

Referring to an Opposition call for the elimination of influx control, Dr Munnik said the Coloured

migration to the Peninsula showed what could happen without "this sort of control".

Influx control was not an ideology but an economic necessity. People poured into the Peninsula area to live in shanties without jobs or income, and this had to be curbed.

Referring to a call for equal wages for Black and White teachers and medical staff, he said this was not a new idea and the principle had been accepted by the Administration.

SALARIES

However, it could not be put into effect overnight. If you say we must put everyone on equal salaries tomorrow, South Africa could just not afford it.

Attack us if you think we are not doing it fast enough, but realise that we cannot do it overnight. The Whites, the Coloured and the Africans know this, he said.

Coloured nurses in South Africa received higher wages than White nurses in Britain and African nurses received higher wages than nurses anywhere else in Africa.

The effect of equal wages on inflation should also be considered, Dr Munnik said.

A top-level Cabinet committee had been appointed to look into the financial problems of small municipalities following discussions he had had with the Government.

However, all South African municipalities would have to be prepared to "tighten their belts" in view of the expenditure

Internal detente: Blacks to meet

Cape Times Correspondent

6/8/75

JOHANNESBURG. — Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana is organizing a summit meeting of homeland leaders to carry the process of internal detente a step forward.

Chief Mangope confirmed yesterday that he had already secured agreement in principle to the meeting from homeland leaders and that it was now merely a matter of a final date and venue for the meeting.

The primary purpose of the meeting was to press for finality of some of the issues raised by homeland leaders at their two meetings with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in March 1974 and January 1975.

Union rights

Among the key issues which Chief Mangope plans to raise with homeland leaders are:

- Trade union rights for urban Africans.

- Sharing national revenue between Black and White — and whether or not present allocation corresponded to the amount paid in taxes, direct and indirect, by Black and White citizens to the central Treasury.

- Discriminatory laws in South Africa, and when moves would be made to emulate the situation in South West Africa, where they are actually removing them.

- The humane application of influx laws.

Left open

The question of trade union rights was left open at the Cape Town meeting of homeland leaders with Mr Vorster, in the sense that the Prime Minister agreed to quote the official communique: "to arrange for homeland leaders to meet with the Minister of Labour to discuss the matter again".

The word "again" was added because the trade unionism for Africans had been "fully discussed" in Parliament in 1974.

Two experts

At the March talks in Pretoria, the Prime Minister proposed to appoint an expert, to be joined by an expert nominated by the homelands leaders, to investigate the allegation that the Bantu people in general and the homeland governments in particular are not getting a fair share of the services from taxes paid directly and indirectly by the Bantu.

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SA Digest 8/8/75

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FARM LABOUR — NEW DEAL

Organised agriculture plans to launch a recruitment organisation — second only to that of the Chamber of Mines — to ensure adequate numbers of relatively-skilled Black farm workers for White-owned farms

This was announced in Pretoria recently by the director of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr C. J. P. Cilliers

He told Star reporter Siegfried Han-
ning that Black workers would be moti-
vated and drawn by better wages and
working conditions

Mr Cilliers said that Black farm
workers were fully employed throughout
the year and lived on farms with their
families. There was still a shortage of
workers, however, and farmers were
being granted loans of up to R2 000 per
dwelling at one per cent a year to
improve housing and general living
conditions, and to attract more workers

As regards training, one of the eight
industrial training centres now being
built and equipped at Government cost
is due to open at Potchefstroom, West-
ern Transvaal, for the exclusive use of
organised agriculture. "We hope
another one — for the timber growing
regions of the Eastern Transvaal and
Natal — will be allocated to us in time to
be opened in March next year," Mr
Cilliers added

The planned central recruitment or-
ganisation would co-ordinate labour
needs for harvesting and shearing
throughout the country, and provide
basic training for recruits. There was
already a recruiting service for wool-
growers

- ~~(1) 44~~
- ~~(2) 44-45 - 10/11/75~~
- ~~(3) 534~~
- ~~(4) 123~~
- ~~(5) Agric - Timber~~
- (6) 200**

SOUTH AFRICA'S use — and mis- use — of her man- power has always been a key factor in its political de- velopment.

Equally, job reserva-
tion, influx control, the
ban on registered Black
trade unions and migra-
tory labour are politi-
cal issues, which have
long hobbled its eco-
nomic growth.

Now, one of the coun-
try's most powerful em-
ployer organisations,
the Federated Chamber
of Industries, is consid-
ering a national man-
power development pol-
icy which, if adopted by
the Government and
the private sector, could
not only speed up South
Africa's economic
growth, but provide the
wheels for profound so-
cial change.

Key elements in the
policy are:

① The greater geogra-
phical and occupational
mobility of workers.

② The improvement of
skills in the total labour
force.

③ The phasing-out of
the migrant labour sys-
tem as it exists.

④ The relaxation of
statutory and traditional
job reservation.

⑤ The preparation of
Black workers for more
meaningful involvement
in the collective bar-
gaining process.

⑥ The fixing of mini-
mum wage levels "in
accordance with the ba-
sic necessities of life".

⑦ The extension to the
total labour force of
adequate unemployment,
pension and sick-
ness benefit schemes.

⑧ The abolition of dis-
crimination against
women in the labour
market.

⑨ The co-ordination of
the labour policies and
practices at present ad-
ministered by four Gov-
ernment departments —
Bantu Administration,
Labour, Health and
Mines.

The necessity for
such a policy — with
its implied drastic shifts
in South Africa's tradi-
tional labour attitudes
— can be gauged from a
few statistics — based
on official forecasts.

By 1980 there will be
325 000 new entrants
into the labour market
every year. By the year
2000, that figure will
swell to nearly half a
million. More than 70
per cent will be Black,
of which a substantial
proportion will have to
find work outside the
homelands.

Blacks at present con-
stitute 55 per cent of

the industrial labour
force, but by the year
2000 that figure, too,
will rise to 70 per cent,
while the demand for
trained labour will far
outstrip the supply from
the White, Coloured and
Asian sections of the
population.

Recently, the FCI
produced a far-reaching
statement on industrial
peace in South Africa.

Now, the director, Dr
H. J. Reynders, has
conceded that this was
merely part of the di-
versifying national de-
velopment policy which
the chamber is consi-
dering submitting to both
Government and the
private sector.

Stable industrial re-
lations were vital to
South Africa's economic
future and prosperity,
he said. It was essen-
tial to plan for the or-
derly development of
future labour policy.

Training

Essential components
should be the planned
development of the eco-
nomy to provide work
opportunities at a rate
which would meet ris-
ing expectations and
raise living standards,
the development of
training and manage-
ment practices to in-
crease productivity, and
the optimum geographic
distribution of wealth.

A final essential was
the "meaningful partic-
ipation of all workers to
underwrite the future
of industrial peace".

In the light of this,
few would doubt that
the policy package
which his chamber is
considering is — as he
says — "of central im-
portance to all sections
of the community".

One of the key ele-
ments in the recommen-
dations is the rapid im-
provement of Black
skills, including a much
larger Government con-
tribution to pre-employ-
ment training pro-
grammes, basic and
adult education. There
should be an accelera-
ted programme of train-
ing for all race groups,
while more attention
should be given to re-
training to afford work-
ers the opportunity to
change careers, acquire
new skills and return
to work after a break in
service.

The greatest need for
technicians, supervisors,
operators and artisans
will continue to arise in
the White industrial
areas, followed by the
border areas and home-
lands. All training will
have to be speeded up
to an unprecedented
pace if growth and em-
ployment targets are to
be met.

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

On the question of
geographical mobility,
the policy does not call
for the "unqualified re-
moval of influx con-
trol", but for the
streamlining of proce-
dures to eliminate fric-
tion and delays. Sug-
gestions here include
the practical applica-
tion of the Bantu Ad-
ministration Board sys-
tem which, in theory,
permits a greater mobil-
ity of Black labour, the
improved working of
labour bureaux and
their physical separa-
tion from offices ad-
ministering influx con-
trol.

In its present form,
the migratory labour
system is not conducive
to optimum labour
practices and sound la-
bour relations and
should be modified.
Suggestions include the
improvement of com-
muter services to allow
the worker to visit his
family on a weekly or
monthly basis. Where
this is not possible, the
recommendation is that
workers — with a his-
tory of employment in
industry and certain
minimum educational
status — be allowed to
reside in White areas
on a family basis, al-
though not enjoying
Section 10 rights. Indus-
try should be allowed
more freedom to ac-
quire Black workers on
a longer-term basis, the
one-year contract sys-
tem should be amended
and the migrant worker
system, as it exists at
present, gradually
phased out.

Clear need

Explaining the policy
on industrial relations,
Dr Reynders says that
it is incumbent on em-
ployers to make full
use of the works and
liaison committee sys-
tem, but that to the ex-
tent that the aspirations

of Black workers can
not be met through
system there is a
need for the author-
to, in due course,
legal recognition
their aspirations.

This should be
where it is clear
the attitudes and
tives of Black wo-
are not inimical to
national interest.

"In the light of
growing belief in
sections of South
can industry that
involvement in
trade union mov-
is inevitable, it
cumbent on in-
and the Govern-
ensure that this
place in an ap-
manner." While
ture recognition
not be given to
trade unions, ur-
gery obstacles
not be placed in
path.

Re-entry

On the quest
wages, he said
while these were
determined by
forces of demand
supply, profit
and the ability
employers to pay,
incumbent on in-
to fix minimum
levels "at least in
cordance with the
necessities of life
to recognise the
through rising
the standard of
A further rec-
ommendation was that
government deter-
mined differential co-
index for re-
ferent wage gr-
regions to give
employers in inter-
adjustments.

One of the
mediate effect
policy — if ad-
puts the ball
industry's own
This is that in-
cepts a direct
bility in its own
national inter-

Manpower 'the key to race question'

STAR 11/8/75

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It is increasingly apparent that an equitable solution to South Africa's manpower problems would go a long way towards solving the race relations question as well.

That is how Mr Robert Kraft, economist and assistant general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, sees the framework of a far-reaching national development policy being drafted by organised industry.

The phasing out of the migrant labour system is one of the key elements of this framework, disclosed at the weekend by Dr H J Reynders, director of the Federated Chamber of Industries.

Dr Reynders stressed today that his policy outline, which aims to promote change within South Africa's existing political framework, has yet to be completed.

But I believe it is compatible with recent statements from Government quarters, he added.

Changes being sought in the chamber's draft proposals in order to promote economic growth include:

JOB RESERVATION

- Greater geographical and occupational mobility of workers.
- The improvement of skills in the total labour force.
- The relaxation of statutory and traditional job reservation.
- The preparation of Black workers for more meaningful involvement in the collective bargaining process.
- The fixing of minimum wage levels in accordance with the basic necessities of life.
- The extension to the total labour force of adequate unemployment, pension and sickness benefit schemes.
- The abolition of discrimination against women in the labour market, and
- The coordination of the labour policies and practices at present administered by four Government departments, Bantu Administration, Labour, Health and Mines.

New deal for urban Blacks nearly ready

The Argus Correspondent 12/18/48

PRETORIA. — The Government is almost ready to announce its formula for leasehold housing, improved trading rights and amended influx control regulations for urban Blacks.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr. W. A. Cruywagen, said in an interview that the final memorandum to the Minister, Mr. M. C. Botha, was now being typed and that a round-table discussion on the details of the plan would take place in the department soon.

He said that the progress made had been in working out a method to improve the housing conditions and to relax the influx control regulations announced by Mr. Botha in Parliament last September.

Though he had not seen details of the departmental findings on the verification and influx control changes, he indicated that the government was prepared to accept the proposals. He said he would have to consult with the Bantu government.

HOUSING SCHEME

The proposed changes for neighbours and to every body else.

The leasehold scheme would give big employers of labour the opportunity to make their contribution to employees by improving housing. The improvements arising from the leasehold scheme could take several months to work through to the Black public, he said.

Advantages of the scheme would be that it would partially alleviate the housing shortage and should improve the image and appearance of the townships.

The new deal, he believed, would also help to improve race relations in that when a man living conditions are better he feels better disposed towards his immediate



Mr. W. A. Cruywagen

The planned relaxation of restrictions on trading rights for Blacks in the urban townships could lead to an important reduction in prices of goods bought by township consumers.

The range of goods should be increased and the quality of service in bigger shopping complexes improved, while greater commercial competition in township shops would tend to reduce their prices.

INFLUX CONTROL

Dealing with the investment into the influx control and migratory labour system, Mr. Cruywagen said: "Something should come from it. We cannot have a formula suitable for 10 or 15 years with human beings, you must make adaptations as time progresses. If a man is not prepared to change his mind, then he is not prepared to correct his mistakes."

The Deputy Minister claimed substantial changes and adaptations had been made by the Government since it came to power in 1948.

He said the Government was as eager as the Blacks to see the improvements introduced. There is no reason for the department to delay this. The sooner we can launch it, the better, he said.

Registration boards 'not
scrutched'

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~~319~~
3 200
~~206~~
5, 205

... of they claim
more labourers
in the regions mak
ing a higher registra
tion an unnecessary burden
... help from the boards
... the farms
... since the boards
are not functioning
... yet
... not
... efficiently
... not yet
... lack
... people
... not yet
... regulated
... affairs arranged. But we
must make it work in prac

He said all boards had
now been ordered to estab
lish committees to discuss
new methods of registra
tion, giving attention to
practical matters to ensure
a properly controlled flow
of labour to mines, indus
try and farms.
The passbook system, he
added, was not wholly
effective but would be
retained. He said it did
not provide some documenta
tion for labour
... he had proposed to the
department that he used
mobile registration and
so that farmers would not
... to the labourers.
But several association
members told Mr. Rabben
... of their all
...
Registration of labour
is expensive when you are
getting absolutely nothing
for your money. ... Mr.
... an Simmons, who ...
... had to be ... for
registration boards.
... get
... nobody
transports or houses our
labourers. We do that just
give us something for our
money. He said.

Permits control life — Sash

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Twelve kept locked in accident van

Cape Times 22/8/75

TWELVE African labourers — arrested at Hout Bay yesterday for allegedly not possessing work permits — sat locked in an overturned truck for almost an hour before being released.

The Bantu Affairs Administration Board official in charge of the vehicle did not unlock the rear door after the truck had overturned, according to Mr Ken Evans, on whose building site the labourers were arrested.

Two of the Africans were hurt. One had a cut above his eye, and the other claimed he had been hurt by a loose spare wheel.

Mr Evans, who is owner of the passenger coaster Circe, said it was "surprising" that none of the Africans had suffered worse injuries.

Administration Board officials with several trucks and a car raided the building site about 10am yesterday. The arrested men were locked into the rear of one truck, which reversed into a sandbank and overturned.

The official in charge managed to extricate himself unhurt from the cab and went for help, but left the Africans locked up. Almost an hour later he returned with other officials and opened the rear door so that they could get out.

CONTEMPT

Mr Evans said the actions of the officials were disgusting both during and after the arrests. "They chased the chaps all over the building, demanding to see their work permits. It is a miracle one young chap did not kill himself when he climbed up a hoist in an effort to get away."

It was incredible that men trying to earn a living were hounded in this way and treated not only like criminals but with the utmost contempt, he said.

A spokesman for the board's offices in Goodwood said yesterday that senior officials had gone to Hout Bay to investigate the matter.

He was aware that two of the African men in the van had been injured but he could not say how seriously.

Phase out racial laws — Reynders

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CAPE TOWN — Dr H. J. J. Reynders, executive director of the Federated Chamber of Industries, said here yesterday that discriminatory legislation which threatened South Africa's economic progress should be phased out, and at the same time both whites and blacks would have to make radical adjustments in their traditional attitudes.

Dr Reynders was addressing the change — orientation and planning seminar organised by the graduate school of business of the University of Stellenbosch.

He said it had to be accepted the black urban populations of South Africa were here to stay, and once we accept this fact our planning for the future must take cognisance of it.

The inevitable changes would mean better training and onal instruction for the blacks for higher occupations and inducing white workers to accept blacks as their equals at the work bench.

He said that four-fifths of the blacks in South Africa had the characteristics of a stable population, and as far as industry was concerned stability was essential, as it made for better planning.

Dealing with the problem of wage discrimination, Dr Reynders said that discrimination between people of different races who performed identical work "is repugnant to us".

But certain economic realities had to be considered. Regardless of race or colour, the price of labour depended on supply and demand, productivity and the capacity of the employer to pay. It also had to be recognised that every person required the basic necessities of life.

The most obvious approach to bridging the wage gap problem was equal pay for equal work regardless of race. But tied up with the problem was job reservation and the fact that most black and Coloured workers were still unskilled.

This meant that the majority of non-white workers would not benefit from the equal pay for equal work approach which was an attractive slogan, but did not make economic sense.

Change had to come, but it had to be gradual. There was the question of whether to give more people work at a lower wage or to pay a higher wage and give work to fewer people.

To adopt a new wage structure faster than the economy could absorb the change would be to defeat the whole object of the exercise. — SAPA.

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Slavery in a new *mercury* guise

30/8/75
GENEVA — New and subtle forms of slavery were replacing traditional forced servitude, a United Nations working group reported yesterday.

The group urged the world organisation to be more active in eradicating all kinds of slavery.

The five-member group, under the chairmanship of Mr. Bali Ram Bhagat of India, said existing conventions against slavery did not cover its present forms.

The definition of slavery should include any form of forced exploitation of human labour. Illicit traffic in people, especially in women, was growing.

Women from poorer countries were increasingly being forced into prostitution under cover of apparently normal contracts. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

(1, 316)

(2, 200)

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Slavery proposal before UN body

GENEVA—A proposal for a permanent United Nations body to investigate "slavery-like" practices will be voted on by the 26-nation human rights sub-commission on the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities, which has begun a three-week session in Geneva.

This is regarded as an essential complement to the UN working group of five independent experts who met in Geneva last week for the first of their annual reviews of fulfilment of international conventions banning such practices.

The group, established under a decision of the UN human rights commission, is the first of its kind since 1939 when war halted work in this

field by the League of Nations.

Slavery, by various other names, is still commonplace, if officially prohibited, in parts of Africa, in some regions of the Persian Gulf, and in Latin-American countries with indigenous minorities.

Reports before the human rights subcommission mentioned forced labour, serfdom, chattel slavery, debt bondage, child labour in factories, servile forms of marriage and traffic in people as modern realities.

At its three-week meeting the sub-commission will be going through replies to questionnaires on these matters sent to governments by the UN human rights division. — The Times News Service.

STATS 11/4/75

(H) 281
(2) 200

Therese Thompson

At least a thousand illegal foreign Blacks in the Johannesburg area, whose employers came forward to "legalise their position" at the urging of the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration earlier this year, are to be repatriated.

In most cases they are being given one month to leave the country.

A Government official, who wishes to remain anonymous, said he was given to understand by Deputy Minister Mr Punt Janson's statement and department directives that those employers with illegal domestics who could comply with certain conditions "would then be allowed to keep them in their employ."

"And this is what these employers thought when they came out into the open to register them. I even assured them that there would be no problem provided the servant could produce letters from his previous employers from before 1968 and the servant had a clean criminal record."

Statement

Mr Janson's statement said: "As it would appear that there is still a considerable number of foreign Bantu who have not yet legalised their stay and/or work position in the Republic of South Africa, I appeal to them in their own interest, to do so without delay."

"According to existing arrangements, citizens of neighbouring countries who have been in the Republic for many years may apply at their local Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the necessary documents to legalise their position."

Mrs G W Braithwaite, of Northcliff, Johannesburg, inquired about legalising her Rhodesian domestic at the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board office immediately on hearing Mr Janson's statement.

She said she was assured that provided she could produce proof that her employee had been employed in South Africa before March 1 1968, and if other conditions were observed, "his position would be legalised."

Mrs Braithwaite paid registration fees for her domestic and a repatriation-deposit of R20 to the

Domestics told to quit SA

From Page 1

Bantu Affairs Commissioner, after furnishing proof that he had been in South Africa before 1968.

After being inoculated and finger printed, Mrs Braithwaite's domestic was conditionally registered for employment for six months pending a South African Police report and further investigations by the Commissioner's office.

Told to leave

When her domestic returned to the Commissioner's office early this month, he was told to leave the country within a month.

"Surely it is wrong for the department to go back on its word," Mrs Braithwaite said.

"My servant is bewildered and upset — he feels he has been double-crossed. I should have kept quiet and I would still have my servant."

However, the Johannesburg Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Mr F B du Randt, said the Deputy Minister's statement was "not to be interpreted as just a hoax" to flush out illegal immigrants.

"It only asked employers to uphold the law — to register their illegal staff.

"If they had not done this, these employers would be subject to prosecution and fines of between R25 and R30. The servants would then be immediately repatriated."

He said between 1 000 and 2 000 Black illegal immigrants had been registered at the Commissioner's office as a result of the Deputy Minister's appeal. "I would say all of these will have to return home," he said.

Out of hiding

The Ministerial

STAR 12/9/75

① 200
② 281

Janson acts on foreign Blacks

And "mistakes" made over the repatriation of illegal foreign Blacks would be put right by his department, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Janson, said today

Mr. Janson said he "honestly and sincerely meant every word" of his statement earlier this year urging employers to come forward and legalise the position of their foreign Black staff

He denied it was intended as a hoax.

He was replying to a report in The Star yes

terday about Johannesburg employers who had "come out into the open" at the Deputy Minister's request with their illegal foreign servants

The employers had been told at the Johannesburg Commissioner of Bantu Affairs's office that, provided they could show proof that their servant had been employed — legally or illegally — in South Africa before 1968, and the servant had a clean criminal record, he would be registered and allowed to lawfully remain at his present employment

RHODESIANS

Between 1 000 and 2 000 employers sought to legalise their foreign servants, as a result of the Deputy Minister's statement

However, this week, eight months after the Deputy Minister's statement, the Johannesburg Commissioner of Bantu Affairs, Mr F. B. du Randt, told The Star: "I would say all of these will have to return home."

He said the only Rhodesian servants who would be registered for employment in this country were those who had been "lawfully employed before March 1, 1968"

Mr Janson said today his statement was "very definitely not intended, as far as I am concerned, to catch people out"

"Instructions at the time and the appeal which I made to employers and employees, went out with the intention of assisting people to comply with requirements laid down

"For some reason or other they had not done up to that time"

He said that he meant by his statement that foreign Blacks who could comply with certain requirements "would be able to remain lawfully in South Africa"

"That is what I meant, and I have had no reason to change my mind"

(1) 287
(2) 200
(2) 206

200

The day Victor becomes a loser

STAR 15/9/75

It is a sad day for Mr Victor Dube.

Promises made by two Government Ministers to put right mistakes over repatriation of illegal foreign Blacks have come too late for him.

He is a Rhodesian domestic. And today the month's grace on his expulsion order runs out.

Mr Dube is one of more than 1000 illegal foreign Blacks who came out into the open in January and applied for registration after a statement by Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Punt Janson.

Mr Janson asked employers of illegal foreign Blacks to come forward to legalise their position.

However, The Star found last week that almost all who applied for registration were being given one month to leave the country.

And that was regardless of whether they could comply with conditions stipulated when they applied to register.

Mr Dube's employer, Mrs A D Lyons, of Northcliff, Johannesburg, said he had been in South Africa since 1967 and in her employment since 1968.

THE STAMP

She had been told at the Johannesburg Commissioner of Bantu Affairs office that he was eligible to stay under directives after Mr Janson's statement.

Mrs Lyons added: "When he arrived home on August 15 with his pass stamped that he must leave the country or take work on the mines or in agriculture by September 15, I felt quite sick.

"He is part of our family.

"He couldn't believe it when told to go.

"He thought it was all a big mistake"

Mrs Lyons telephoned the Commissioner's office today.

She said: "I wanted to make a last check that they hadn't cancelled his expulsion after the publicity The Star has given this affair.

THE PITY

"I was told nothing had changed

"I was also told it was a pity my servant had to leave now as things could be completely different in a month"

The Johannesburg Deputy Commissioner of Bantu Affairs, Mr A H J Els, today said he had no comment to make on the illegal Blacks' repatriation issue.

:p'

~~1) 257~~
(2) 153
(3) 317
4) 700
~~5) 206~~
(6) 22

The Cape Times

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1975

The migrant myth

PROFESSOR MONICA WILSON exposed a number of myths in her Hoernle memorial lecture* last week: the myth, for instance, that White South Africans occupied an empty land, or that its population was very small; and the myth, which itself contradicts the first one, that Southern Africa, before the advent of Whites, was in a permanent state of turmoil. Another myth is that people who are physically different prefer to remain apart and do so "naturally", contradicted in turn by the mass of legislation that distrusts such "natural" inclinations and in fact enforces segregation in marriage, residence, education, recreation, travel, industry and nearly every other facet of life. Two other myths are of particular relevance to the unhappy situation of South Africa's urban Blacks. The first is that the policy of reducing the number of Africans in towns has cut down on the number of men employed. The second is that South Africa represents, for urban Blacks, an orderly society. Both beliefs are demonstrably false.

As Professor Wilson noted, endorsing Africans out of the towns has only increased the number of migrant workers and contributed to the destruction of family life. In 1953 Langa had a male-female ratio of four to one. By 1974 this ratio had risen to 11 to one. In spite of the regret sometimes expressed by Government spokesmen and their descriptions of migratory labour as a "necessary evil", the system has been deliberately encouraged over the past 20 years. According to Professor Wilson, it is the "single most destructive force in our society". It is the antithesis of what makes for order. In her own words:

South Africa is not now, as is claimed, an orderly society. Life is

extremely insecure in African townships, the murder rate and capital punishment rates are higher than in most countries, the prison population is exceptionally large. The number of those imprisoned is immediately linked to pass laws regulating the movement of population to work.

How can order and stability be regained? The answer is simple: to allow the settlement of families at the breadwinners' place of work. It is already happening at the De Beers mines in Kimberley. And it was happening at the Cape until the trend was reversed by Government pressure. This week the Government belatedly showed some appreciation of the problem and its solution. The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Cruywagen, told the Bloemfontein congress of the National Party that a 1945 law—presumably the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act—which prevented Black women from joining their husbands in urban areas was being reconsidered. This is good news indeed, though goodness knows how long it will take for such a revision of policy to have any noticeable effect. In the Western Cape, for instance, no family housing has been built for Africans since 1966. There is an enormous backlog to catch up.

The elimination, or at least reduction, of migrant labour would not only stabilize Black life in the cities. It would have an equally beneficial effect on the homelands whose problem, Professor Wilson observed, is too large a population and a disproportion of dependants. Which pricks yet another myth—that the homelands are a sort of ethnic dustbin into which problems of urban Black family life can just be emptied.

* So truth be in the field... The Alfred and Winifred Hoernle memorial lecture 1975 by Professor Monica Wilson. Published by the Institute of Race Relations.

Homelands migration is growing — report

Labour Reporter

CAPE TOWN — For every five economically active men in the Black rural homelands six are away from home, working as migrant labourers. And the problem is growing bigger.

Nearly 60 percent of the Black work force in the "modern sector" of the South African economy consists of migrant workers

Two thirds of a typical homelands family's disposable income consists of money from migrants.

These are some of the findings of a study put before the biennial conference of the Economic Society of South Africa in Johannesburg today

The study, by Mrs Jill Natrass of the Economics Department of Natal University, puts the total number of migrants in the modern sector at 1 750 000 including 393 000 foreigners and 260 000 women

HOUSING

Mrs Natrass proposes major changes — including Black family housing paid for by the South African Government — to check what she says is a worsening migrant worker problem.

She recommends:

- Additional housing for married men and their families provided from central Government funds, either in White areas or in homeland areas next to existing pockets of employment

- Additional impetus to the decentralisation of industry to areas within easy reach of the new homeland urban areas being developed

- Some tax imposed by the homeland governments on the migrant or on his employer to provide additional funds for investment in the home-

Doubts on migrant labour

Sieg Hannig
Labour Reporter

CAPE TOWN — The exact extent of the social disruption and economic disparities caused by the South African migrant labour system may be open to doubt.

But those who question the estimates of Mrs Jill Natrass will find it difficult to quibble over the staggering situation disclosed recently by the chairman of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board, Mr Manie Mulder

He was referring to the total of the average Black labour force of 356 585 men and 142 667 women for the year ended on March 31

Since the migrant workers were all men, this means that every second Black male officially employed in Johannesburg and the West Rand was a migrant worker

calculations the size of an economic arable plot from which a household can be expected to make a living is 3,75 ha in the Um-tata district of the Trans-kei and 5 ha in the King Williams Town district of the Ciskei.

How does the current economic downturn — and consequent unemployment affect immigrants?

More light may be shed on the whole situation when the current computerisation of Black labour statistics is completed

The full scope of the computerisation programme is not known yet. But it would seem reasonable to expect the authorities to make provision for the other "unknowns" as well

INQUIRY

In addition, the Department of Bantu Administration recently conducted an inquiry into migrant labour which involved the

lands

- Additional central Government subsidies specifically for education transferred to the homelands, since the White sector appears to be the major beneficiary of expenditure on Black education

- The establishment of the urban complexes in homelands to house men working in White areas. Their families should also be financed by the central Government as the rate of return on this investment will be higher to the White sector than to the homelands

From 1936 to 1970 the male migration ratio rose by 36 percent — from a quarter to a third of the males aged 15-64 years

She also found that male migration from the homelands rises with the standard of education. The rate of migration reaches 90 percent at an educational level of primary school plus four years education

UNREGISTERED

But it is widely acknowledged that this area has a large number of unregistered Black migrant workers who are not reflected in Mr Mulder's figures. Mrs Natrass estimates that every fifth migrant from the homelands is an illegal migrant

Evidence of the pressing need for migrant earnings in impoverished homelands came in a recent publication by the Institute of Race Relations

The publication, based on work done by Professor P J de Vos, of Fort Hare University, and Mr Johann Maree, indicated that 98 percent of the households in the Ciskei have less than 5,25 ha of arable land available while 95 percent of the households in the Trans-kei have less than 4 ha of arable land

According to official

gathering of facts and representations from a wide range of interested parties

It is understood that a report has been drawn up and is being studied at Ministerial level

Underemployment, poverty and Migrant Labour in the Transkei and Ciskei, by Johann Maree and P J de Vos. Publisher, SA Institute of Race Relations. Price, 60c

Curb on illegal labour

16/4/75

ARGUS

16/4/75

Arg. 4.5.

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

IN THE SENATE

OPPOSITION Senators yesterday attacked proposed powers in a new Bill which would give Government officials the right to enter factory premises and investigate offences involving the illegal employment of Black labour.

The proposed powers are contained in the Physical Planning and Utilisation of Resources Amendment Bill which has not

yet been debated in the Assembly.

The Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, Senator H. F. B. Oelrich, warned that if the powers were used it would 'frighten off industrialists'.

He said his party was in favour of most of the Bill's provisions but would oppose it because of one clause which allowed the Secretary of the Department of Planning and of the Environment to ap-

point officials who could investigate, without a warrant, offences involving the illegal use of Black labour.

Senator D. Worrall (Nat) said the Opposition had made a 'mushy' attack on the Bill. It had based its argument on the basis that the Bill was ideologically inspired, that it was unconcerned about industrial and economic development and the

suggestion that the State was playing the role of Big Brother.

In fact, the Bill would give effect to the world-wide concern over environment, more sophisticated techniques of planning and the fundamental effect of decentralisation.

The Minister of Planning and of the Environment, Mr J. J. Loots said when he introduced the second reading debate on the Bill, it had not been felt necessary to have an inspectorate when the original Act was passed in 1967.

However, as a result of technical difficulties there had been no prosecutions. The Attorney General would not prosecute without documents such as wage documents and inspectors did not have the authority to seize these documents.

WITCH-HUNT

It was not intended to go on a witch-hunt of industrialists but to make use of officials and investigate only those cases where the department believed serious contraventions were taking place.

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- ② 200
- ③ 206
- ④ 37

① 101
② 374
③ 200

(1) 101
374
200

The Transkei: citizenship and non-citizenship

R.D.M
1/6/76

THE Institute of Race Relations expressed grave misgivings when the Transkei Constitution Bill was introduced in 1963, a Bill which made all Africans speaking any of the Transkeian languages, irrespective of where they lived, "citizens" of the Transkei and entitled to the exercise of the Transkeian franchise.

These provisions have not satisfied the people concerned nor solved the political problem involved. Since then 13 years have passed and increasingly voices have been raised by both Whites and Blacks, by homeland and urban African leaders, by prominent Afrikaans and English-speaking industrialists, businessmen, Press editors and academics, urging recognition of the permanence and legitimacy of the African presence in the "White" urban areas and therefore that provision be made to meet the needs of this section of the African population.

But the Government has not responded.

The Transkei Draft Constitution and Independence Bill of 1976, contains the same provisions namely, that all the descendants of Transkeian citizens and all persons ethnically, culturally or otherwise associated with any tribe in the Transkei are to be regarded as Transkeian citizens, irrespective of where they live. There is to be no choice.

Paramount Chief K Matanzima is reported to have said that the 1.3-million Africans of Transkei will have the right to opt for Transkeian citizenship.

But in the House of Assembly, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr

M. C. Botha, asserted as recently as May 19 that any African in White South Africa who refused to identify with his own homeland could be seen as "a person with ulterior motives".

The Minister went further and appeared to be inviting direct confrontation. He said "If some homeland leaders are going to be so unwise as to deprive their own people of citizenship, we will have to consider carefully whether we are going to allow their people entry to White South Africa".

Meanwhile, without waiting for the Transkei constitution to be finalised, the Government has already introduced new requirements whereby urban Africans are to be compelled to take out certificates of citizenship.

Unless they do so, they will not be permitted to acquire ownership of a house in an urban township in terms of the 30-years leasehold scheme, the restoration of which was announced more than a year ago but has not yet been implemented.

The issue of new licenses to traders in such townships and of the right to practice to professional Africans, such as medical practitioners, are likewise made conditional on having applied for a certificate of citizenship.

The South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) has for years been concerned over Government policy towards the millions of Africans who live permanently outside the homelands in the 87 per cent of South Africa described as the "White" area. Independence for the Transkei has brought the question of citizenship to the fore and the Institute has responded with this statement.

More ominous even is the reference of Mr W Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, to "job application privileges", being one of the "benefits", Africans who applied for homeland citizenship would enjoy.

A departmental communication, known to have been sent to at least one category of employer in the towns to the effect that African employees should be persuaded to take out certificates of citizenship, could be taken to presage further moves in this direction.

Although the Minister stated that "the citizenship qualification of Bantu persons in the White areas will not affect their Section 10 privileges", the already pervasive sense of insecurity of urban Africans is visibly increasing as the compulsion on them to become homeland citizens mounts.

It appears that the Government is determined to bring about the extraordinary situation wherein Africans who are NOT citizens of South Africa will qualify for greater privileges than those who value what they conceive to be a South African citizenship and chose to adhere to it.

The SAIRR finds it painful, but necessary, in the long-term interests of this

country and all its people, to point out the racially discriminatory basis of this approach.

Are White foreigners who have immigrated to South Africa urged to identify with Italy, Greece, Britain or whatever is their country of origin? Obviously not. On the contrary, they are encouraged to become South African nationals and to identify with South Africa, the country of their adoption.

In the case of Africans, the position is reversed. Mr Cruywagen spelt it out. "When you tie a man to his own people, you are doing him a favour," even if this is against his will.

Consequently, he asserts, it is reasonable to give greater privileges to Africans who identify with their homeland by obtaining a certificate of citizenship.

At a time when the whole world is waiting for South Africa to give proof of the sincerity of its avowal at the UN that it does not condone discrimination purely on the grounds of race, at a time when the growing African middle class in the towns is having its moderation and loyalty severely strained, at a time when the new measures to provide technical training for Africans in the towns seemed to de-

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HANSAARD 9

Q. column 637

8 April 1975.

Residence of Bantu in Republic

*1 Dr F VAN Z SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

What period of residence is required for foreign Bantu residents in the Republic to obtain authority for continued residence and employment in the Republic

†The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

No period of residence is required
Cases are being dealt with on merit

~~1. 171~~

2. 200

JANUARY 8 1975

Career, not a contract

THE continuing unrest among South Africa's Black gold miners is alarming. Even if the number of people directly involved is relatively small, considering the great number of Black miners at work on these mines, the situation that persists will cause considerable unease. After all, gold is the glittering cornerstone of South Africa.

The present immediate cause of trouble among Basotho mineworkers appears to have been provoked by the Lesotho Government's decision to interfere in the way in which the workers' pay is handled. But this is only one in a string of recent incidents.

Basic to the whole issue is the migrant labour system. Hundreds of thousands of men are airlifted, often quite literally out of the bush and transferred to a strange, frequently frightening environment, away from everything that has been familiar and comforting to them. It is a dislocating wrench, however much attempts are made to make the new life bearable.

Not that it is possible to eliminate this system overnight, even if it were desirable. And, in fact, as it exists at present, it has numerous advantages for all concerned, not least the workers themselves. Many of them would never otherwise be able to accumulate any sort of little cash reserve at all. And the economies of several of South Africa's neighbouring states depend greatly on the money that the Black miners burrow out of the rock.

More attractive

But it seems clear that there will have to be adaptations to the system to make it work better, and to make it more attractive. Also, it is economically dangerous for South Africa to be dependent so greatly on foreign labour that could be withdrawn for political reasons, or because of a misunderstanding, or through a whim, and it is sensible that the mines are turning their eyes toward labour pools closer home, in the homelands, in the Black urban townships, on the farms, and so on.

The need is to create and maintain a more stable Black labour force. One way to start is to create much more settled and satisfying conditions for, at least the more skilled Black miners — to give more of them the chance of a career, not a contract, in other words, and a career that they can serve with their families, as White miners can.

Changes are taking place all the time. But all the groups concerned — the South African Government, the other governments involved, the employers and the trade unions in the industry, for a start — are all going to have to make careful and sometimes painful adaptations if they are to serve their own self-interests, and the interests of South Africa, best.

① 200

~~② 200~~

~~③ 200~~

200

MNR. PUNT JANSON, Adjunk-Minister van Bantoe-Administrasie, het vandeeweek aangekondig dat die Regering vanjaar nog 'n spesiale oktrooi vir trekarbeid gaan opstel. Dié stelsel word indringend ondersoek, en 'n verslag moet vanjaar nog uitgebring word.

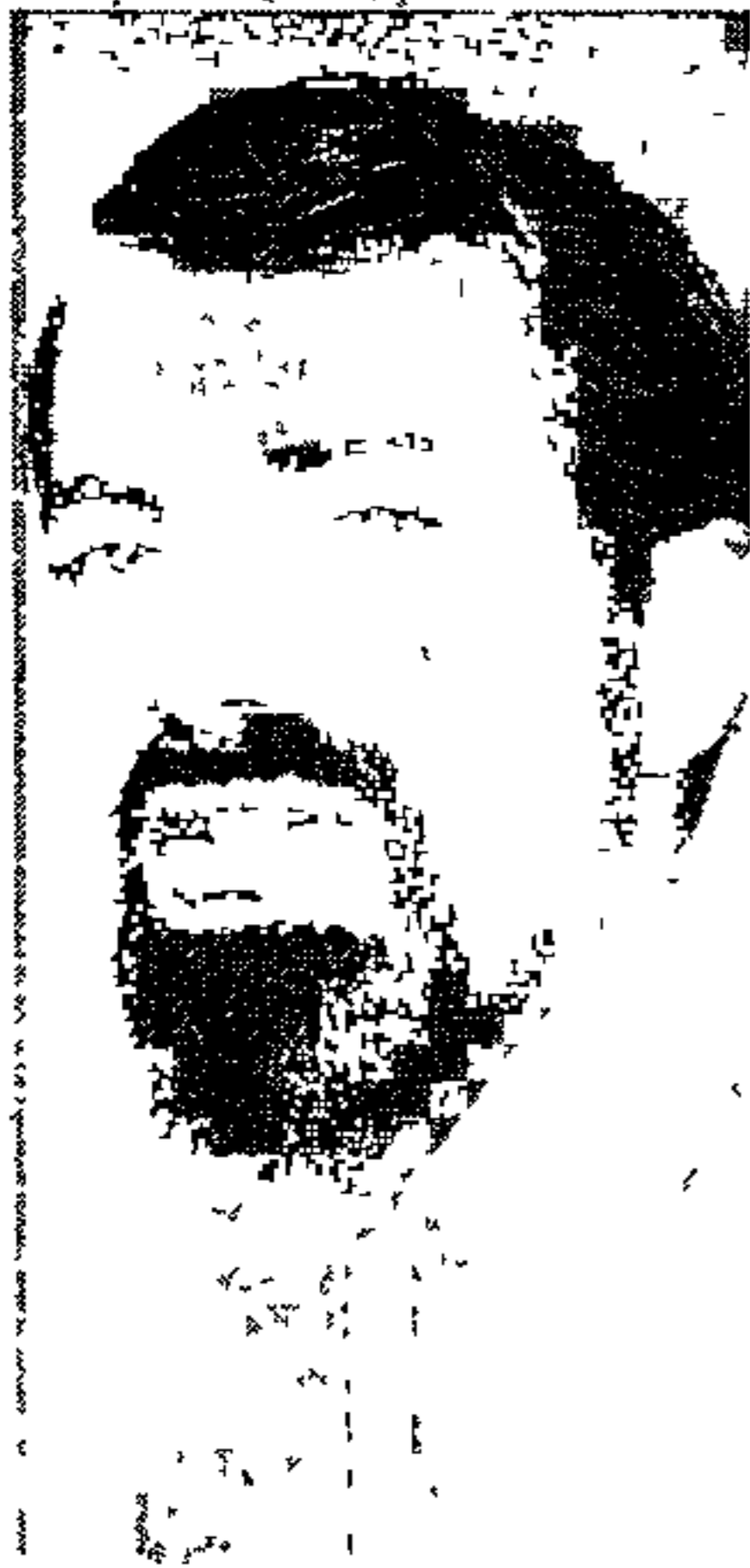
RAPPORT het gaan praat met 'n man wat midde-in hierdie situasies staan: ds.

J. P. P. Lensink, die afgelope tien jaar al NG sendeling, werk sedert begin verlede jaar onder Johannesburg se trekarbeiders — veral dié uit die tuislande en in die besonder dié in die hostels.

„Ek probeer nie dramaties wees nie, ek probeer nie spoke opjaag nie,” sê hy. Maar hy is tot in sy siel geruk deur wat hy van die trekarbeider se lewe in die stad sien. Berigte op hierdie bladsy

Só kweek ons terroriste op eie voorstoep

Morgan lobauw



DS. JOOP P. LENSINK, NG sendeleraar, wat van sy ondervindinge met trekarbeiders vertel.

DIE blanke sal 'n slag sy oë van die terroriste aan ons grense moet wegdraai en kyk of hy nie willens en wetens terroriste op sy eie voorstoep kweek nie, sê 'n NG predikant wat onder die trekarbeiders in Johannesburg werk.

Ds. Joop Lensink, 38, sê die stelsel is niks anders as 'n bron van haat en onrus nie, en die uitwerking daarvan kan tot 'n uitbarsting lei. „Ek is bevrees daar is nie meer veel tyd nie.”

Hy sê die tragedie is dat nie eens die Christelike geloof daarin geslaag het om die reddeloos ontwrigte trekarbeider op sy voete te hou nie.

Ds. Lensink, Nederlander van geboorte, het twintig jaar gelede as immigrant na Suid-Afrika gekom. Nadat hy as predikant aan die Universiteit van Pretoria gekwalifiseer het, is hy as sendeling na Zambie Verlede jaar is hy deur die N.G. Kerk van Afrika na Johannesburg beroep.

Hy werk veral met trekarbeiders uit die tuislande en dan in die besonder met dié wat in hostels gehuisves is.

Volgens skatting is daar in Johannesburg sowat veertigduisend swartmense in

Deur

TIM KRYNAUW

hostels. Dit sluit nie trekarbeiders in wat in kampongs gehuisves is nie. Vroegere trekarbeiders word ook nie hier in berekening gebring nie.

„Tel dié almal by, en 'n mens raak werklik benoud as jy beseft daar is altesaam sowat 250 000 trekarbeiders in 'n stad soos Johannesburg,” sê hy.

Oor die trekarbeiders as mens sê ds. Lensink dat sy wêreld in die stad tot groot

hoogte in duie stort. In die hostel of kampong word hy dus gedwing om uit die „pynhope” 'n nuwe bestaan te skep. En dit is juis hieruit, aldus ds. Lensink, dat frustrasie en haat gebore word.

„Die trekarbeider kom uit 'n omgewing en agtergrond waar daar 'n totaal on-Westerse, maar vir hom lewensbelangrike, tradisionele sirkelgang van lewe bestaan het. Hy was 'n geïntegreerde mens, nie net in sy lyn van geslagte nie, maar ook in sy omgewing.

„Sodra hy nou in die kosmopolitiese hostel of kampong aankom, neem frustrasie en 'n gevoel van onveiligheid onmiddellik besit van hom.

„Vir hom is daar net een van twee moontlikhede. Hy kan probeer om die lewenskrag te herstel. Hy voorbeeld deur die magiese, of hy kan ontvlugting in verslawing soek.

„Die tragedie hier is dat selfs nie eens die Christelike geloof daarin geslaag het om die trekarbeider op sy voete te hou nie.

Had die Kerk maar...

AS die Kerk maar vir die trekarbeider gedoen het wat hy gedoen het vir die blanke wat uit die platteland na die stad moes kom! sê Joop Lensink, predikant van die N.G. Kerk in Afrika wat in Johannesburg onder hierdie mense werk.

Vir die swartman was die ontwrigting nog veel meer traumaties as vir die blanke. Hy kom uit 'n totaal ander denkwêreld.

In die geval van die blankes het die Kerk sy taak veel gouer ingesien en veel gouer en doeltreffender 'n helpende hand uitgesteek, sê ds Lensink, en sug oor verlore geleenthede.

Sedert Cottesloe, in 1960, is trekarbeid wel ononderbroke op die agendas van N.G. Sinodes. Die uitwerking van die stelsel is op die jongste Algemene Sinode in Kaapstad ook weer met besorgheid bespreek, veral met die oog op die gesinsverbrekking. Die Landman-verslag wy groot aandag daaraan.

Maar die Kerk moes twintig jaar en langer gelede al sterker in die saak opgetree het. Voel ds Lensink. Vandag sê hy, word die Kerk feitlik geheel en al deur die trekarbeider afgewys. Dié sien die Kerk net as middel in die blanke se hand om hom sag te maak en na sy pype te laat dans.

Ds Lensink skat die aantal trekarbeiders wat gekersten is as nie meer as 5 persent nie. Op verre na nie die 70 persent waarvan soms gepraat word nie. Vir kerkleiers is hier geen troos nie, sê hy.

Ds Lensink sê die Kerk het oor die jare heen sendingwerk in die stede eintlik verwaarloos. Die tradisionele sendingveld was op die platteland. Baie sendelinge gaan vandag nog van die standpunt uit dat hy die plattelandse swartman vir die stad en as trekarbeider moet voorberei.

„Maar nou vra ek Waarom het 80 persent en selfs meer van hierdie plattelandse „Christene“ verlore gegaan in die hostels en kampongs van die stede?”

„As kerkman moet ek honderde kere die verwyt hoor dat ek nie werklik in hom belang stel nie. Daarom hoor ons amper daagliks Witman, wat kom soek jy hier, sien jy dan nie ons is vrouens wat ons eie kos kook nie? Witman, ek vertrou jou nie, jy is 'n spioen. Witman, jy praat mooi, maar vanaand slaap jy in jou eie huis. Jy praat van jou God, maar as ek in jou kerk kom, skop jy my uit!”

„Die gevolg van hierdie ge-

brek aan kommunikasie is dat die swartmense in die hostel of kampong hulle nie net van jou nie, maar ook van ander afsluit en isoleer. Hulle word eensame mense. En in hierdie eensaamheid en isolasie broei haat en wrevel.

„Wat ons dikwels uit die oog verloor, is dat die trekarbeider byvoorbeeld net so 'n sterk gesinsman soos ons is. Sy manlikheid dwing hom om vir sy gesin te sorg. En waar kan hy nou anders geld verdien as juis in die stad?”

„Nou is dit so dat die stelsel van trekarbeid die swartman sy manlikheid ontnem. Hy moet self kos maak en self sy wasgoed was. En dit is dinge wat hy tradisioneel nooit sou doen nie. Dit is vir hom net 'n vernedering.

„In hierdie amper desperate situasie soek die swartman nou ontvlugting. Sy wrevel moet hy in toom hou. Die gevolg is dat hy sy toevlug tot drank en ander afwykings soek.

„Dit lei alles daartoe dat hy uiteindelik in niks belang stel nie. 'n Mens kan dit omskryf met die woord apatie. Hoe bereik 'n mens nou sulke mense? Die enigste re-

aksie wat jy kry, is dié van veragting. Jou godsdienst word met die stelsel en aan die Regering gekoppel en summier verwerp,” sê ds Lensink.

„En in hierdie omstandighede moet die sendeling 'n mens probeer bereik wat vir hom eintlik ook vreemd en heeltemal onbekend is. En hy laat jou ook nie toe om hom van nader te leer ken nie. Die trekarbeider sê somer openlik dit het geen nut om met jou te praat nie. Jy kan tog geen verandering in sy situasie bring nie, glo hy.”

Ds Lensink sê hy maak ook van swart lidmate gebruik om met die evangelieverkondiging te help. „Maar ons het nie eens vyf lidmate in elke hostel nie,” sê hy dadelik daarby.

„Daar word dikwels en baie oor trekarbeiders gepraat. Maar hoeveel het al met die trekarbeiders kennis gemaak, hom as mens leer ken? Hoeveel Sinodegangers het al ooit 'n hostel of 'n kampong besoek? Ek dink baie is selfs bang om hoegenaamd daar te kom,” sê die skraal kerkman wat so driftig namens sy Kerk die hand in eie boesem steek.

„Een hierdie agtergrond kan ek nie anders as om die stelsel in sy huidige vorm 'n kanker te noem nie. En hierdie stelsel kan uiteindelik 'n dodelike uitwerking hê namate die swartman se bewuswording toeneem en hy in sy nuwe gemeenskap beïnvloed word.

„Wat baie min mense besef, is dat die trekarbeid uiters emosioneel is. Die bewuswording van sy omstandighede en sy opstand daarteen is juis daarom so gevaarlik. Die feit van die saak is dat hulle ons nou net verdra. Maar uiteindelik moet dit tot uitbarsting kom.

„Ek merk dit al hoe meer op dat die trekarbeider 'n onrusbarende besef van sy onbevredigende omstandighede het. Hulle praat nie daaroor met die blanke nie. Hulle krop eerder op, en dit verbaas my en is eintlik onbegryplik dat hul aggressie so lank verborge gebly het.

„Die blanke sal 'n slag sy oë van die terroriste aan ons grense moet wegdraai en kyk of hy nie wilkens en wetens terroriste op sy eie voorstoep kweek nie. En ek is net bevrees dat daar nie meer veel tyd is nie,” het ds Lensink gesê.

VUIL EN NAAR IN HOSTELS

DIE swak omstandighede waarin swart trekarbeiders in Johannesburg soms gehuisves word, lok onthutste en verontwaardigde reaksie uit van ds Joop Lensink.

„'n Mens kry enigszins 'n begrip van wát aangaan as jy besef dat daar soms 3 000 en 4 000 mans in 'n hostel saamgehoek word. Hulle slaap in groepe van agt tot twaalf in 'n kamer. Van privaatheid is daar geen sprake nie.

„Dit ruk 'n mens aan die hart as jy by hierdie hostels inkom en rye en rye klere oor die beddens sien hang. Maar die ergste is die lang toue mense wat soms in reusekombuise op 'n beurt moet wag om die een of ander

tyd oor 'n vlammetjie 'n bord kos te kook.

„Van ogtspanning vir hierdie mense kan daar beswaarlik gepraat word. Daar is gewoonlik ontspanningsgeriewe, maar niemand om dit vir die swartes te organiseer nie. Hulle word geheel en al aan hul eie lot oorgelaat.

„Dit is veral Sondag dat hierdie mense se lot jou die diepste tref. Hulle is dan gewoonlik besig om lusteloos te was of te kook, terwyl ander eenvoudig net rond lê totdat die biersale open. By hulle is geen vrolikheid of plesier nie.

„Sommige hostels is ook uitgesproke vuil. Dit stink

daar. Kosreste en vuil lê in die gange en geen poging word aangewend om dit skoon en netjies te hou nie. Die toilette het nie deure nie en mans in rye is nie vreemd nie.

„Nou is dit ook opvallend dat dit juis by sulke hostels is waar ons deur hostel-owerhede uitgehou word.

„In sulke omstandighede is dit seker nie moeilik om te begryp waarom ons hoegenaamd nie tot die trekarbeider kan deurdring nie. Dis dooie geboue, met dooie mense. Elkeen gaan sy eie gang en daar is geen verskil tussen die mense van die verskillende stamme nie,” het ds Lensink gesê.

5/2/75

SA Whites 'use Blacks'

BLACK workers had great potential power and when managements refused to acknowledge that power, workers were forced to use it, Mr Harold Nxasana, of the Institute for Industrial Education, Durban, said last night.

Speaking at the University of Cape Town Summer School course "Migrant Labour in the Western Cape," Mr Nxasana said migrant labour was, and would remain, a central cause of social and political conflict, and instability.

"Trade unions cannot solve the problem of migrant labour but through

them, workers could improve their wages and working conditions and secondly, unions could help to change the whole political climate and the balance of power in South Africa.

"Migrant labour expresses very clearly that South African Africans are not citizens in their own country. They are merely objects to be used by Whites for their own convenience," he said.

Mr F H Botha, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner, Western Cape, said that the migrant labour system was "nowhere near perfection."

"Certain recent developments dictate urgent changes in the interest of employer as well as employee and suggestions are already being investigated."

After outlining his department's policy concerning migrant labour Mr Botha said that Black people who qualified to live in Cape Town were not pushed out indiscriminately.

"It is true that we encourage them to settle in the homelands. We also encourage the ordinary worker to settle his family in the homelands while he remains here to sell his labour toward maintaining that home."

11 February 1975

Fordsburg Bantu Commissioner's court
*6 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development

1. 200
~~2. 204~~
~~3. 206~~

- (1) How many foreign Bantu were convicted in the Fordsburg Bantu Commissioner's court during the period 1 July 1974 to 31 December 1974 of being in the Republic illegally,
- (2) (a) how many of them were (i) cautioned and discharged, (ii) fined, (iii) imprisoned and (iv) deported and (b) what was the total amount of the fines paid,
- (3) whether any of these persons had previous convictions of this offence, if so, (a) how many and (b) how many such previous convictions in each case

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House)

- (1) 2 051
- (2) (a) (i) 58
(ii) 1 992 Fined (182 Suspended sentences)
(iii) 1
(iv) Nil
(b) R18 501-00 at Court
- (3) Yes
(a) 1 019
(b) 411—one previous conviction.
250—two previous convictions
146—three previous convictions
92—four previous convictions
51—five previous convictions
28—six previous convictions
14—seven previous convictions
11—eight previous convictions
4—nine previous convictions
5—ten previous convictions
3—eleven previous convictions

1—thirteen previous convictions
1—fifteen previous convictions
2—sixteen previous convictions

Janson pass law views challenged

Staff Reporter

TWO UNIVERSITY lecturers yesterday challenged the view of Mr Punt Janson, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, that pass laws were necessary for the protection of urban Africans.

Mr Janson told the Rand Daily Mail that an uncontrolled influx of unskilled Africans from rural areas would constitute a threat to urban Africans in that they would be willing to sell their labour more cheaply, and so undercut the living standards of Africans already in

urban areas.

Dr Francis Wilson, senior lecturer in economics at the University of Cape Town, disagreed.

While there might be an argument for influx control laws in the abstract, what actually pertained in South Africa were pass laws designed to buttress the migrant labour system, Dr Wilson said.

THREAT

Far from being a protection for urban Africans, the pass law migrant labour network was actually a threat

Under it, employers could get all the cheap labour they

wanted in the form of migrant labourers, Dr Wilson said.

He went on to distinguish between influx control and pass laws, regarded as one and the same thing in official National Party circles.

Influx control kept the supply of labourers from rural areas consistent with work opportunities in the cities, but did not prevent a man from bringing his family into the city to live with him once he had a job, he said.

Pass laws allowed men or women into the cities as contract labourers only. It forbade them from bringing their families with them.

Apart from providing employers in the cities with a plentiful supply of contract labourers, the pass laws threatened urban Africans in another way, Dr Wilson continued.

Huge single-sex hostels were an inequitable consequence of the pass law, migrant labour system. No family man in his right mind would want to live in the midst of enormous hostels.

RATIO

To illustrate his point, Dr Wilson quoted the situation in the Western Cape townships of Langa and Nyanga.

The ratio of sexually mature people in Langa at the end of 1973 was nearly 25 000 men to less than 2 375 women. Nyanga was relatively better off — more than 10 350 to 2 840 women.

Dr David Welsh, senior lecturer in African government at the University of Cape Town, yesterday disputed the contention that urban townships would be swamped by rural Africans if influx control was abolished.

Port Elizabeth was not a proclaimed area subject to influx control, as defined by the Government, until 1952. But despite the rapid growth of its African population during the war years it did not experience an abnormally acute housing shortage, he said.

He went on to say that, far from protecting wage levels, influx control actually depressed them by confining Africans to particular categories of work and preventing them from selling their labour to the highest bidder.

ONDERSOEK NA TREKARBEID

28/2/75
D.B.
GELAS

Deur die Ekonomiese Redakteur

DIE Regering het 'n departementele komitee aangesel om die hele kwessie van trekarbeiders te ondersoek, het die Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -onderwys, mnr. T. N. H. (Punt) Janson, gister in Kaapstad aangekondig.

Mnr. Janson het aan Die Burger gesê die ondersoek kan moontlik daartoe lei dat Suid-Afrika bilaterale en selfs multilaterale ooreenkomste met sy buurstate en tuisland stig, wat trekarbeid op 'n vaste grondslag sal plaas.

Die oogmerk is nie alleen om die trekarbeiders te beskerm nie, maar ook hul Suid-Afrikaanse werkgewers.

Mnr. Janson het die aankondiging gedoen toe hy gistermiddag 'n noenmaalvergadering van die Kaapse Kamer van Koophandel toegesprek het.

Hy het gesê 'n senior amp-

tenaar van sy departement is versoek om 'n deeglike handves oor trekarbeid op te stel. Hy het spesiale opdrag ontvang om die kwessie van trekarbeiders in Wes-Kaapland en die Kaapse Skiereiland te ondersoek.

Hy hoop dat die aanbevelinge van die komitee voor einde vanjaar toegepas sal kan word. Alle belanghebbende instansies, onder meer die handel, akademië, politici en sosioloë, sal gevra word om vertoe in dié verband tot die komitee te rig. Die trekarbeiders self sal ten nouste by die ondersoek betrek word.

Mnr. Janson het dit beklemtoon dat hy die ondersoek so gou moontlik afgehandel wil hê.

SAMEWERKING

Hy het bygevoeg dat Suid-Afrika nie sonder trekarbeid sal kan klaarkom nie. Hoewel hy persoonlik nie van die stelsel van trekarbeid hou nie, moet die beste van die saak gemaak word. Trekarbeiders sal nog baie jare met ons wees, het hy gesê.

Die Adjunk-minister het ten slotte 'n beroep op sake-manne gedoen om hul volle samewerking aan die ondersoek te verleen. Hy het hulle uitgenooi om memorandumsk in dié verband aan die komitee voor te lê.

Hansard 7

Q Column 547

21 March 75

Illegal Bantu labour

*6 Dr F VAN Z SI ABBERT asked
the Minister of Justice

- (1) How many persons were convicted
of employing Bantu labour illegally
in each of the main urban centres of
the Republic during 1974.
- (2) what was the total amount paid in
fines for this offence in each of these
centres during that year

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is not readily
available

1. 200
~~2. 206~~

MIGRANT LABOUR (200)

Probing the problems

FM-27/3/75

A two-man team of senior Bantu Administration officials has invited comments and suggestions for a study of migrant labour which they are conducting.

The team, under Johannesburg's Bantu Affairs Commissioner Frans du Randt (seconded to the Department of Bantu Administration in Pretoria for the purpose), has been commissioned to look into the system of migrant labour with special reference to the mining industry, larger employers (such as Iscor), and the Western Cape.

Du Randt told the *FM* it would make a comparative study of migrant labour in another country, probably West Germany. The first phase of the study, he said, would also involve drawing

Financial Mail March 27 1975

attention to archaic aspects of legislation — with a view to possible amendment or overhaul

Documents on file are to be studied, and consultations held with other government departments, with Bantu Affairs Administration Boards, and employer organisations and organised labour. As the *FM* went to press, Du Randt and his colleague, Mr W Kruger of Bantu Administration, were due to meet officials of the Chamber of Mines.

Du Randt added that certain Black workers would also be approached. He has already had discussions with several mine employees.

The study should be completed in about four month's time and will then be submitted to Willem Cruywagen, the newly-appointed third Deputy Minister in the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

Du Randt said the question of a formal "charter" for migrant workers, as suggested by Deputy Minister Punt Janson (part of whose responsibilities have now been handed over to Cruywagen) was "still a long way off. There are a great many loose ends to be tied up first." Cruywagen is convalescing at the moment, and is not expected back at his desk before the beginning of May.

Those wishing to submit representations on the migrant labour system to Du Randt should send them to the Secretary for Bantu Administration, PO Box 384, Pretoria, 0001



F.M 19/3/76

That Durban's Kwa Mashu township has a section which some residents call the Love Factory?

A number of houses have been set aside which migrant workers living in single-sex compounds can rent for a fortnight to enable their wives and children to visit them.

?

'Don't enforce Black labour curbs yet'

26/3/76 STAR

Labour Reporter

The general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, today called for a moratorium on prosecutions under the Environmental Planning Act.

Thousands of Black workers are threatened with unemployment after the start this week of court action against employers who have exceeded their Black labour quota under the Act.

Mr Grobbelaar said enforcement of the Act should be delayed until the economic situation had improved, because the move was inflationary.

Black workers threatened with unemployment because of the Act often were unprotected by the Unemployment Insurance Act, he pointed out.

EXCESSIVE

"Employers are not registering Black workers under the Unemployment Insurance Act because that would reveal their excessive labour complements," Mr Grobbelaar explained.

"Several such cases have come to our attention as a result of labour reductions carried out earlier due to the likelihood of prosecutions.

"The present depressed economic climate is the worst time for the big stick," Mr Grobbelaar said.

Professor P. J. van der Merwe, labour economist of the University of Pretoria, said employers had more than enough time to bring their house in order under the Act which was passed in 1967.

The Act was essential to counter "South Africa's greatest social evil — migrant labour," he said.

"But there is an onus on the State to make strenuous efforts to find alternative employment for Black workers losing their jobs as a result of the misdemeanors of White employers."

① 200

② 37

③ 287

~~(4) 320~~
(2) 209

CAPE TIMES 9/4/76
Plea for united

Black families

Staff Reporter

THE Athlone advice office run under the auspices of the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash, said in its quarterly report that its special wish was to see African husbands and wives united in secure homes within reach of their livelihood

"We do not observe easier times for the Africans who carry so much of the labour load in our city and we continue to hope and press for alleviation of their hardships. This only changes in policy and the laws can achieve

"Almost every day of every week we interview couples distressed by enforced separation and there is nothing we can do for them. For African women, there is no possibility of entering the Western Cape from anywhere else except briefly (and seldom) as 'visitors'

"Not only may they not come and join their husbands who work here, but they cannot find lawful employment for themselves

"Their work is wanted and they need desperately

to earn for the support and education of families. Temporary contracts for such women would be an alleviation of unbearable hardship, and we urge this step towards a healthier society now," the report says.

AN AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY



200

MBABANE—The 14 Black African States surrounding the White south agreed last night to formulate a programme to impose some form of economic pressure on Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa in an effort to aid "liberation movements" in these countries.

The Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based United Nations Development Advisory Team (Undat) concluded a three-day conference here by announcing that a conference of all its member States, and "liberation movements" in the three White-ruled countries, would be organised later this year, probably in November.

The conference, it said, would "discuss the economic problems in countries which are not yet independent, with particular reference to problems resulting from the migratory labour system."

Means would be sought "towards the speeding up through economic means of the liberation of countries not yet independent."

Member States, it added, "will continue to provide trading facilities and employment opportunities" for people forced to leave these White ruled countries.

Conference sources said later that special emphasis had been placed on the problem of migratory labour because it was considered "both politically unacceptable and economically inefficient"

The 14 States agreed in principle to establish some form of common market in east and southern Africa and detailed discussions had already been held on the possibility of extending present regional co-operation

The conference passed a resolution "saluting" Mozambique and Angola on attaining independence and agreed to give the two countries all possible economic assistance. They also called on the international community to help particularly in assisting Mozambique recover from the effects of its decision to close its border with Rhodesia

Countries represented at the conference were Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia.—(Sapa)

Boraine slams system of migratory labour

CHM: Tink's 15/6/76

200

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Progressive Reform Party's chief labour spokesman, Dr Alex Boraine (Pinelands) yesterday slammed the migratory labour system as being "morally indefensible, economically wasteful and fundamentally dangerous". He called on the

Minister of Labour, Mr S P Botha, to appoint a commission as soon as possible to investigate the system as well as the issue of representation for all workers.

Speaking in the labour debate, Dr Boraine said the lack of labour representation for Blacks and the migratory labour system were the two cru-

cial factors mitigating against economic growth and long-term peace.

The migrant labour system, particularly put at risk the very fabric of South African society, he said. "If we have a problem of security in South Africa it is due to this system." The migrant worker was employed in a society

which did not offer him status, recognition, housing, security, education for his children, equal rewards, diversion or opportunity.

The system contributed to problems such as separation, informal bigamy, marital alienation, prostitution and excessive use of alcohol.

"I want to know whether any human being has the right, for his own enrichment, to destroy the family life and character of another human being?"

It was not easy to change the system, he said, but it was no less bewailing the evil affects of it without taking the responsibility of changing it.

"Change must come and while one appreciates that the process of change will be difficult and complex, the very complexity must not be used to avoid the issue or to procrastinate about beginning immediately to eliminate the dehumanizing effects of a system which demeans us all."

Migratory job system 'dangerous'

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Reform Party's chief labour spokesman, Dr. Alex Boraine (Pinelands) yesterday slammed the migratory labour system as being "morally indefensible, economically wasteful and fundamentally dangerous."

He called on the Minister of Labour, Mr. S. P. Botha, to appoint a commission as soon as possible to investigate the system as well as the question of representation for all workers.

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The migrant labour system, particularly, put at risk the very fabric of South African society, he said. "If we have a problem of security in South Africa, it is due to this system."

The migrant worker was employed in a society that did not offer him status, recognition, housing, security, education for his children, equal rewards, diversion or opportunity.

The system contributed to problems such as separation, informal bigamy, marital alienation, prostitution, homosexuality and excessive use of alcohol.

"I want to know whether any human being has the right, for his own enrichment, to destroy the family life and character of another human being?"

It was not easy to change the system, he said. But it was no use bemoaning the evil effects of it without taking the responsibility for changing it.

Change will be difficult and complex, but this must not be used to avoid the issue.

① 102

② 200

Most Black workers in SA 'permanent'

Cape Times 23/6/76

Political staff

A SEMI-OFFICIAL body has found that 67 percent of the 1,8-million economically active Black men in the "White" areas of South Africa are "permanently absent" from the homelands, according to the Bureau for Economic Research (Benbo).

This finding directly contradicts official Government policy, which regards Black people as being temporarily in urban areas.

In spite of the finding, the chairman of the Bantu Affairs Commission, Mr P T C du Plessis, MP, told a press conference yesterday that Black people were in the urban areas for purposes of labour only.

"If they demand political rights, they will have to go to the homelands — on that we are very, very strict," Mr Du Plessis said.

He was answering questions at the press conference yesterday to mark the official release of a detailed 200-page study of the economic development of the homelands entitled "Black Development in South Africa".

Survey

The study was conducted by Benbo, official research body for the Bantu Affairs Commission, the governments of the homelands, the statutory development corporations and the Departments of Bantu Administration and Development, and Bantu Education.

Described yesterday as the most significant publication of its kind for the past 10 years by Benbo's director, Dr J J S Weideman, the study says it can be regarded with reasonable certainty that the jobs which demand a higher level of education or industrial experience are held largely by Blacks who are permanently resident in the White areas.

"Because of the particular nature of the labour needs of the South African economy, Black workers, particularly those who have made contact with the economy in the White area for some time, are drawn into the lower

category of jobs which were traditionally reserved for Whites only in the White area," the report says.

It adds that various reasons can be given for coming to the conclusion that Black workers who are permanently absent from the homelands "for all practical purposes can be regarded as given (gegewe) for the medium term and even the longer term".

These reasons include "the quantitative and qualitative inclusion of the Black worker in the White economy, the fact that numbers of Black workers have lived in the White area for generations"; that many have already accepted Western culture to a considerable degree; and that many have acquired Section 10 rights.

The permanence of Black workers, the report says, is also due to the fact that the homelands cannot provide sufficient employment opportunities for their own inhabitants.

Indeed, in another section of the report, Benbo has found that 65,2 percent of the annual average labour supply from the homelands found work either in the homelands or in the borders.

The rest — 34 814 workers — could be seen as the average annual increase in the potential supply of migrant workers.

Illegal workers warned

29/6/76 STAR

Only about a tenth of an estimated 80 000 Rhodesian Blacks in the country have come forward to be registered under the general amnesty granted by the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, this year.

Yesterday Mr Botha granted employers of Black Rhodesians until July 31 to have them registered.

He also warned that steps will be taken against employers who have such Blacks illegally in their service after that date, as well as against their employees.

A Rhodesian official said today that there were about 10 000 Black Rhodesians registered in the Republic and that about seven to eight thousand have come forward to be registered since the announcement to legalise their stay was announced.

PROSECUTION

Mr Botha warned employers of Black Rhodesians that they will not only be prosecuted in court but will also, in terms of existing legislation, be compelled to pay the costs in connection with repatriation of such Blacks to their places of domicile in Rhodesia.

Similar steps will be taken against employers who employ Blacks from other neighbouring countries illegally as well as against their employees, the Minister said.

Mr Botha said "In order to regulate their position a labour arrangement was made with Rhodesian authorities in terms of which all such Bantu persons who are illegally employed in the Republic before April 1, 1976, could be registered provided they were in possession of valid Rhodesian workers' travel documents."

Mr F B du Randt, the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, appeared today to employers to come forward and register their Rhodesian employees.

(1) 200

(2) Rhodesia labour

Regional

New deadline for 'illegal foreigners'

RDM

29/6/76

THE DEADLINE for the registration of Rhodesian and other foreign Africans working illegally in South Africa has been extended to July 31.

Announcing this in a statement yesterday, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha said that after that date, anyone illegally employing Rhodesian Africans would be prosecuted and compelled to pay repatriation costs.

Similar action would be taken against anyone illegally employing Africans from other neighbouring countries. In both cases the workers would also be prosecuted.

The statement says that under existing agreements, citizens of neighbouring countries may enter South Africa only for certain categories of employment and for specified periods.

The Government had discovered that a number of Rhodesian Africans were illegally employed in

private households and in the hotel industry. To regulate their position, an arrangement was made with the Rhodesian authorities for their registration provided they had valid Rhodesian workers' travel documents.

To continue to stay in South Africa, they must return to Rhodesia on leave after a maximum period of 18 months. They would be allowed to return on re-entry permits, obtainable before they left.

Because their dependants lived in Rhodesia, part of their wages would be retained and deposited in a post office savings bank in their home area. The worker or his dependants could draw the money, with interest there.

The statement said an initial deadline of May 15 had been set, but a number of employers did not comply. This was perhaps a result of rumours that the Department of Bantu Administration was not serious in its intentions and that the workers concerned would not receive the retained part of their wages.

"I can give an assurance that these rumours are false," Mr Botha said. The deadline was now being extended to July 31 to enable employers and workers to legalise their position. — Sapa.

(1) 101
(2) 200
(3) 332

STAR
20/3/50

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, said today the basis on which Blacks were present in White areas was "to sell their labour and for nothing else."

Taking this unyielding policy line in a speech to the Institute for Public Administration in Maritzburg, Mr Botha said Blacks who accepted citizenship of their nations were "more welcome in White areas than those who did not"

"To those who recognise their specific national citizenship, will also be given greater privileges and preference in White South Africa," he said

In saying that Blacks in White areas were there only to sell their labour, Mr Botha made it clear that the same principle applied to Whites in the Black homelands.

SPELLING IT OUT

"All Black people in the White areas remain, regardless of how long they have been in the area and whether they were born there or not, members of their respective peoples," the Minister said

"The fact that they work here does not make them members of the White nation. They remain Zulus, Tswanas, Vendas, etc"

Mr Botha used his speech also to deal with the changing role of White administration aid to Black areas as homelands moved to self-government. The earlier approach, he said, had been to apply "control administration" to the areas, but the Government was concentrating increasingly on "advice administration"

It was important that the public take note of this shift of emphasis in the Government's racial policy

Look
after
black
workers,
warns
professor

Finance Reporter

THE South African system of black migrant labour has been attacked on medical grounds by Professor A. Solomon, professor of diagnostic radiology at Johannesburg's Baragwanath Hospital

He said migrant labour pools defeated any hope of industrial health control, and added "Permanency in registered employment, inducements to encourage permanency, protective legislation and central medical monitoring together with continuously improving working conditions will safeguard an economy which leans heavily on black workers"

He said black workers, particularly those in high risk industries like asbestos mining and manufacture should be registered and regularly checked for such industrial diseases

Professor Solomon pointed out that 90 percent of the 21 000 workers employed on asbestos mines are black

He said the high turnover of labour in the asbestos industry and the absence of a central records establishment for blacks made impossible an accurate long-term follow up on the health hazards

He also called for trained medical officers to be appointed to factory inspectorates

"The factory inspector is no longer sufficiently competent or able to recognise the insidious undermining of the workers' well-being"

He suggested in addition that the Workmen's Compensation Act be enlarged to include inhalents as a cause of injury.

200 85 .

Cape Nat congress

'Illegal' Blacks: crunch coming

22/9/76 STAR

(1) 200
(2) 332

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH —
The Government intends to introduce amending legislation in the next parliamentary session to increase the penalties imposed on White employers of illegal Black workers in urban areas

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr Hartzenberg, said last night these measures would be taken through an amendment of Section 10 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Act

Increased fines would be imposed on employers

of illegal Black workers, he said.

The Black workers involved would also be prosecuted.

Dr Hartzenberg was replying to a group discussion at the Cape Congress of the National Party. He spoke after a delegate had complained that many Black migrant workers from the Transkei, recruited for farm work, were absconding from their work immediately after arrival. Farmers were thus merely providing transport costs for Blacks to work illegally in Cape Town, the delegate said.

TRANSKEI

Other points made by delegates at the group discussion were:

● Pleas for the consolidation of the Transkei to be given priority treatment in the Government's consolidation programme.

● That the Government should be asked to remove illegal workers and unproductive workers, especially from the Western Cape.

REALISTIC

● That the Government speed up homeland development to provide jobs for such workers.

Senator Dennis Worrall intervened in the debate to say there were Blacks in Cape Town who were

illegally there but who were fully employed.

A realistic attitude should be taken on the issue. If it was accepted there would be Blacks working in the Western Cape, then the quality of their lives had to be improved

"We cannot have the situation we had in Soweto where there was the attitude that these people were temporary, and then suddenly we started building facilities for them," he said

"I base my whole constitutional and political attitude on an ethnic basis. It is unhealthy that there is a Blackening of the Cape, but you must be realistic. You must not pay lipservice to an idea. If the Blacks have a role to play and are important, then there are logical consequences"

WINNING?

Dr Hartzenberg was asked at one stage whether the Government was winning or losing with its separate development policy

He said between 1960 and 1970 there had been a population increase in the homelands of 68 percent compared with an increase of Blacks in White areas of 16 percent in the same time. The same tendency had continued since then.

13

Vorster tells Israelis: no rapid changes

DD
13/11/46

TEL AVIV — The South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, has rejected any suggestion that South Africa's racial policies should undergo urgent and rapid reform

In an interview published yesterday by an Israeli newspaper, Mr Vorster said South Africa was not in a state of crisis and there was no need for his Government to change its racial policy

Mr Vorster said that, in his opinion, there was no black majority in South Africa. There was a white majority, living beside a mass of black labourers who had abandoned the areas in which they enjoyed political rights in order to come to work in a white country

Their work entitled them to wages — but that was all, Mr Vorster said

Mr Vorster also opposed making significant concessions which would encourage political demands being made by the black population

"The communists and the liberals in the world are demanding reforms which would give one man one vote," the newspaper quoted Mr Vorster as saying "This would mean black rule in South Africa. I reject such a demand and will continue to reject it"

Mr Vorster said the situation of South Africa was in many ways similar to that of Israel "You people (Israel) are in a more critical situation than is South Africa," he said

The South African Premier said he wanted expansion of relations with Israel in all fields, although he was fully aware that Israel did not approve of his domestic policies

"Our policy is not for export. It meets our needs, and there is room for co-operation between us even without political agreement," Mr Vorster said — SAPA-RNS

① 200
② 242

Thousands of Rhodesians in SA illegally

4/10/76 STAR

The deadline for the registration of Rhodesian Africans in South Africa has expired, leaving thousands unregistered and liable to prosecution.

The final deadline was September 30.

An official of the West Rand Administration Board says about 5 000 Rhodesian Africans in Johannesburg, Sandton and Randburg had been registered. Another 10 000 applications were still being processed.

But estimates put the number of Black Rhodesians illegally in South Africa at between 80 000 and 100 000, the majority being in the Johannesburg-Pretoria area.

There has been some reluctance on the part of illegal Rhodesians to regularise their positions because of suspicions about monthly amounts which have to be deferred and sent to Rhodesia once a worker registers.

According to the agreement between Rhodesia and South Africa allowing the amnesty for the registration of Black Rhodesians, between 30 and 60 percent of a worker's pay (worked out on a sliding scale according to amount) has to be remitted each month to Rhodesia.

This money has to be sent to the local Bantu Administration Board where the worker has been registered. The board then sends the money to Rhodesia to be paid into an account for the worker in Rhodesia.

Several readers of The Star wrote to say their Rhodesian employees had been unable to draw the money in Rhodesia after they had paid the deferred amount for several months.

CONFUSION

A spokesman for the Rhodesian Diplomatic Mission in Pretoria said there had been hitches as the new system got into gear, but he expected that these had been ironed out.

The West Rand Board official said from this month the Board would not accept the deferred pay unless the Rhodesian worker travel document number (which each worker is given on registration) is submitted with the amount.

This should prevent the possibility of confusion arising about payments to relatives in Rhodesia, he said.

People who have queries can get in touch with the Rhodesian Diplomatic Mission in Pretoria at Telephone 3-7151.

Symposium condemns migrant laws

A trained psychologist, he said that the migrant worker was developing a "patchwork" identity. Professor Manganyi warned that one of the most serious effects of the system was the breaking down of authority in the worker's home. He was joined in this by

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Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Speaker after speaker, Black and White, condemned the migratory labour system in South Africa at a symposium held on the subject at the University of South Africa (UNISA) in Pretoria on Saturday.

531	483
383	177
302	159
262	138
Apprentices	excluding

During the symposium, organized by the National Council for Marriage and Family Life (Famsa), English and Afrikaans voices mingled in calls for immediate elimination of the system to create a better deal for the migrant labourer. But though the system's inhumanity was fiercely condemned, from the Deputy Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Mr Punt Janson to speakers from the floor, the symposium ended with the exasperated cry "What can be done?"

the Rev John Tau, of the Methodist Church, who said the system was destroying the family group and all that went with it. Also, the Black migrant worker felt that he was being used by others to be discarded, when he had served his purpose.

Dr Cronje, of the Ned Geref Kerk, said his Church opposed the system of migratory labour because of the harm it did — the disruption of family life, marriages and the attendant moral deprivation.

High time

Professor Cronje said it was high time Blacks and Whites met around a conference table to talk about possible aids, such as shorter contract periods for workers and the appointment of social workers to act as liaison officers between workers and their families at home.

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, a prominent South African Black trade unionist, told the symposium that more than 60 percent of the country's Black labour force consisted of migrants.

The Nationalist MP for Pretoria Rissik, Mr Daan van der Merwe, said that the Government was aware of the tragedy of broken homes and families. The Government was trying its best to alleviate the lot of Black workers but some people tried to make political capital out of difficult situations in South Africa.

Action needed

Mr Janson said that enough had been researched, written, said and theorized about migratory labour; what was needed was action. More should be done, immediately, to alleviate the lot of the Black migrant worker. Also, it was time that the Black worker was listened to.

Mr Janson suggested measures such as temporary housing, recreational facilities, less disruptive legislation and better transport as possible ways of helping the migrant worker.

Supporting him in his call for action, Professor N C Manganyi of the Umtata branch of the University of Fort Hare said South Africa could no longer claim ignorance of the problem of migratory labour.

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In an attempt to answer this question the symposium agreed that a permanent committee should be set up which would represent the Government, private enterprise, welfare services and migrant labourers in an endeavour to find ways and means of ridding the country of migratory labour problems.

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200

Drought brings Basotho recruits

MASERU — Drought in Lesotho was responsible for a record 60 percent increase in the number of Basotho mineworkers recruited to the South African gold mines in December last year, according to a spokesman for the Mine Labour Organisation.

According to statistics released here yesterday by the MLO, which recruits Basotho mine labour for the gold mines, altogether 9150 mineworkers were recruited in December 1976 compared with 5480 in December 1975.

The spokesman attributed the increase to prevailing drought conditions in Lesotho as well as the "attractive" wages on South African mines.

Basotho workers left for the mines as there was little prospect at present of saving the maize crop from being destroyed by the dry weather.

He said the threat to the country's maize crop would add to the hardship of the people caused by South Africa's withdrawal of the maize subsidy to Lesotho.

The measure taken by the South African Government would also increase the price of maize and maize products bought in the Republic, leading to "untold hardship".

Announcing its present bumper wheat harvest at a Cabinet meeting this week, the Lesotho Government said it was due to the success of the Government programme of share cropping with farmers.

The Government had therefore decided that wheat being harvested at present should be stored in granaries and then sold to people in the various districts.

(Sapa)

Man probed migrancy — is deported

22/11/76 STAR

Labour Reporter

The Government has acted against a 15th person who worked towards a better lot for black workers. Mr Toine Eggenhuizen, a former Roman Catholic priest has been told he must leave South Africa

posium on migrant labour in January, and an in-depth survey which is to be published soon.

He told The Star nothing short of the total abolition of the Government's homeland policy would achieve the elimination of the overwhelming problems of migrant labour.

The deportation order was served on Mr Eggenhuizen last Tuesday, the day on which the first of 14 banings started against trade unionists and people previously involved in worker education.

"Any improvements possible under existing Government policy will only aggravate the basic evil of migrancy," he said. "By alleviating the symptoms one entrenches the system. Churchmen and employers should never lose sight of this and should press for the change that really

He was expected to leave for Holland today. Mr Eggenhuizen was involved in church efforts aimed at tackling problems migrant labour.

Mr Eggenhuizen is also a member of the Human Rights Committee in Johannesburg. He arrived in South Africa early in 1967 and served as a priest for four years.

As projects officer of the interdenominational Agency for Industrial Mission he organised a sym-

MIGRANT LABOUR - S.A.

GENERAL.

~~FEB. 77. - NOV. 78.~~

1977

200
Migrant Labour
SA General

Migrant labour

THE ASSEMBLY—There were at present 382 848 foreign Blacks working in the Republic, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, disclosed in the Assembly yesterday.

In a written reply to Mr Colin Eglin, the PRP MP for Sea Point, the Minister revealed most of these came from Lesotho (160 634), Mozambique (111 257) and Botswana (43 159). — Sapa

24-1-1950
200
Migrant Labour
S.A. General

Migrant workers can get pensions

Harold Fudston
Pensions of more than R1000 a year are now available for black migrant workers and domestic servants under pension schemes which the South African Mutual announced last year.

Since the schemes were established more than 40 employers representing 10,000 employees have joined the plan for migrant workers.

By June 30 of this year the South African Mutual expects that an annual cash flow of R1,250,000 will have been generated. The number joining the schemes are growing monthly.

The important difference between this pension plan and the conventional lump sum pension scheme is that the worker does not lose his pension rights if he moves from employer to employer.

OWN NAME

The individual's pension rights are in his own name and his future security depends on each new employer. Participation with the worker in the maintenance of the pension plan.

A similar pattern applies to pensions for domestic servants. In all the schemes a special provision for holiday pay contributions has been made.

These charges are paid annually into a central fund which will be used to pay the pension on retirement.

The contributions are calculated on the basis of the worker's earnings and the employer's contribution is based on the worker's earnings. On retirement, the amount

in the account will be used to provide a monthly pension.

The maximum contribution is R100 a year. If this is paid for 20 years and the worker is aged 50 at the end of 20 years, the pension will be a maximum of R750 a year.

If, however, a 10 per cent interest rate prevails as seems probable, the pension benefit will be R1200 a year — about R10 a month.

The normal retirement age is 65, but an employee has the right to retire at any time between the ages of 55 and 65.

200

VRYSTELLINGSTYD : 1 APRIL 1977 OM 14h30.

TOESPRAAK DEUR SY EDELE DR. F. HARTZENBERG, L.V. ADJUNK-MINISTER
VAN BANTOE-ONTWIKKELING, BY GELEENTHEID VAN DIE GRADEPLEGTIGHEID
VAN DIE RANDSE AFRIKAANSE UNIVERSITEIT OP 1 APRIL 1977

Meneer die Kanselier, Vise-Kanselier, Dames en Here,

Dit is 'n voorreg om u wat vandag gradueer, asook diegene wat naby
aan u is, u ouers, familie en vriende asook die doserende en admini-
stratiewe personeel van hierdie Universiteit wat u bygestaan het,
geluk te wens met hierdie besondere mylpaal wat u bereik het.

Die bekende dr. Albert Schweitzer het eenmaal gesê: "Naas jou
dagtaak het jy ook jou tweede taak om te doen, sonder dat jy
daarvoor betaal word : die hoogste vorm van bevrediging is wanneer

aan/.....2

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aan 'n grootse taak gebou word, iets groter as jyself, buite
jouself."

Elkeen van ons het 'n diepgevoelde behoefte om 'n positiewe bouer
te wees aan iets wat groter is as onself. Omdat u Universiteit
gepoog het om meer te doen as om u net van kennis te voorsien het
u die geleentheid gehad om u toe te rus ook in hierdie tweede taak.
Nou gaan u om in die wêreld daarbuite u roeping met sy ryke ver-
skeidenheid van dimensies te vervul. U het die voorreg om dit te
doen in 'n land met 'n veelheid van geleenthede vanweë sy eie aard
en sy posisie in Afrika.

Graag/.....3

Graag wil ek met u gesels oor een dimensie van elkeen van ons se roeping. In ons veelvolkige land is dit deel van elkeen van ons se roeping om te bou aan ons eie volk en om die mense van die ander volkere te help om self te bou aan hulle volkere en om te bou aan omstandighede waarin hierdie volkere in Suider Afrika in vrede en voorspoed naas mekaar kan bestaan. Ons moet voortdurend besielde bouers wees.

1. Bouers aan ons eie volk

Ons kan nie maar die bouwerk aan ons volk agterweë laat en verwag dat iemand anders dit sal doen nie. Dit bly die bouer se persoonlike verantwoordelikheid om self te bou aan die behoud en groei

van/.....4

van sy eie volk se ideale, selfstandigheid, identiteit, waardes, kultuur, taal, leefwyse, ens.

Die bouer begin nie elke keer van vooraf nie. Hy ignoreer nie die bouwerk wat reeds gedoen is nie. Hy wil nie elke keer nuwe fundamente lê nie. Hy bou voort op dit wat reeds bestaan. Dit is kenmerkend van die bouer dat hy, soos President Paul Kruger gesê het, dit wat goed is uit die verlede neem om in die toekoms daarop te bou. Daarom is dit ook noodsaaklik dat die bouer 'n duidelike toekomsbeeld moet hê van die gebou waaraan hy bou.

Om op hierdie wyse te bou, moet die bouer weet wat reeds bestaan

en/.....5

Die bouer weet ook dat hy nie kan voortbou as die bestaande bouwerk nie in stand gehou en versorg word nie. Hy weet dat dit wat reeds in ons volk bestaan beskadig of vernietig kan word deur 'n fisiese aanslag daarop of deur hom as bouer, in sy vasbeslotenheid te laat wankel. Daarom beskerm hy dit wat reeds gebou is, ook met die wapen, selfs met sy lewe. Hoe trots is ons volk dan nie ook op die jongmanne wat met die wapen ons bouwerk beskerm nie! Maar die bouer sorg ook dat hy oor die geestelike krag beskik om te kan beskerm en bou.

Om bouer aan 'n mens se eie volk te wees is 'n voorreg en verantwoordelikheid wat niemand kan weier om te aanvaar nie.

2.Helpers/.....8

2. Helpers in die bouwerk aan ander volkere

Aan sy eie volk kan die bouer bou. Hy weet egter dat hy nie namens 'n ander volk vir daardie volk kan bou nie. Dit is maar die mense van elke volk wat self aan hulle volk bou. Tog kan ons die bouers van hierdie ander volkere help om die vermoëns en kundigheid te verkry om self te kan bou en ons kan hulle selfs help met die daarstelling van sekere fasiliteite om die bouwerk voort te sit.

In ons land het ons mense nodig wat nie net bouers aan hul eie volk is nie, maar ook helpers is wat die ander volke help om self te bou.

Die/.....9

Die helpers kan hulp verleen dat 'n volk se mense die fondse verkry om hul bouwerk vinniger te doen as uit eie bronne alleen, om die nodige staatsinstellings te verkry, om daardie mense op te lei en om opleiding te bekom om die bouwerk te kan verrig, om 'n infrastruktuur vir hul land te bekom, ens. Van buite af kan die helper egter nie die volk - die mense - ontwikkel nie, omdat mens-ontwikkeling iets is wat binne in die mens geskied teen die tempo waarteen daardie mens kan en wil groei.

Daar is baie mense wat met goeie bedoelings wil help met hierdie bouwerk by ander volkere. Dit kan net waardeer en aangemoedig word. Sulke hulpverlening om suksesvol te wees is egter aan heelwat vereistes onderworpe.

3. Tempo/.....10

3. Tempo van ontwikkeling van die Swart Volke

As helpers moet ons nie ons hulpverlening as 'n ewigdurende proses sien nie. Die hulp moet sodanig wees dat daardie volk se mense self die vermoëns bekom in gevalle waar hulle nou hulp nodig het. As ons nie dit doen nie, skep ons ewigdurende afhanklikheid wat die selfrespek van daardie volk noodwendig moet aftakel.

Daar is dikwels stemme wat opgaan oor die tempo waarteen hierdie mense aan hul eie volkere kan bou met die hulp wat verleen word. Die veronderstelling is dan meesal dat die hulp wat verleen word te min is en dat dit die tempo van ontwikkeling vertraag.

A1/.....11

Al was daar onbeperkte fondse en mannekrag beskikbaar vir hulpverlening, sou dit nie noodwendig help het dat hierdie groei van die volkere vinnger sou plaasvind nie. 'n Volk skep sy eie ontwikkelings-tempo en toekoms. Vir die buitestaander mag sekere gebruike van 'n volk slegs na 'n remskoen vir sy ontwikkeling lyk, soos die stelsel van grondokkupasie en - benutting. Vir daardie volk wat binne daardie gebruike leef, is dit egter 'n heel ander saak. Die tempo waarteen die mense in 'n volk ontwikkeling kan absorbeer, bepaal die groei van daardie volk. As 'n mens as helper die bouwerk wil oorneem en ongeag die bevolking wil voortstu, word 'n volk ontwrig en verwarde enkelinge geskep.

Daar moet ook in ag geneem word dat ons as die helpers nie seggen-skap oor selfregerende volkere se bouwerk en groeitempo het nie.
Oor/.....12

Oor die sake soos onderwys, landbou, openbare werke, welsynsdienste, kultuursake en regspraak in die laerhowe het die volkere self die wetgewende en uitvoerende magte. Oor die aangeleenthede waarvoor hulle hierdie magte het, bepaal hulle self die politieke, uitvoerende en administratiewe beleid. Hulle bepaal self die prioriteite na gelang van hul volksbehoefte. Hulle besluit self hoe hulle hul beskikbare fondse gaan aanwend vir die bou van paaie, damme, onderwys, gesondheidsdienste, nywerheidsvestiging of inligting, ens. Hierdie aangeleenthede is hulle huishoudelike sake.

Met instemming betuig ons dat ons deel van Afrika is. Wanneer ons

egter/.....13

egter die mate en tempo van groei van ons Bantoevolkere meet, is ons nog te geneig om hulle te vergelyk met westerse lande wat vir eeue aan ontwikkeling onderhewig was in plaas van om hulle te vergelyk met vergelykbare volke of met hulle eie stand van ontwikkeling 'n paar dekades gelede. So gesien word daar fenomenale vordering gemaak met die ontwikkeling van die Swart volke en moet steeds gepoog word om die maksimum tempo waarteen die Swart volke kan ontwikkel te handhaaf.

4. Elke volk bepaal self die rigting waarin hy ontwikkel.

Wanneer 'n mens wil help met die bouwerk by 'n ander volk, moet die rigting waarin daardie volk wil bou, eerbiedig word. Binne die

breër/.....14

breër Suider-Afrikaanse volkerebestel - wat reeds bepaal is - moet diegene wat wil help, besef dat dit nie die rigting is waarin hulle wil hê dat daardie volk moet groei, wat daardie volk noodwendig as aanvaarbaar gaan beskou nie. Daar kan in hierdie opsig nie aan 'n volk voorgeskryf word deur die helper wat, tereg, as 'n buitestaander en vreemdeling gesien word nie.

Daarom moet erkenning gegê word aan die mense van daardie volk binne die raamwerk van die reeds bepaalde volkerebestel. Daardie volk se identiteit, waardes, kultuur, en lewenswyse moet erken en gerespekteer word, asook die unieke pad wat hyself loop as volk. Daardie volk se eiesoortigheid moet aanvaar word. Dit bring mee

dat/.....15

dat ons, wat wil help, ons moet losmaak van die oorvereenvoudiging om alle Bantoes eensoortig te sien en dat ons erkenning moet gee aan die eie identiteite van Ciskeiers, Tswana, Venda, ens.

5. Bantoe buite die Tuislande

Hulpverlening aan die Bantoevolkere in ons land moet steeds Volks- en Tuislandgerig wees. Dit geld ook vir die burgers van daardie volkere wat buite hulle eie lande verkeer. Indien ons hulpverlening of ons bou aan ons eie volk 'n struikelblok word vir hierdie mense om hulle gehegtheid aan hulle eie volkere te behou of te laat toeneem is ons in werklikheid besig om af te breek aan ons eie en hulle volkere.

Die/.....16

Die Swart mense in die blankegebied is nie een homogene groep nie maar behoort aan verskillende volkere wat elkeen afsonderlik nie te onderskei is van die Tuislandbevolking nie maar wat as integrale deel daarvan saam die besondere volk uitmaak.

Daar word van tyd tot tyd van die Swart mense in die blankegebied gepraat asof hulle 'n groep mense is wat vervreemd van hulle volkere is. Dit is egter nie noodwendig so dat hierdie mense vervreemd van hulle volkere is nie. Daar is nog behoud van tradisies en kultuur, soos behoud van hul eie taal wat 'n magtige instrument is in die behoud van 'n eie identiteit omdat 'n taal 'n kultuur verwoord. Daar is 'n gedurige en toenemende wisselwerking tussen die mense van die

volkere/.....17

volkere in die Tuislande en daarbuite. Regeringsleiers van die Tuislandregerings hou vergaderings en maak kontak met hulle mense in die blankegebied. Daar is in die Kabinette en Wetgewende Vergaderings van die Tuislande verskeie persone wat uit die blankegebied kom. Tydens die laaste verkiesing van die QwaQwa Wetgewende Vergadering was 33 uit die 40 kandidate wat deelgeneem het buite die Tuisland woonagtig. Daar is sakemanne in die blankegebied wat groot bydraes maak tot die partye wat verkiesings veg. Daar is 'n Volksdeputaat vir elke volk om die belange van sy mense in die blankegebied te hanteer en wat die voorloper van die Ambassadeur na onafhanklikwording, is. Daar is professionele mense wat teruggaan na die Tuislande, ook selfs uit die buiteland en ons moet te

wagte/.....18

wagte wees dat hierdie toevloei dalk gapings sal laat wat moeilik gevul kan word. Daar is 'n groot vloei van besoekers aan die Tuislande oor naweke en met vakansies.

Aan hierdie lewendige en toenemende interaksie tussen mense van 'n volk in die Tuisland en daarbuite, is daar reeds formele beslag gegee. Daar is 'n burgerskap van elke Tuisland. Die burgerskap is geografies verbind aan die gebied van die betrokke Tuisland. Elke Swart mens wat u sien en met wie u in aanraking kom, is dus reeds 'n burger van die een of ander Tuisland, behalwe Bantoeperone wat burgers is van ander state in Suider-Afrika en tydelik hier

werkzaam/.....19

werksaam is of met toestemming hier verkeer.

Ook word daar dikwels vanaf die standpunt uitgegaan dat die Swart mense wat in die blankegebied is 'n permanente groep is. Ook dit moet noodwendig hulpverlening tot eie volksbou belemmer.

Dit word aanvaar dat daar deurlopend 'n aantal Swart mense in die blankegebied teenwoordig sal wees. Ons kan egter nie hierdie Bantoevolkere hulle groeikrag ontnem deur hulle bloot as arbeidsbronne te beskou nie. Ons kan nie konstruktief aan ons eie volk bou met 'n groeiende getal vreemdelinge in ons eie land nie. Die aard van die teenwoordigheid van Swart mense in die blankegebied en die getalle wat deurlopend hier sal wees, verg ons besondere aandag.

Die/.....20

Die Swart mense in die blankegebied kan onderskei word in stedelike en plattelandse mense. Verder kan onderskei word tussen die pendelaars wat in hul eie land woon en hier werk, die trekarbeiders en diegene wat 'n vergunning het om in die blankegebied te wees sonder voortdurende hernuwing van die vergunning, onder sekere voorwaardes. Die totale getal Swart mense in die blankegebied is dus nie noodwendig altyd dieselfde mense nie. 'n Groot getal van hulle wissel voortdurend.

Die Swart volkere in ons land het mense nodig wat hulle sal help met die bouwerk aan hulle eie lande en volkere. In hierdie verband

word/.....21

word sterk geleun op die hulpverlening deur personeel in die openbare sektor of wat deur die openbare sektor gekanaliseer word. Hierdie mense doen reusewerk onder omstandighede wat dikwels maar moeilik is en wat groot opofferings van hulle verg. Die hulpverlening het dus 'n oorwegend formele karakter.

Tog het elkeen van u ook die geleentheid om 'n helper te wees by die bouwerk van die Swart volke.

'n Gevoeligheid, byvoorbeeld, vir die behoefte van hierdie volke aan landbou-ontwikkeling, nywerhede en professionele dienste in hul eie lande en die gevolglike skepping van werkgeleenthede in daardie lande, kan daartoe lei dat u 'n daadwerklike bydrae kan maak tot die groei van hierdie volkere in hul eie lande.

'n Erns/.....22

'n Erns met die kanalisering van die kragte van elke volk se mense in hul eie volk, kan daartoe lei dat u hierdie mense waarmee u in aanraking kom, kan inspireer om hulle te vereenselwig met die bedrywighede van hulle volkere. Sodoende kan hulle nog meer geheg raak aan hulle volkere. Só kan die bekendstelling van die moontlike mate van deelname in die prosesse van regering van hul eie volkere, die aansporing om dit te benut en die skepping van geleenthede om dit te benut, positiewe en konstruktiewe bouwerk tot gevolg hê.

Al hierdie hulpverlening kan slegs geskied as dit onselfsugtig

gedoen/.....23

gedoen word. Ons mag nie werk met die verwagting van erkenning nie. Ons mag dit nie as 'n goeddoenery beskou wat ons in hul goeie boekies moet laat beland nie. Daar is niks wat soveel weersin opbou soos die benadering van "kyk net hoe goed is ons vir julle", nie.

6. Die verhoudinge tussen die volkere

Al die volkere wat nou hier is, gaan in Suider-Afrika bly. Ons moet almal naas mekaar in vrede en voorspoed kan leef. Dit vereis dat verhoudinge sodanig gereël moet word dat 'n naas-mekaar-leef moontlik is.

In ons besondere situasie, sal die verhoudings tussen volkere
basies/.....24

basies op die verhoudings tussen individue in daardie volkere berus. Die optrede van een persoon van 'n volk, word meesal in individuele verhoudinge gesien as verteenwoordigend van daardie volk. Wat baie mense oor 'n lang tyd gedoen het om goeie verhoudinge te bou, kan deur een persoon in 'n oogwenk afgebreek word.

Dit is elkeen van ons se taak om te bou aan goeie interpersoonlike verhoudings wat kan lei tot goeie volkereverhoudings. Dit hang van elkeen van ons af of hierdie verhoudinge gaan gedy en of daar skerp en ernstige konfrontasie gaan kom.

Goeie verhoudinge kom egter nie net van een kant nie. Daar

sal by die mense in al die volkere 'n erns moet wees om goeie verhoudinge te bevorder en hierin sal die leiers van die volkere 'n belangrike rol moet vervul.

Daar kan net goeie verhoudinge tussen mense bestaan as die wil daar is om dit te handhaaf en as daar wedersydse respek en vertrouwe is. Ons Blankes is trots daarop dat ons die draers van die westerse beskawing is. As ons werklik die draers van daardie kultuur is, sal ons weet hoe om onder alle omstandighede waardig, korrek en wellewend op te tree. As dit die geval is, toon jy agting vir ander mense, erken jy hulle menswaardigheid, toon jy begrip, kyk jy nie uit die hoogte neer nie, en tree jy nie verwaand

of/.....26

of hoofvaardig op nie. Die gesindheid waarin jy optree is deurslaggewend en om die regte gesindhede te bou is 'n lang en moeilike proses.

Namate gevorder word met die bouwerk aan ons eie volk en die ander volkere, ontstaan daar nuwe situasies waarin die mense van die volkere met mekaar in kontak kom of kan kom. Baie van ons mense raak verward deur hierdie nuwe situasies en gaan daarmee op loop in entoesiasme wat nie 'n keersy vind in kennis en nugterheid nie. Een resultaat hiervan is dat hulle die plan vir die bouwerk wil verander. 'n Ander resultaat is dat hulle in oorywerigheid om goeie verhoudinge te skep, valse verwagtinge kweek.

7. Skuldgevoel.....27

7. Skuldgevoel

'n Mens kan kwalik opreg aan goeie verhoudinge met 'n ander mens bou indien hy nie in sy hart oortuig is dat hy moreel verantwoord is in sy optrede nie. Diegene wat nie goeie verhouding in Suider Afrika wil sien nie, konsentreer dan ook daarop om ons te laat twyfel of ons moreel reg is in wat ons doen. Ongelukkig is daar van ons eie mense wat ook voortbou op hierdie tema. Een van die metodes is om by ons 'n skuldgevoel jeens die Swartman te probeer kweek.

Skuldgevoel ondermyn jou selfrespek. Heel dikwels lei dit daartoe dat mense apologeties raak en by ander mense wil kruip. Elke

volk/.....28

volk is sekerlik eerstens op hom self aangewese om sy eie bouwerk te doen en na sy eie vermoëns te groei. Só was die Afrikaner hoofsaaklik op hom self aangewese om self te bou en te groei. Verskeie Tuislandleiers het dan ook al gesê dat die geskiedenis van die Afrikaner vir hulle dien as voorbeeld van hoe 'n volk hom self kan opbou. Dit is nie 'n ander volk se skuld as 'n volk nie oor dieselfde vermoëns, in vele opsigte, beskik om soos hy te groei nie.

Al die hulp aan hierdie ander volkere spruit uit die groei van ons eie volk. Ons voel geroepe om te help en doen dit baie graag.

Daar is/.....29

Daar is egter geen rede vir 'n algemene skuldgevoel nie.

8. Twyfel

Die stelling van Molière dat twyfel wreder is as die wreedste waarheid, is ongetwyfeld waar.

Dit het al gebeur in die lewe van volke en mense dat die besef dat hulle voor die onmoontlike te staan gekom het soveel grootse en edel kragte in hulle ontketen het dat die oënskynlik onmoontlike omskep is in die moontlike. Twyfel verander egter gewoonlik die moontlike in die onmoontlike.

Daar word van tyd tot tyd twyfel uitgespreek oor die lewensvatbaarheid

van/.....30

van die Tuislande vanweë die feit dat hulle nie almal gekonsolideer is tot geografiese eenhede nie.

Transkei wat uit 3 gebiede bestaan funksioneer reeds die afgelope maande suksesvol as 'n onafhanklike staat, trouens hy gaan van krag tot krag, is 'n toonbeeld van stabiliteit en is onlangs deur die invloedryke Amerikaanse organisasie Freedom House beskryf as meer onafhanklik as die satelietstate van die Sowjet Unie asook baie Afrika State.

Daar is talle State in die wêreld wat beide deur land of see in verskillende geografiese eenhede verdeel is en wat hoogs doeltreffend funksioneer. Die Verenigde State van Amerika is 'n voorbeeld van 'n Staat wat deur 'n ander land verdeel is.

Volgens/.....31

Volgens die finale konsolidasieplanne wat in 1975 deur die Parlement goedgekeur is sal die Tuislande wat voorheen verminder is tot 112 blokke verder gekonsolideer word tot 24 blokke.

Die ideaal sou gewees het een blok vir elke Tuisland. Die las wat dit op die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie sou plaas beide as gevolg van grondaankope en hervestiging van mense sou te groot wees om binne redelike tyd uit te voer.

Die Verdrag van die afhandeling hiervan strem noodwendig ontwikkeling in die gebiede wat betrokke is.

Die/.....32

Die huidige konsolidasie sal 10 jaar neem om uit te voer. Groter konsolidasie sal langer neem afhangende van die omvang.

Bowendien het die geskiedenis van die Swart volke nie in die rigting van konsolidasie verloop nie maar in die teenoorgestelde rigting van versplintering.

Al die Tuislande behalwe een het die potensiaal om Landboukundig in die voedsel behoeftes van sy hele bevolking te voorsien, ook dié buite die Tuisland benewens Landbouproduksie in sekondêre nywerhede. Hierdie feit in ag genome, is die potensiaal, insluitende

Mynbou/.....33

Mynbou en Nywerhede van al die Tuislande met die uitsondering van QwaQwa sodanig dat dit 'n heenkome aan al hul burgers kan bied.

Die huidige konsolidasie het egter ook baie belangrike voordele veral uit 'n oogpunt van ontwikkeling wat nie misgekyk moet word nie. Die infrastruktuur en ekonomiese aktiwiteit van die hoogs ontwikkelde Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie het 'n gunstige uitwerking op Tuisland ontwikkeling oor 'n groter geografiese gebied.

Van die vier produksiefaktore is potensiaal en arbeid voldoende beskikbaar in die Tuislande terwyl kapitaal en bestuursvermoë te kort skiet. Laasgenoemde twee faktore word verder nadelig beïnvloed

deur/.....34

deur die feit dat 'n groot getal volwasse Swart mans buite die Tuislande in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika gaan werk. Dit het 'n nadelige invloed op die kwaliteit van beskikbare mannekrag en bevorder die dreinering van besteebare kapitaal. In hierdie opsig is die twee Tuislande wat die swakste gekonsolideer is egter die minste getref deur die "brain drain" terwyl dit voorheen nie so was soos onderstaande syfers aandui nie.

	Afwesigheid Koëffisiënt van Swart Mans	
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1946</u>
Gemiddelde van alle Tuislande	18,2%	26%
Kwazulu	15,4%	27,6%
Bophuthatswana	9,6%	24,5%

Hierdie/.....35

Hierdie verbetering moet toegeskryf word aan die feit dat Trekwerkers deur Pendelaars vervang word en dus nie deurlopend afwesig is uit die Tuisland nie.

Die twee genoemde Tuislande het gedurende 1975 saam 394 500 Pendelare uit 'n totaal van 553 400 of 71,2% opgelewer terwyl hulle bevolkings slegs 43,1% van alle Tuisland inwoners verteenwoordig het. Die Tuislande wat swakke gekonsolideer is slaag dus in 'n groter mate daarin om die dreinerings van mannekrag en kapitaal wat lewensnoodsaaklik is vir ontwikkeling te beperk.

Indien tot 'n groter mate gekonsolideer moet word sal prioriteite moet verander ten koste van ontwikkeling.

Gedurende/.....36

Gedurende 1975/76 het die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering byvoorbeeld R321,3 miljoen as ontwikkelingshulp aan die Tuislande beskikbaar gemaak. Uit eie bronne kon hierdie gebiede slegs R109,8 miljoen bydra (Transkei deurgaans uitgesluit). Daarteenoor is slegs ongeveer R50 miljoen bestee aan grondaankope.

Indien ontwikkeling egter voorkeur geniet soos tans die geval is sal dit tot gevolg hê dat uitruiling van grondgebied tussen state wel kan geskied en dat die nuwe state self 'n sinvolle bydrae hiertoe kan lewer indien hulle hoër ontwikkel is.

In/.....37

In die lig van die feit dat die potensiaal van die Tuislande tans minder as 20% benut word is dit voor die hand liggend dat ontwikkeling voorkeur moet geniet bo konsolidasie.

Dat daar geen twyfel hoef te bestaan oor die wenslikheid van hierdie keuse word bevestig deur die feit dat die Bruto Nasionale Inkome van die Tuislande vanaf 1960/61 tot 1970/71 met gemiddeld 14,7% per jaar toegeneem het en vanaf 1970/71 tot 1973/74 met gemiddeld 18,3% per jaar.

Hierdie besonderhede moet gesien word teen die agtergrond van die onlangse Rede van die President van die Wêreldbank voor sy Raad

van /.....78

van Direkteur waarin hy gemeld het dat die gemiddelde inkome van die armste lande van die wêreld met bevolkings van 1,2 biljoen te staan kom vanaf 1965 tot 1975 teen 'n gemiddelde jaarlikse koers van slegs 1,5% toegeneem het.

Die feit dat die swart volke skouspelagtige vordering maak met die ontwikkeling van hulle lande laat geen ruimte vir twyfel oor die koers wat ingeslaan is nie. Ons leuse moet dus wees: Daar is net een pad en dit is vorentoe.

9. Slot

Euripides het gesê: "Hy wat in sy jeug nalaat om te leer, verloor nie alleen die verlede nie maar is verlore in die toekoms".

Die feit dat u die geleentheid benut het om u akademies te bekwaam aan u Alma Mater is vir my 'n beslisse teken dat u beskikbaar wil wees om positief te bou aan die toekoms van u Vaderland.

Ten slotte wens ek u toe wat ek glo die grootste is wat een mens 'n ander kan toewens en dit is dat ons Hemelse Vader u sal seën op u lewenspad sodat u ook positiewe bouers kan wees tot Sy Eer.

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

KAAPSTAD

1 APRIL 1977

UNEMPLOYMENT *FIN MAIL 8/11/77*
The foreign connection

As the magnitude of unemployment becomes apparent, there are increasingly vocal calls to close SA's borders to migrant workers from neighbouring countries.

In the latest issue of *The Mineworker*, Mineworkers' Union general secretary Arrie Paulus sketches the argument: "Many of these countries are not friends of our country, but their people earn their bread here, and by so doing take the bread from the mouths of SA's black workers. If all black workers from neighbouring countries are repatriated, there will be more than enough work for the black jobless in this country."

There are 290 000 foreign migrant men employed in SA, according to Natal

the education of the force. Of particular of the agricultural situation. The cha Affairs Committee, M platteland to the la institutions both as Province Agricultural unable to enter seco of hostel facilities uncommon refusal of schools had been paid

In the future the B.I accommodation in town workers but these in Furthermore, after 1 that one of the eight to the agricultural s farm labourers. Whe deprived state of rur

FARM SCHOOLS FOR 'COLOURED

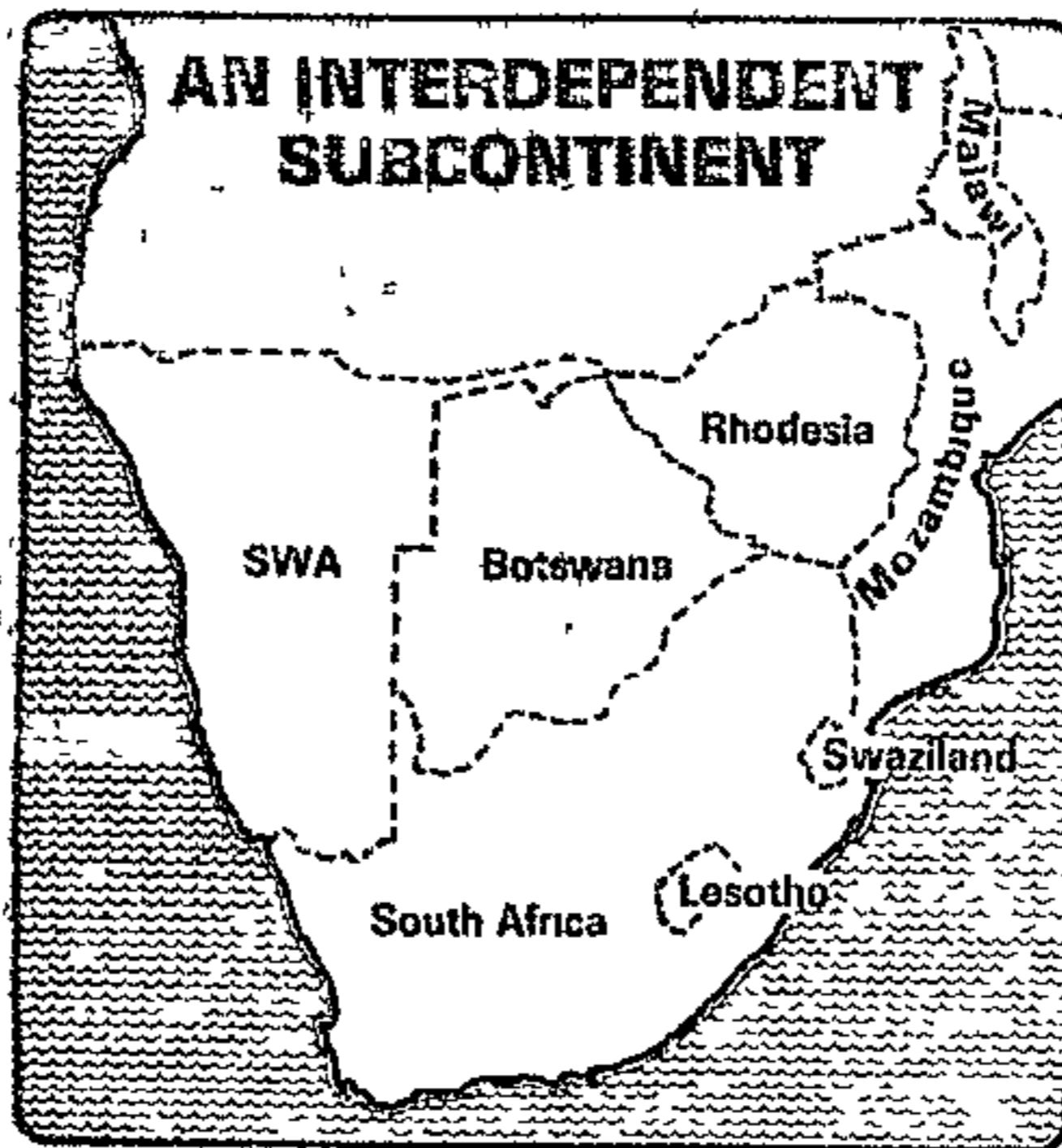
GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Much of what has been schools for 'coloured

University lecturer Duncan Clarke — 150 000 less than the 440 000 employed in 1970. The decline is largely the result of the decision by the mining industry to employ fewer foreign, and more domestic, workers

With an estimated 1.4m un- or under employed in SA, closing the borders would obviously reduce domestic joblessness (though only marginally) But it would be a disaster for neighbouring countries, already hard-hit by the substantial decline in SA labour demand

Clarke estimates tentatively that the labour surplus (those who cannot find work domestically) in six neighbouring countries grew (he doesn't estimate the actual level) by 971 000 between 1969 and 1976.



The detailed breakdown is as follows

- In Rhodesia where, according to Clarke, "structural deterioration in regard to unemployment has been evident for two decades at least," 175 000 entrants to the labour market could not find work. "Indeed, since early 1976 there have been absolute falls in African employment recorded"
- The figure for Lesotho is 12 000 additional surplus workers "Lesotho is perhaps in the worst predicament," he argues Its second National Development Plan assumes that labour exports to SA will rise by 25 000 between 1975 and 1980
- In Mozambique, Clarke estimates that a massive 493 000 have not found domestic employment since 1969 "Conditions there have not been assisted, it would seem, by the rapid dis-employment of Mozambican workers from SA mines since early 1976" (In that year there was a drop from 105 000 to approximately 60 000).
- The Malawian labour surplus increase numbers 280 000, none of whom have had access to SA mines since Banda declared Malawi out of bounds to mine recruiters in 1975
- The tentative figures for Swaziland

and Botswana are 7 000 and 4 000 respectively

"Even without the fact of an absolute foreign labour displacement from SA since 1972, supplier countries would not have been able fully to absorb all prospective new entrants," Clarke told the recent development studies group conference at Natal's Maritzburg campus

Says University of Pretoria's Piet van der Merwe "Phasing out foreign workers certainly isn't the complete answer but it might be helpful as a mild palliative" While Van der Merwe accepts that existing economic ties with Botswana Lesotho and Swaziland should remain undisturbed, he suggests that contracts with Rhodesian and Mozambican workers should not be renewed

He points out that cutting back on migrant labour was one of the first steps taken by Germany, France and Switzerland when they were faced with recession However, Van der Merwe recognises that political pressures are especially sensitive in Southern Africa, and warns that "sending foreign workers home can only be an interim measure We must look at the long-term too"

the drift from the ed the value of these res. 16/ The Eastern dren were, in effect, s for this are the lack lands and the not n children as these reas. 17/

schools with hostel the children of farm the planning stage. ons it was decided res would be allocated mechanical skills of gnificant impact on the

s holds good for rural e, confine myself to

16/ Rapport, 25 August 1975.

17/ Daily Dispatch, 5 June 1975.

55		No.	Area
-	65	-	250
-	45	-	376
-	25	-	358
-	80	-	2 730
-	106	-	7 728
-	177	-	26 621
-	180	-	44 975
-	377	-	147 203
-	518	-	365 997
-	325	-	449 171
-	150	-	433 538
-	23	-	146 865
-	2	-	21 926
		073	1 647 738

(22)

No. R. 867
 20 May 1977
 BANTU LABOUR REGULATIONS, 1965 -- AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R 1892, DATED 3 DECEMBER 1965

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs do hereby, on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 28 (1) of the Bantu Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964), amend Government Notice R. 1892, dated 3 December 1965, in accordance with the accompanying Schedule

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs
 SCHEDULE

Chapter VIII is amended by -
 (a) the deletion of regulation 19,
 (b) the deletion in regulation 22 (5) of the following "and shall present his reference book not later than the seventh day of each month to the said officer for signature".

No. R 867
 20 Mei 1977
 BANTOE-ARBEIDSREGULASIES, 1965 -- WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING R 1892 VAN 3 DESEMBER 1965

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, wysig hierby namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid wat verleen is by artikel 28 (1) van die Wet op Bantoe-arbeid, 1964 (Wet 67 van 1964), Goewermentskennisgewing R 1892 van 3 Desember 1965 ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake
 BYLAE

Hoofstuk VIII word gewysig deur
 (a) regulasie 19 te skrap,
 (b) in regulasie 22 (5) die volgende te skrap
 "en moet nie later as die sewende dag van elke maand sy bewysboek aan genoemde kamplet vir tekening voorsien"

200

SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	ECONOMIC			
	51		52	
	No.	Area	No.	Area
TO	-	-	-	-
2 -	2	6	5	18
5 -	-	-	2	12
10 -	3	43	9	136
20 -	9	279	34	1 095
50 -	16	1 318	52	3 980
100 -	28	4 184	96	15 297
200 -	29	6 866	136	6 866
300 -	53	20 711	177	68 642
500 -	65	45 591	239	167 650
1 000 -	34	45 813	159	214 376
2 000 -	6	16 381	36	109 072
5 000 -	2	10 586	4	26 445
10 000 -	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	247	151 778	949	640 393

~~Handwritten scribble~~
 (3) 200

'Keep blacks out' move rejected

Staff Reporter

RUSTENBURG — A move to introduce a six-day week for black mine workers to limit their use of white shopping centres and other facilities, was rejected here today

But the Transvaal Municipal Association (TMA) congress agreed to ask the Government to help limit

the use of white facilities by blacks by

- Establishing better shopping centres in black townships

- Channelling black mine workers to black

townships instead of white areas on their days off,

- Getting more local black people to work on mines instead of employing foreign blacks

Mr J F Oberholzer,

MPC, chairman of Johannesburg's City Council's management committee, said that if the present 11-day fortnight for black mine workers were changed to a six-day week, other work categories would also have to work the longer week.

"Many businesses in Johannesburg's city centre will have to close. Johannesburg's central square mile pays half the rates of the city and 40 percent of the customers there are black"

But a spokesman for Western Transvaal municipalities where black mine workers — many from other countries — used white facilities, said he and many other western Transvalers avoided Johannesburg on Saturdays because so many blacks shopped there.

1 200
~~2 300~~

NGK churchmen criticize letter praising migration

Staff Reporter

A LETTER from the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Western Cape, alleging that the migratory labour system is a good substitute for traditional tribal life, has drawn a strong reaction from the Ned Geref Kerk

The letter, which was published in the Burger yesterday, was sent by the commissioner, Mr F H Botha, who said that he had received it from a "highly esteemed colleague."

Mr P S Pietersen, a spokesman for the

Department of Bantu Affairs, said he could not comment on whether the views contained in the letter reflected official policy or not. Mr Botha, who is travelling in the Ciskei, was also not available for comment.

The letter stated the following

● The plea of black squatters in the Western Cape that they wished "to live with their wives and families" was not their own. It was "put in their mouths" by white philanthropists.

● Mission churches in the homelands were not welcomed

by blacks because the churches were based on a white theology 'White' religion and its attendant restrictions were not acceptable to blacks and created conflict.

● Bishop Lekganyane's church (the Zionists) was popular because it offered a form of religion that was not at odds with black tradition.

● Blacks were not traditionally domestically oriented - "as a nomad, as stock farmer and as reaper he necessarily spends long period away from home."

● Because it was traditional

black custom for a man not to have intercourse with his wife while she was suckling children, it was logical for him "to satisfy his needs elsewhere"

The letter added that for this reason the migratory labour system was a "good and acceptable substitute for the lifestyle of previous generations"

Ned Geref churchmen yesterday criticized these views. The Rev J J S Sieberhagen, general mission secretary of the Ned Geref Church in South Africa, said that his main objection was that the arguments were used to justify the migratory labour system - something which his church opposed.

Children

"The church strives for the ideal of a Christian family - a man and his wife living together with their children," he said.

He added that the church was certainly not preaching a "white religion" in the homelands. The churches were "indigenized"

"We must do everything we can to fight family disintegration," he said.

In Franschhoek the Rev F E A Scheffler, Ned Geref missionary for the Boland, said South Africa was a Christian country with a Christian government which had a duty to strive for Christian homes - "the foundation-stone of the people"

His church would continue to work for the right of men and their wives to live together - and would oppose any system which threatened to break up family hegemony.

efficiency of the transport system, is fraught with problems getting an accurate estimate of the actual population in Da ranges ~~from anything, I believe,~~ from 110 000 to over 200 finding out where and ~~who~~ ^{by whom} the people are employed and how ~~it~~ are employed ~~because~~ ^{Firms are quite} reluctant to reveal the statistics.

Dr Matruuers is

Another aspect that ~~he~~ ^{is} looking into is ~~the factor of~~ the perceived efficiency of the transport system and the ~~of the transport system. The perceived efficiency is that~~ bus ²⁰ ~~twenty~~ minutes to run from one point to another point, actual time that it takes the person to get from home to hi as long as four hours because of walking to the stop and wa ~~So that is also a dimension that he is looking into.~~

the ~~the~~

Mr. Paul Andrews from ^{the} Urban Problems Research Unit is basic in ~~working with~~ upgrading housing and selfhelp housing schen

mentions three areas that he has been doing work in. The ~~1~~ ^{of} was involved in upgrading a squatter settlement in Lusaka ~~in~~

other was for the ^{O'Keep} Copper Company and ~~finally is~~ ^{the third is} I think presently

involved in a system of upgrading schemes in ~~Umlangaizwe~~ ^{the} which is a black

part of Umtata. He did not elaborate on much of ~~his~~ ^{the} Zambia ^{work} situation.

~~but~~ In ^{O'Keep} the basic thing was getting the people involved in deciding

Handwritten notes on the left margin, including a signature and some illegible scribbles.

O'Okiep

O'Okiep

Expert: living standards will fall

MR 645 2/8/77
3 200

SOUTH AFRICAN cities would become increasingly Third World in character, with declining living standards, a University of Cape Town lecturer said yesterday.

Dr David Dewar, senior lecturer in the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, was speaking at the Centre for African Study's course Introduction to South Africa.

He said South African cities would become increasingly populated by low-income people. The fundamental urban priority would not be housing, transport or related services — important as these were — but economic survival, in the form of enough job opportunities.

'The other implication of the increasingly 'Third World' nature of South African cities is that the problem of urban supply will not so much be the provision of housing, social services, infrastructure and the like on a hitherto unprecedented scale, but the provision of these facilities at prices which allow people access to them.

'There is no doubt that presently unquestioned, Western-based attitudes to what constitutes acceptable minimum standards will have to undergo radical revision within the foreseeable future.'

Dr Dewar added 'The emphasis in city development must necessarily become the creation of opportunity.

'At the present time, however,

the emphasis is almost entirely on restrictions the efforts of individuals are hampered at every turn by — among others, legal restrictions, restrictions on access to capital, unnecessarily rigid building regulations, inadequately created and insufficient opportunities in newly planned areas, and above all, through zoning which is blindly based on the simplistic and dangerous ethic of land use separation.'

Probably the most powerful tool for the creation of opportunity lay in building cities to maximise the processes of reinforcement.

'The collective power of the system can provide opportunities for the individual . . . the poor

benefit from the presence of the rich, one man benefits from his neighbours, the whole is much greater than the sum of the parts

'In South African cities, however, this reinforcing power of collectiveness has been dissipated not only by removing the poor from the more wealthy, but also through the practice of "township" or "housing estate" development.'

Large, rapidly completed and low-density townships which were cut off from the rest of the city by freeways or open spaces had to be self-sufficient.

This was impossible and attempts to achieve it resulted in areas which were environmentally sterile and lacked opportunities normally inherent in urban areas.

Homeland policy doomed

IF the Government's homelands policy is as much as 50 percent successful, 11 more cities the size of Cape Town will have to be built by the turn of the century to house the growing urban population, Dr Dewar said.

'If we look at it in terms of African population increase, eight more cities the size of Soweto will have to be built by the turn of the century — and this if the policy is as much as 50 percent successful,' he said.

MIGRANTS

He added that a 50 percent success rate by the year 2000 was impossible and that the flood of migrants to the urban areas of South Africa would continue at an unprecedented rate, regardless of legislative measures to prevent it.

'For the policy to be just 50 percent successful, all jobs, social services, and the infrastructure would have to more than double in the next 23 years, merely to maintain the minimal and grossly inadequate developmental levels which exist at present,' he said.

Speaking about the projected growth of South Africa's population, Dr Dewar said the population explosion was still to come. 'The real problems, the real pressures, are still to come.'

'PEOPLE FORCED TO OWN CARS'

ONCE the future residents of Mitchell's Plain have paid for the basic necessities of living, they will need a great deal of the rest of their monthly income on commuting, said Dr Dewar.

'This is income which could be used for things other than basic necessities, such as education, house improvements, recreation, savings and so on.

'It can be seen from this that the structural relationship between place of work and resi-

dence affects almost every aspect of urban living.

'We are creating cities which, because of inadequacies in public transport facilities, force people to own cars, regardless of their purchasing capacity.

'There is an imposition of priorities here which has nothing to do with freedom of choice. Yet when people respond to the imposition and purchase a car, this action is used as evidence that car ownership is a priority of the people and that road building should take priority over other transport forms,' he said.

Another way in which city structure was aggravating poverty was that the poorest people lived further and further from the higher order commercial and activity nodes on which they were dependent for the satisfaction of their daily needs.

'The resulting processes substantially increase their costs of living,' he said.

The policy of separate development in South Africa removed the poor from the more wealthy classes.

Commercial and other facilities were mostly located where there was a

large amount of 'luxury' income. Because prices in these areas were usually lower than elsewhere — largely because of competition — these centres paradoxically best served the needs of the lower income group.

'The expenditure of the poor is increased either through excessive transport costs for journeys other than work or through inflated prices (33 percent higher than elsewhere) within the local areas themselves.

'The overriding effect of the city structure is, therefore, that the poor continue to get poorer,' Dr Dewar said.

11 548 left SA ^{S. Times} 7/8/77 and 11 440 arrived

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Sunday Times Reporter
IN THE first five months
of this year 11 548 peo-
ple left South Africa —
compared to 4 964 during
the same period last year.
Figures from the De-
partment of Statistics in
Pretoria also show that
11 440 immigrants came to
South Africa from Jan-
uary to May this year,
compared to 22 379 in the
same period last year.
The Minister of Im-
migration, Mr A. L. Schle-
busch, was reported this
week as saying that the
dominant factor in the ad-
verse inflow in migration
was the country's econo-

mic situation, not politics.
He said his department
had cut its advertising
campaign for immigrants
because it was no use
bringing people into the
country if they could not
be employed.
Last week the Sunday
Times reported that in the
first four months of this
year 6 934 people left the
country and 526 arrived.
These figures were incor-
rect.
The department said
that last year a total of
15 641 people left South
Africa, compared with
10 255 in 1975 and 7 428
in 1974.

Call for end to migrant labour for SA

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NEW YORK — The Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, Mr William Eteki M'Boumoua, said yesterday that black nations bordering on South Africa should stop supplying the Republic with migrant labour.

He told the world conference for action against apartheid, meeting in Lagos, that only physical pressure could make South Africa change its "racist policies", the Ghana News Agency (GNA) reported.

The five-day conference, jointly sponsored by the UN and OAU and attended by 500 delegates from 70 countries, opened in the Nigerian capital on Monday.

Lagos Radio reported yesterday that the president of the UN General Assembly,

Mr Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka, had said a mishandling of the South African problem could lead to global war.

Direct aid

He told reporters at Lagos airport before leaving for New York that some powers, which he did not name, were giving South Africa direct military aid.

The Soviet delegate, Mr Vladimir Snegirjev, told the conference that his country was ready to co-operate with other states to prevent South Africa building a nuclear arsenal, GNA reported.

The offer came in the wake of claims that South Africa was preparing to explode a nuclear device.

Mr Snegirjev accused Nato countries and Israel of

providing political, economic and military assistance to South Africa. This enabled South Africa to perpetuate apartheid and prepare attacks against independent African countries.

Ghana's Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Colonel Roger Felli, accused some Western powers of condemning South Africa at world conferences while continuing to trade with it secretly.

Colonel Felli urged the UN to publish periodic lists of countries and multinational corporations dealing with South Africa and breaking UN sanctions.

The former Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Olaf Palme, told the delegates apartheid would crumble with the removal of its pillars — exploitation of the

African populations and continued support from abroad.

"We are all aware that we are witnessing the final stage of the inevitable disappearance of the apartheid system," Mr Palme said.

The Australian Foreign Minister, Mr Andrew Peacock, said apartheid was a design for disaster and its maintenance required increasing dependence on repression.

The Chinese delegate, Feng Yu Chiu, said China would continue to give assistance to the struggle.

The Iraqi delegation called on the UN to recognize armed struggle as an effective means of "liberation" in Southern Africa.

No. R 1895 30 September 1977
BANTU LABOUR REGULATIONS 1965 -- AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R 1892 OF 3 DECEMBER 1965

Ek Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoe sake, wys hierby namens die Minister van Bantu administrasie en -ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by art. 28 (1) van die Wet op Bantu-arbeid, 1964 (Wet 67 van 1964), Coöperatiewe-kenningswet R 1892 van 3 Desember 1965, ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake (Lêer A1/3/2/1)

BYLAE

Hoofstuk VII word as volg gewysig.

1. Regulasie 1 word gewysig deur "manlike" in die woordomschrywing van "enkekwartiere" te skrap.

No. R 1895 200 30 September 1977
BANTU LABOUR REGULATIONS 1965 -- AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R 1892 OF 3 DECEMBER 1965

I Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, do hereby, on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 28 (1) of the Bantu Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964), amend Government Notice R 1892 dated 3 December 1965, in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

W. A. CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs (Lêer A1/3/2/1)

SCHEDULE

Chapter VII is amended as follows:

1. Regulation 1 is amended by the deletion of "male" in the definition of "single quarters".

8 No 5753

STAATSKOERANT, 30 SEPTEMBER 1977

2. Regulasie 14 word gewysig deur subregulasie (2) deur die volgende te vervang:

"(2) Geen toestemming kan kragtens subregulasie (1) aan 'n vroulike persoon toestaan om te werk te gaan in 'n werksaamheid wat betrek het op 'n werkplaas waarby 'n enkele Bantoesaak is, behalwe as die persoon 'n spesiale toestemming van die werkegewer of werkplaas houder vir 'n bepaalde doel. Die toestemming betrek die volgende kwartiere van Bantoesaak is."

3. Hoofstuk XI word gewysig deur in paragraaf 11 (3) "insgelyks aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoesaakwet 1961" te wisk "word" deur "beskou word as hanteerbaar in die boeke" te vervang.

2. Regulation 14 is amended by the substitution for subregulation (2) of the following:

"(2) No permission shall be granted in terms of subregulation (1) to a female person to enter or remain in such premises in which single Bantu quarters are provided, except when she is under adequate supervision and that only with the special permission of the employer or compound member and for a particular purpose. The reverse applies for single quarters for Bantu females."

3. Chapter XI is amended by the substitution of subregulation 11 (3) for "likewise credited to the South African Bantu Trust" of "be treated as such in the state."

D.D. 18/12/77

Dismissals, pay: Black Sash plea

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EAST LONDON — Employers were causing bitterness among workers by not explaining why a worker has been retrenched or fired and for not explaining what a man's final pay slip means.

Mrs J. Donaldson, chairman of the Black Sash Advice Office, which operates from the Window Theatre each Thursday, said workers became bitter and unhappy when they did not understand why they were being retrenched and how their final pay was arrived at.

"We had three such cases last Thursday and we sent these along to the Labour Department where it was found out the people involved were not

paid out as much as they should have been. These people were helped, but there are many who are not and cannot understand what their pay slips mean."

Mrs Donaldson urged employers that when they dismiss people to make the effort to explain to them why they were being dismissed and to explain all the payments and deductions on the final pay slip.

The chairman of the local branch of the Institute of Personnel Management, Mr W. M. Munro, said employers should involve employees closely as to why there was retrenchment and explain the business ramifications as to why

companies could not continue carrying staff.

"Most enlightened companies do this and give some pay in lieu of notice, most often depending on the length of service and certainly any doubts about the final pay slip should be cleared before an employee leaves the company."

Mr Munro said when a person was dismissed, he should get an exit interview to allow him to state his case and to clear up any misunderstandings.

"But it does happen that an employee does not want to hear what is told to him and this could be the root of some of the problem," Mr Munro said.

— DDR

Prayer—Prepay

Prayer, n, thapelo, qelo, kopo, qoso
 Prayerful, adj, e meeseng thapelo, e rating thapelo
 Preach, v, ho ruta, khohatsa
 Preacher, n, moruti, mokhohatsa, mofela
 Precarious, adj, uncertain, e ka etsahalang, empa e se na ho tsepjwa
 Precation, n, temoho. ho idone-

94

95

Preposterous, adj., e sa tsebisahlang, e sethoto.
 Prerogative, n, tokelo, kabelo ea bohōlo
 Pressage, n, se bolelang tse tla etsahala.
 Presbyter, n, mohōlo oa phutho.
 Presbyterianism, n., mokhoa oa kereke e busoang ke bahōlo.
 Presbytery, n., bahōlo ba kereke e le ngoe ha ba phutho.
 Prescience, n., ho tseba litaba pele le e-'o ka li etsahala.
 Prescribe, v., to order, ho laela, ho beela molao.
 Prescription, n, taelo (naholo bakeng sa lithare)
 Presence, n, the state of being present, ho ba teng, pontša, the demanour, ho ba ha mothō, bohono, in the presence of, pel'a, pontšeng ea.
 Present, adj, e leng teng, e hantš; the present time, nako ea joale; at present, joale, hona joale; presence of mind, ho se ferekane.
 Present, n, mpho, nō, pasela, nyehōlo, phano; to make a present, ho aisoa, nyehōla; v., ho bēa, nēa, hahusa
 Presentation, n., pēo.
 Presentiment, n., makutlo a ho lekanya tse tla etsahala
 Preservation, n., polōko, polōkōho.
 Preservative, adj, e bolokang; n, nho e bolokang.
 Preserve, n, thōloma tse bolōki-loeng ka tsoekere, v., ho bolōka, phōlesa.
 Preserves, n., plur., konfeit.
 Preserver, n., mosebeletsi, mofeliki
 Preside, v., ho tsamaisa phutho.
 President, n., motsamaisi; hioho ea 'muso o bitsoang republic.
 Press, v., to urge, ho phaela, akofisa, susumetsa; to enforce, ho ngophala; to embrace, ho kopa; to crush, to compress, ho hata, hahusa, patisa, katšlla, patelleisa; n, urgency, pheello, tsusumetso; a piece of furniture, lekese la ho bolōka laparo; a machine, khatiso; the newspaper, likoranta tsohle hamuho tsa naha e iseng.
 Pressing, adj., urgent, e tsoanetseng ho etsa hona joale, e akōhsang; unfortunate, e tsatsang; n., phe-

ello, kakōfiso.
 Pressure, n., boima, pheello.
 Prestige, n., lebitso, botumo.
 Presume, v., ho lekanya, hōpōla, lumela taba ka ho lekanya hore ke 'nete.
 Presumption, n., bokakaso.
 Presumptuous, adj., e ikakasang, iksepang.
 Presuppose, v., ho lekanya hore taba e tje.
 Pretend, v., ho tisa hore taba ke 'nete athe u tseba hore ke lesano; ho etsa joaleka hoja eka; to pretend to be, ho ikebisisa; he pretends to be ill, o ikeisa ea kutang.
 Pretension, n., ho sekakabala-homong u se na tokelo ho eona.
 Pretext, n., theso, hoo e seng 'nete.
 Prettiness, n., bohanyana
 Pretty, adj., e nle; adv., hanyane; I am pretty well, ke phela hantšenyane
 Prevail, v., to overcome, ho hōla, fela, fenyha; to be in force, ho ata, ho ba ngata.
 Prevailing, adj, e hlōseng, fetang, atlang
 Prevalence, n., bongata bo fetsang.
 Prevaricate, v., to evade the truth, ho se bolele 'nete, ho khelōha 'nete; (fig.) to go from side to side, ho thunya-thunya, lika-lika lipuong.
 Prevent, v, ho thibela, thiba, thakanva, emella, sitisa.
 Prevention, n, thibelo
 Preventive, adj, e thibelang; n, thibelo.
 Prey, n, khapo, hlohibo, thusollo; v., to seize, ho hapa; to weigh on the mind, ho unela.
 Price, n, thēko, tēto, moputso, bohlokoa; v., ho bēa thēko ea ntho.
 Priceless, adj., e se nang ho rēkoa, ea bohlokoa.
 Prick, n., a thorn, moutloa; a wound, leqeba la ho hlajoa; v., ho hlaba; figuratively, ho lōma, ho ja; a nail has pricked my finger, sepekere se nthabile monona; his conscience is pricking him, le-tsoalo lea mo lōma, lea mo ja.
 Prickle, n., moutloa
 Prickliness, n, ho hlabeha.
 Prickly-pair, n., torofea
 Pride, n., boikhōhōmso, motšōtō.
 Priest, n, moprista.

**DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT**

No R 2197

28 October 1977

**COMING INTO OPERATION OF PART II OF
SCHEDULE II TO PROCLAMATION R 70 OF 1972**

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by paragraph (d) (ii) of Proclamation R 70 of 1972, I, Michiel Coenraad Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, hereby determine that the provisions of Part II of Schedule II to the said Proclamation R 70 of 1972, shall come into operation on 1 November 1977.

M. C. BOTHA, Minister of Bantu Administration and
Development

14 October 1977

(File R218/7/2)

No R 2210

28 October 1977

**CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE UNDER THE CONTRI-
BUTIONS IN RESPECT OF BANTU LABOUR ACT,
1972 (ACT 29 OF 1972)**

I, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs hereby declare, on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development under the

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING**

No R 2197

28 Oktober 1977

**INWERKINGTREDING VAN DEEL II VAN BYLAE
II VAN PROKLAMASIE R 70 VAN 1972**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by paragraaf (d) (ii) van Proklamasie R 70 van 1972, bepaal ek, Michiel Coenraad Botha, Minister van Bantoe administrasie en -ontwikkeling, hierby dat die bepalings van Deel II van Bylae II van genoemde Proklamasie R 70 van 1972, op 1 November 1977 in werking sal tree.

M. C. BOTHA, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en
-ontwikkeling

14 Oktober 1977

200

(Lêer R218/7/2)

No R 2210

28 Oktober 1977

**BYDRAES BETAALBAAR KRAGTENS DIF WET
OP BYDRAES TEN OPSIGTE VAN BANTOE-
ARBEID, 1972 (WLT 29 VAN 1972)**

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cruywagen, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, verklaar hierby kragtens

powers vested in him by section 2 (1) and (5) of the Contributions in respect of Bantu Labour Act, 1972 (Act 29 of 1972), that (a) each employer of each Bantu employee and (b) each Bantu who is in terms of the Bantu Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964), or the regulations made thereunder permitted to work as a casual labourer, or to perform any work on his own account in any remunerative activity or as an independent contractor, in the administration areas as referred to in section 1 of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971), shall with effect from the first day of December 1977 pay the contributions indicated in the Schedule hereto

Government Notices R 545, dated 21 March 1975 and R 2306, dated 5 December 1975, are hereby withdrawn with effect from the first day of December 1977

W A CRUYWAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs
(File A1/1/2/6)

SCHEDULE

1 R2,15 per month for each employee Provided that in respect of the employees mentioned in paragraph 2 the contributions as indicated therein shall be payable

2 (a) (i) 40c per month or R4 per annum if paid in advance, for each employee who is in the service of the agricultural or farming industry and who performs a service in connection with the production, cultivation and/or processing of agricultural and/or farm produce produced on the farm or holding concerned, the transportation of such produce and/or the erection of facilities on the farm or holding concerned directly related to such production, cultivation and/or processing by the producer and inclusive of an employee who performs garden, domestic or similar duties for the said producer on the said farm or holding Provided that the provisions herein contained shall also apply to an employee in the service of a co-operative movement which is formed—(i) under section 4 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1939 (Act 29 of 1939) with the objects referred to in section 6 or 7 of the said Act, or (ii) under section 53 or 55 of the aforementioned Act, and which renders any service as hereinbefore mentioned on the farm or holding concerned, but only in respect of an employee in the service of such co-operative movement whose labour is applied directly or mainly to the rendition of such services Provided further that the provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to an employee whose labour is applied directly or mainly to any saw-milling activity on the farm or holding concerned,

(ii) in the case of an employer who before 1 January 1976 has already paid a contribution in advance in respect of an employee as provided in subparagraph (i) for a period extending beyond 31 December 1975, the contribution already paid for such period beyond 31 December 1975 shall be applied to the employer's credit and regarded as a portion of the payment in advance on an annual basis provided for in subparagraph (i) if the employer concerned elects before 29 February 1976 to convert the contribution so paid by way of a supplementary payment to a paid-in-advance contribution of R4 per annum

(b) 50c per month for each employee who is in the service of an organisation registered as a welfare organisation in terms of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965), and whose labour is applied directly or mainly to the direct promotion of the objects of such organisation,

(c) 40c per month for each employee who is in the service of a natural person in the possession of a digger's certificate enabling him to dig on a alluvial digging as referred to in the Precious Stones Act, 1964 (Act 73 of 1964), and whose labour is applied directly or mainly to digging on such alluvial digging;

die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1) en (5) van die Wet op Bydraes ten opsigte van Bantoe-arbeid, 1972 (Wet 29 van 1972), dat (a) elke werkgewer van elke Bantoe-werknemer en (b) elke Bantoe wat kragtens die Wet op Bantoe-arbeid, 1964 (Wet 67 van 1964), of die regulasies daarkragtens uitgevaardig, toegelaat word om as 'n los arbeider te werk, of om vir eie rekening in 'n winsgewende bedrywigheid of as 'n onafhanklike aannemer werk te verrig in die administrasiegebiede soos bedoel in artikel 1 van die Wet op die Administrasie van Bantoesake, 1971 (Wet 45 van 1971), met ingang van die eerste dag van Desember 1977 die bydraes in die Bylae hiervan uitengesit, moet betaal

Goewerment-kennisgewings R 545 van 21 Maart 1975 en R 2306 van 5 Desember 1975 word hierby met ingang van die eerste dag van Desember 1977 ingetrok

W A CRUYWAGEN, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake
(Leer A1/1/2/6)

BYLAE

1. R2,15 per maand vir elke werknemer. Met dien verstande dat ten opsigte van die werknemers in paragraaf 2 genoem, die bydraes soos daarin genoem, betaalbaar is.

2 (a) (i) 40c per maand of R4 per jaar indien vooruitbetaal, vir elke werknemer wat in die landbou- of boerdery-bedryf in diens is en wat 'n diens verrig in verband met die produksie, bewerking en/of verwerking van landbou-en/of boerderyprodukte op die betrokke plaas of hoewe geproduseer, die vervoer van sodanige produkte en/of die oprigting van fasiliteite op die betrokke plaas of hoewe, wat direk in verband staan met sodanige produksie, bewerking en/of verwerking deur die produsent en met insluiting van 'n werknemer wat tuin-, huis- of soortgelyke werk vir bedoelde produsent op bedoelde plaas of hoewe verrig Met dien verstande dat die bepaling hierin vervat ook van toepassing is op 'n werknemer in diens van 'n kooperatiewe beweging wat opgerig is—(i) kragtens artikel 4 van die Wet op Kooperatiewe Verenigings, 1939 (Wet 29 van 1939) vir die doeleindes bedoel in artikel 6 of 7 van gemelde Wet, of (ii) kragtens artikel 53 of 55 van gemelde Wet, en wat enige diens soos hierbo gemeld op die betrokke plaas of hoewe lewer, maar slegs ten opsigte van 'n werknemer in diens van sodanige kooperatiewe beweging wie se arbeid direk of hoofsaaklik vir sodanige dienslewering aangewend word Met dien verstande verder dat die bepaling van hierdie subparagraaf nie van toepassing is nie op 'n werknemer wie se arbeid direk of hoofsaaklik aangewend word vir enige saagmeulbedrywigheid op die betrokke plaas of hoewe,

(ii) in die geval dat 'n werkgewer voor 1 Januarie 1976 reeds 'n bydrae ten opsigte van 'n werknemer soos in subparagraaf (i) bedoel, vooruitbetaal het vir 'n tydperk wat tot na 31 Desember 1975 strek, word die bydrae wat vir sodanige tydperk na 31 Desember 1975 reeds betaal is, tot die werkgewer se krediet aangewend en geag 'n deel te wees van 'n vooruitbetaling op 'n jaargrondslag, soos in subparagraaf (i) bedoel, as die betrokke werkgewer voor of op 29 Februarie 1976 verkies om die bydrae by wyse van 'n aanvullende betaling te omskep in 'n vooruitbetaalde bydrae van R4 per jaar

(b) 50c per maand vir elke werknemer wat in diens is van 'n organisasie geregistreer as 'n wylsinsorganisasie ingevolge die Nasionale Wylsinwet, 1965 (Wet 79 van 1965), en wie se arbeid direk of hoofsaaklik aangewend word in verband met die direkte bevordering van die doelstellings van sodanige organisasie;

(c) 40c per maand vir elke werknemer wat in diens is van 'n natuurlike persoon in besit van 'n delwersertifikaat wat hom in staat stel om op 'n alluviale delwery soos bedoel in die Wet op Edelgesteentes, 1964 (Wet 73 van 1964) te delf en wie se arbeid direk of hoofsaaklik aangewend word vir delwing op bedoelde alluviale delwery,

(d) 80c per month for each employee at a gold- or uranium mine who renders service directly related to the operation of the mine, where the employer provides housing approved by a competent authority.

(e) R1,20 per month for each employee in respect of whom housing, approved by a competent authority, is provided by the employer, excluding the employees mentioned in subparagraph (f).

(f) R1,20 per month for each employee who performs garden, domestic or similar duties and who is in the employ of a private householder who occupies a house, flat, room or other residence.

3 R1,20 per month by each Bantu who in terms of the Bantu Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964), or the regulations made thereunder, is permitted to work as a casual labourer, or to perform any work on his own account in any remunerative activity or as an independent contractor.

(d) 80c per maand vir elke werknemer in diens by 'n goud- of uranium wat diens lewer wat direk in verband staan met die bedryf van die myn, waar die werkgewer huisvesting wat deur 'n bevoegde owerheid goedgekeur is, verskaf.

(e) R1,20 per maand vir elke werknemer ten opsigte van wie die werkgewer huisvesting wat deur 'n bevoegde owerheid goedgekeur is, verskaf, uitgesonderd die werknemers bedoel in subparagraaf (f).

(f) R1,20 per maand vir elke werknemer wat tuin-, huus- of soortgelyke werk verrig en wat in diens is van 'n private huishouer wat 'n huis woonstel, kamer of ander woning okkipeer.

3 R1,20 per maand deur elke Bantoe wat kragtens die Wet op Bantu arbeid 1964 (Wet 67 van 1964), of die regulasies daarbly kragtens uitgerevaardig, toegelaat word om as 'n los arbeider te werk, of om vir eie rekening in 'n winsgewende besigheid of as 'n onafhanklike aanwemer werk te verrig.

ARTICLE 2

(a) This Agreement shall enter into force on 6 December 1977 and may be terminated by either Party giving six months' written notice to the other Party through the diplomatic channel

(b) Any amendment of this Agreement mutually agreed upon by both Parties shall be effected by the exchange of Diplomatic Notes between them

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed and sealed the present Agreement

Done at Pretoria, in duplicate, on the 15th day of November 1977

M C BOTHA, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education

For the Government of the Republic of South Africa

L M MANGOPF, Chief Minister

For the Government of Bophuthatswana

ANNEXURE

A certain area of land in extent approximately 75 ha adjacent to and parallel with and north-west of the south-eastern boundary CD of Diagram SG A169/60 of Tlhabane Location, a portion of the farm Rustenburg Town and Townlands 272, Registration Section JQ, approximately 470 metres wide and extending from boundary DE to boundary ABC on the above-mentioned diagram

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF BOPHUTHATSWANA RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA IN BOPHUTHATSWANA AND TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF CITIZENS OF BOPHUTHATSWANA IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PREAMBLE

Whereas the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Bophuthatswana recognise the friendly relations existing between the two Governments and their peoples, and

Whereas it is considered necessary to make certain arrangements relating to the employment of citizens of the Republic of South Africa in Bophuthatswana and to the employment of citizens of Bophuthatswana in the Republic of South Africa after the attainment of independence by Bophuthatswana, and

Whereas it is considered necessary also to make sundry provision for additional matters affecting Bophuthatswana citizens in the Republic of South Africa,

Now, therefore, the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Bophuthatswana agree as follows

ARTICLE I

No citizens of Bophuthatswana engaged in Bophuthatswana for employment in the Republic of South Africa shall enter the Republic of South Africa for the purpose of taking up the employment unless—

(a) they comply with the laws and regulations relating to the admission to, residence in and departure from the Republic of South Africa,

ARTIKEL 2

(a) Hierdie Ooreenkoms tree in werking op 6 Desember 1977 en kan deur enige van die Partye opgesê word deur aan die ander Party ses maande skriftelike kennis van beëindiging langs die diplomatieke kanaal te gee

(b) Enige wysiging van hierdie Ooreenkoms waaraan beide Partye ooreenkoms, word aangebring deur middel van Diplomatieke Notawisseling tussen hulle

Ten bewyse waarvan die ondergetekendes, behoorlik deur hulle onderskeie Regerings daartoe gemagtig, hierdie Ooreenkoms onderteken en geseel het

Gedoen te Pretoria, in tweevoud, op die 15de dag van November 1977

M C BOTHA, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie -ontwikkeling en van Bantoe-onderwys

Namens die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

L M MANGOPF, Hoofminister

Namens die Regeing van Bophuthatswana.

AANHANGSEL

'n Sekere stuk grond, groot ongeveer 75 hektaar, aangrensend aan en parallel met en noordwes van die suid-oostelike grens CD van Kaart LG A169/60 van Tlhabane-lokasie, 'n gedeelte van die plaas Rustenburgdorp en -dorpsgrond 272 Registrasieafdeling JQ, welke stuk grond ongeveer 470 meter breed is en vanaf grens DE tot grens ABC op bogenelde kaart strek

OOREENKOMS TUSSEN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE REGERING VAN BOPHUTHATSWANA MET BETREKING TOT DIE INDIENSNING VAN BURGERS VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA IN BOPHUTHATSWANA EN TOT DIE INDIENSNING VAN BURGERS VAN BOPHUTHATSWANA IN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

AANHEF

Nademaal die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van Bophuthatswana die vriendskaplike betrekkinge erken wat daar tussen die twee Regerings en hulle mense bestaan, en

Nademaal dit nodig geag word om sekere reëlings te stel met betrekking tot die indiensneming van burgers van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in Bophuthatswana en tot die indiensneming van burgers van Bophuthatswana in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika na verkryging van onafhanklikheid deur Bophuthatswana, en

Nademaal dit ook nodig geag word om voorsiening te maak vir diverse bykomende aangeleenthede rakende Bophuthatswana-burgers in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika,

So is dit dat die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van Bophuthatswana soos volg ooreenkoms

ARTIKEL I

Geen burger van Bophuthatswana wat in Bophuthatswana gewerf word vir indiensneming in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, mag die Republiek van Suid-Afrika binnekom met die doel om sodanige diens te aanvaar nie, tensy—

(a) hy voldoen aan die wette en regulasies betreffende die toelating tot, verblyf in en vertrek uit die Republiek van Suid-Afrika,

(b) they are in possession of written contracts of employment attested in Bophuthatswana or "call-in cards" duly completed by their previous employers offering employment and authorised by the Labour Authorities in the Republic of South Africa,

(c) they are in possession of duly completed sets of their finger-prints taken under the supervision of an official of the Government of Bophuthatswana, if they cannot otherwise be positively identified

ARTICLE II

No citizens of the Republic of South Africa shall enter Bophuthatswana for the purpose of employment unless they comply with the laws and regulations relating to the admission to, residence in and departure from Bophuthatswana

ARTICLE III

Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles I and II citizens of the Republic of South Africa lawfully employed in Bophuthatswana and citizens of Bophuthatswana lawfully employed in the Republic of South Africa who have to cross the common border regularly to proceed to their places of employment or to their places of residence as the case may be, shall obtain from the appropriate authorities in the country where they are employed the necessary authority for such entry by means of endorsement in valid travel documents which endorsement shall be valid for periods of two years

ARTICLE IV

An employer in the Republic of South Africa who wishes to introduce any Bophuthatswana citizens into the Republic of South Africa for the purpose of employment, shall—

(a) except where such citizens have been recruited for employment by the gold or coal mines represented by The Employment Bureau of Africa Limited, the Natal Coal Owners Labour Organisation or the Anglo Collieries Recruiting Organisation, be permitted to do so only after he has obtained from the Government of the Republic of South Africa a certificate to the effect that he is permitted to engage the number of such citizens specified in such certificate,

(b) obtain from the Government of Bophuthatswana permission to engage such citizens for employment in the Republic of South Africa, and arrange with the Government of Bophuthatswana at which place the citizens concerned are to be so engaged,

(c) pay to the Government of Bophuthatswana such fee as may be prescribed from time to time and notified to the Government of the Republic of South Africa,

(d) in Bophuthatswana enter into such written contract of employment with every Bophuthatswana citizen so engaged as may be required by the labour laws of Bophuthatswana and in accordance with the conditions stipulated by the introduction into the Republic of South Africa of any person for purposes of employment

ARTICLE V

Citizens of Bophuthatswana who—

(a) are in possession of valid passports or other recognised travel documents; and

(b) on the date of independence of Bophuthatswana—

(i) are legally employed in the Republic of South Africa, or

(b) hy in besit is van 'n skriftelike dienskontrak in Bophuthatswana geattesteer of "inroepkaart" behoorlik deur sy vorige werkgewer ingevul waarin werk aangebied word en wat deur die Arbeidsowerhede in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika gemagtig is,

(c) hy, indien hy nie op 'n ander manier positief geïdentifiseer kan word nie, in besit is van 'n behoorlik voltooide stel van sy vingerafdrukke onder toesig van 'n beampte van die Regering van Bophuthatswana geneem

ARTIKEL II

Geen burger van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika mag Bophuthatswana binnegaan met die doel om in diens geneem te word nie, tensy hy voldoen aan die bepalings van die wette en regulasies met betrekking tot die toelating tot, verblyf in en vertrek uit Bophuthatswana

ARTIKEL III

Nieteenstaande die bepalings van Artikels I en II moet 'n burger van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika wat wettiglik in Bophuthatswana in diens is en 'n burger van Bophuthatswana wat wettiglik in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in diens is wat die gemeenskaplike grens gereeld moet oorsteek om na hulle werksplekke of hulle woonplekke, na gelang van die geval, te gaan, van die aangewese owerhede in die land waar hulle in diens is, die nodige magtiging verkry tot sodanige binnekoms by wyse van 'n endossement in geldige reisdokumente, welke endossemente geldig is vir 'n tydperk van twee jaar.

ARTIKEL IV

'n Werkgewer in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika wat enige Bophuthatswana-burgers in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika wil inbring vir die doel van indiensneming, moet—

(a) behalwe waar sodanige burgers vir indiensneming gewerf word deur die goud- of steenkoolmyne wat verteenwoordig word deur die Employment Bureau of Africa Limited die Natal Coal Owners Labour Organisation of die Anglo Collieries Recruiting Organisation toegelaat word om dit te doen slegs nadat hy van die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika 'n sertifikaat verkry het wat aandui dat hy toegelaat word om sodanige burgers in diens te neem tot 'n getal in die sertifikaat vermeld,

(b) van die Regering van Bophuthatswana toestemming verkry om sodanige burgers te werf vir diens in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, en reelings met die Regering van Bophuthatswana tref oor die plek waar die betrokke burgers aldus gewerf moet word,

(c) aan die Regering van Bophuthatswana sodanige gelde betaal as wat van tyd tot tyd voorgeskryf word en waarvan die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in kennis gestel moet word,

(d) in Bophuthatswana met elke Bophuthatswana-burger wat aldus gewerf word, sodanige skriftelike dienskontrak sluit as wat die arbeidswette van Bophuthatswana vereis en wat in ooreenstemming is met die voorwaardes vir die inbring van enige persoon in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika vir die doel van indiensneming.

ARTIKEL V

Burgers van Bophuthatswana wat—

(a) in besit is van geldige paspoorte of ander erkende reisdokumente, en

(b) op die datum van onafhanklikwording van Bophuthatswana—

(i) wettiglik in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in diens is, of

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(ii) are not in employment in the Republic of South Africa but were legally employed prior to that date and are, on that date, lawfully resident in the Republic of South Africa.

shall, in the event of their entering into new employment not be required to return to Bophuthatswana and may subject to the prevailing laws of the Republic of South Africa enter into employment in the Republic of South Africa. Provided that the provisions of this Article shall not apply to any such citizens of Bophuthatswana who, in terms of their contract of service, are required to return to Bophuthatswana on the completion of such contracts of service

ARTICLE VI

Contracts entered into in accordance with this Agreement for the employment of Bophuthatswana citizens in the Republic of South Africa shall specify the amounts if any, that may be deducted from their wages in respect of—

- (a) recoveries of advances made by employers,
- (b) deferred wages to be paid to such citizens in Bophuthatswana upon their return thereto, or
- (c) allowances to be paid to their families residing in Bophuthatswana

ARTICLE VII

Arrangements between the Government of Bophuthatswana on the one hand and any recruiting organisation on the other, pertaining to the recruitment of Bophuthatswana citizens in Bophuthatswana for employment in the Republic of South Africa, and whether made before or after the date of independence of Bophuthatswana shall be subject to the approval of the South African Government

ARTICLE VIII

The Government of Bophuthatswana undertakes to—

- (a) establish suitable facilities at convenient places in Bophuthatswana where prospective employers or their authorised representatives can interview and engage citizens of Bophuthatswana and where the necessary processing of contracts and other relevant documents of such citizens as well as any medical examination in respect of them can be undertaken,
- (b) assist Bophuthatswana citizens with their identification and applications for documentation, and encourage them generally to comply with such requirements,
- (c) encourage Bophuthatswana citizens in the Republic of South Africa to utilise the facilities of the offices of the representative of the Government of Bophuthatswana in the Republic of South Africa when in need of advice and assistance, and
- (d) perform any other function relating to Bophuthatswana citizens in the Republic of South Africa which is necessary or incidental to the proper discharge of the matters specified in this Agreement

ARTICLE IX

Notwithstanding the termination of this Agreement any contract of employment in existence at the date of such termination shall remain of force and run its ordinary course

(ii) nie in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika is nie maar voor daardie datum wettiglik in die en op daardie datum wettiglik in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika woon.

word, ingeval hulle in nuwe diens tree, nie verplig Bophuthatswana terug te keer nie en kan, behoudende wette van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in diens tree. Met stande dat die bepalinge van hierdie Artikel nie ten opsigte van enige sodanige burgers van Bophuthatswana van wie ingevolge hulle dienskontrakte wat hulle, na voltooiing van sodanige kontrakte Bophuthatswana terugkeer

ARTIKEL VI

Kontrakte ingevolge hierdie Ooreenkoms aangaande die indiensneming van Bophuthatswana-burgers in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika moet die bedrae, as spesifiseer wat van hulle lone afgetrek kan word, betrekking tot—

- (a) verhalings van gelde deur werkgewers, voor taal,
- (b) teruggehoue lone wat in Bophuthatswana sodanige burgers betaal moet word by hulle te daarheen, en
- (c) toelae wat betaal moet word aan hulle in Bophuthatswana woonagtig

ARTIKEL VII

Reelings, hetsy voor of ná die datum van onafhanklikheid van Bophuthatswana getref, tussen die Regering van Bophuthatswana aan die een kant en enige werkwingsorganisasie aan die ander kant met betrekking tot die werwing van burgers van Bophuthatswana in Bophuthatswana vir diens in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, onderworpe aan die goedkeuring van die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering

ARTIKEL VIII

Die Regering van Bophuthatswana verbind hom toe om—

- (a) geskikte fasiliteite by gerieflike plekke in Bophuthatswana daar te stel waar voornemende werkgewers of hulle gemagtigde verteenwoordigers onderhoude van hulle dienskontrakte kan aangaan met Bophuthatswana-burgers en waar die nodige prosessering van kontrakte en ander relevante dokumente van sodanige burgers asook enige mediese ondersoek ten opsigte van hulle gedoen kan word,
- (b) Bophuthatswana-burgers by te staan met hulle identifikasie en met hulle aansoeke om dokumente en in die algemeen hulle daartoe aan te moedig om sodanige vereistes te voldoen,
- (c) Bophuthatswana-burgers in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika daartoe aan te moedig om, wanneer hulle advies en hulp nodig het, gebruik te maak van die fasiliteite van die kantore van die verteenwoordiger van die Regering van Bophuthatswana in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, en
- (d) met betrekking tot Bophuthatswana-burgers in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika enige ander funksie te oefen wat nodig is vir of in verband staan met die behoorlike afhandeling van aangeleenthede in hierdie Ooreenkoms vermeld

ARTIKEL IX

Ondanks die beëindiging van hierdie Ooreenkoms sal 'n dienskontrak wat op die datum van sodanige beëindiging bestaan, van krag en geld sy gewone looptyd

FIN MAIL 9/12/77

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BOPHUTHATSWANA Labour reservoir

No amount of huffing and puffing by Chief Lucas Mangope about land consolidation can conceal the fact that he has thrown away his trump-card by taking his fragmented little mini-state into independence without first getting it consolidated.

The independence ceremonies in the specially-constructed stadium at Mmabatho (the new state's capital) outside Mafeking this week were a drab affair. Many of the thousands who packed the stadium seemed to have come out of curiosity rather than to celebrate.

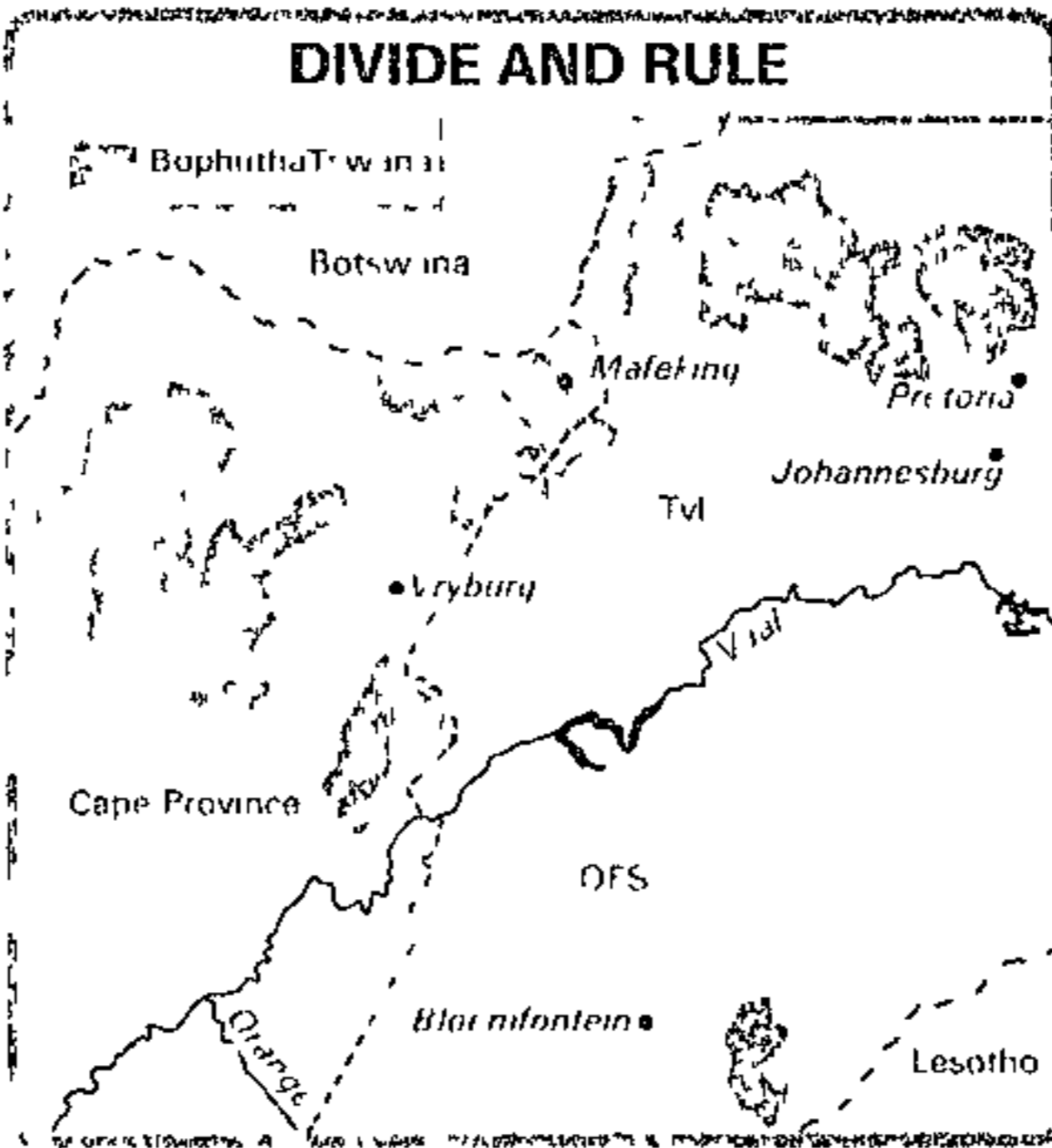
In random interviews with some of the people there, the *FM* found that Tswanas have not forgiven their new president for accepting independence on Pretoria's terms, and so making them all foreigners in the land of their birth. Said one man sitting near the press benches when the 101 gun salute was fired at midnight on Monday: "These guns are proving that our so-called independence will be bloody."

From an economic point of view, BophuthaTswana is likely to be as dependent on SA as ever.

Indeed, despite claims by the Bureau for Economic Research re Bantu Development (Benbo) that BophuthaTswana will be an economically viable entity, its dependence on SA appears to be increasing in some respects rather than diminishing.

Benbo's claims are based on its newest publication, *BophuthaTswana at Independence*.

BophuthaTswana does have some advantages over Transkei, among them its mining sector (mainly platinum). But it is much more fragmented while Transkei consists of three blocks of land,



BophuthaTswana comprises seven — one of which, Thaba 'Nchu, is 250 km from the nearest of the other six.

Not only is the new state geographically scattered. Last year almost three fifths of its nominal (*de jure*) population was not living there. Although, as Benbo points out, all South African Tswanas are constitutionally regarded as citizens of BophuthaTswana, only 819 000 out of 2.1m were actually living in their putative "homeland".

Because of the scarcity of jobs within the territory, most of the able-bodied men work or live outside. In 1970, according to Benbo, 76% of the economically active Tswana population (ie people between the ages of 15 and 64) lived outside. As a result, only a third of the total income of the inhabitants is produced within BophuthaTswana itself, the rest being earned in SA.

Research into other situations where people migrate to find work has shown that it is the most talented men who leave the depressed areas. The potential for development is thus drastically reduced.

It is reduced even further by the fact

that these people spend most of their income outside BophuthaTswana.

According to Benbo, 145 000 of BophuthaTswana's workers commute daily to work in "white" areas, where they spend nearly three-quarters of their earnings. "Permanent migrant" workers — estimated at 49 000 in 1976 — who leave their families behind and work on year-long contracts in "white" areas also spend most of their income outside. Benbo calculates that these migrants earned R56m in the period 1974 to 1975, only 20% of which found its way to BophuthaTswana.

Nor is job creation keeping pace with the increase in the workforce. Benbo estimates that between 1973 and 1975 "there were, on average, some 12 200 annual entrants to the labour market in BophuthaTswana". Of these, only 39% could find salaried jobs within the Bantustan itself. The others had to find work outside.

If anything, this dependence on SA is on the increase. Despite an estimated decrease between 1970 and 1976 in the number of migrants this was more than counter-balanced by the increase in the number of commuters.

Dependence is also illustrated by the fact that in the last financial year only one fifth of BophuthaTswana's public revenue came from internal sources. Similarly, of total gross fixed investment by the public sector in 1974 to 1975, 73% came directly from SA sources. This excluded the amounts given to the BophuthaTswana exchequer by the SA government.

Moreover, the share of blacks in the GDP fell from 61.1% in 1970/71 to 56.1% in 1974/76. If this continues, the non-Black population of BophuthaTswana (estimated by Benbo at 4 000 in 1976) will soon be earning one-half of the income produced there.

Sun Times 11/12/77

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Emigrants

fear reprisals

A GROUP of South African farmers are emigrating to Bolivia in February. But they won't identify themselves for fear of derision and reprisal.

The honorary Bolivian consul-general in Johannesburg, Dr Romano Caputi, said this week that more than 300 applications had been received from farmers on behalf of themselves and their families.

But the group will consist of about 50 families selected by a committee of senior Bolivian Government officials.

"It has been agreed that their identities be kept secret until shortly before their departure to protect them from possible derision and ridicule. Already the whole issue has become emotionally loaded to the point where politics has begun to play a part."

Dr Caputi, an engineer with business interests in both Africa and Bolivia, conceived the idea as his contribution towards strengthening ties between the two countries.

"Bolivia needs the expertise that South African farmers have acquired over the years. Equally, this could serve as a starting-point for those South Africans who wanted to leave in any event."

Already, several North and South American religious orders have come out strongly against the would-be emigrants, labelling them radical racists. The Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in North America claims the group will be the forerunner

By GHERHARD PIETERSE

of 30 000 white South Africans who will ultimately flee "black rule in Southern Africa".

The same organisation claims that Western European countries are financing the programme because they are unwilling to accommodate the settlers.

The South Africans, the committee said, would encounter exactly the same problems in Bolivia they had to flee from in South Africa. They would quickly be resented because they would discriminate against the Bolivian Indians in exactly the same way they discriminated against South African blacks.

"Utter nonsense", said Dr Caputi. "I am confident they will go with open minds."

"To accuse them of all these things before they have even landed in Bolivia is bigoted. This is the ultimate display of double standards."

Dr Caputi said the Bolivian Government had agreed to host two South African journalists, one English speaking and the other Afrikaans, to investigate the conditions under which the South African settlers would live.

"In this way, South Africans will be able to get a first-hand account of the situation."

"My prime objective behind the emigration programme is to strengthen ties between the two countries," he said.

Labour attitude may change—prof

Industrial Reporter

THE DIRECTOR of the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch, Professor J L Sadie, says the newly-independent homelands could prevail on the South African Government to change its image in the field of labour relations.

In an article in a new bureau journal, *Studies in Economics and Econometrics*, he said this could reverse the government's stance in labour relations.

Obvious changes resulting from independence would include the power of the homeland governments to levy recruiting fees on migrant labour or to require that a portion of wages be paid over to a central agency in the homelands by the employee.

Same work

The homeland governments could greatly increase the efficiency of the migrant labour system by organizing labour bureaux so that it would become normal procedure for a man to return to the same work after a period of rest in the homelands. They could also bring pressure on employers to raise wages, and it was feasible for them to function as trade union organizations.

Professor Sadie warned, however, that excessive pressure would cause hardships, including unemployment, and the development of local industries would be stunted.

Agriculture

It should be a challenge to homeland governments to demonstrate that they could achieve greater success than the Department of Bantu

Administration in generating a modern system of commercial agriculture. It would be equally worthwhile to improve on the results achieved by the public corporations in the stimulation of industrial growth.

Homeland family planning programmes stood a better chance of success than those initiated by the government of South Africa or white institutions, "since the popular indictment of 'genocide' cannot be laid at their door".

Success in this would relieve the homelands of an impoverishing proliferation of numbers which could make a significant contribution to the welfare of their people, he said.

MIGRANT LABOUR - SA
1978

BANTU HOMELANDS CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT BILL

(Second Reading)

*THE MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT Mr Speaker, I move—

That the Bill be now read a Second Time

The Bantu Homelands Citizenship Amendment Bill, 1970 (Act No 26 of 1970), creates citizenship of territorial authority areas (homelands) and provides that every Bantu person in the Republic who is not a prohibited immigrant is a citizen of one of the homelands Bantu originally acquired citizenship of a specific homeland on the basis of their place of birth or language or cultural links and can also acquire citizenship on the basis of domicile and in this way a citizen of one homeland may acquire citizenship of another homeland and simultaneously ceased to be a citizen of his former homeland

When an independent Transkei came into being the circumstances changed, since the former citizens of the Republic who acquired citizenship of the independent Transkei or Bophuthatswana could no longer become citizens of a homeland within the Republic, due to the fact that they were not citizens of the Republic

The Government recognizes the fact that there are circumstances in which it ought to be permitted that a citizen of a former homeland may in fact acquire citizenship of a homeland in the Republic. An example of such a state of affairs would be the establishment of a marital bond between a South African Black citizen and a citizen of a homeland which had become independent. However, it must be clearly understood that no person can or ought to acquire citizenship on the basis of domicile if he is not acceptable as a citizen to the country of which he wishes to become a citizen, and that is the reason for the provision that the recommendation of the homeland authority concerned is also necessary

This Bill is motivated by humanitarian considerations due to an understanding of personal problems of people who could find

themselves in difficult situations due to independence of the homelands. I believe that this measure will meet with general acceptance and that it deserves general support

Mr R A F SWART Mr Speaker, we have listened to the introductory comments by the hon the Minister, comments which have once again been very brief. We on this side of the House find this a quaint piece of legislation which is really the product of the rather tortuous thinking which is so often behind much of the government's separate development policies. This is a tortuous piece of reasoning which states that if the ideal or philosophy comes into conflict with the realities or facts of the situation, one should contort or twist the realities but can never reconsider the ideal. In this instance the Government's ideal is that when a homeland takes independence, all members of that homeland, whether they live within the homeland or outside it, whether they have asked for independence or not or whether they have accepted it or not, must assume citizenship of the newly independent homeland and lose their South African citizenship. That, from the Government's point of view, is the ideal. It fits in with their philosophy of separate development and, of course, from the Government's point of view this would be a very tidy arrangement indeed. In theory this means that with one stroke of the pen the Government can rid itself of the direct responsibility for whole ethnic groups, including members of those groups who remain, in their hundreds of thousands, within the territorial area of the Republic. In practice, however, as we have seen, it is not quite as easy as that. The fact is that whatever the attitude of some of the people within the homeland is towards independence, there are hundreds of thousands of urbanized Blacks who regard themselves as citizens of South Africa and who do not want to surrender their rights of citizenship over the whole of the country of their birth in exchange for the citizenship of part of the country of their birth. We know that this is a fact which emerged very clearly with the independence of Transkei, and it is a fact which has again been very evident indeed in regard to the independence afforded Bophuthatswana. We know that Chief Mangope made it very clear indeed that he

was under very considerable pressure from his own people on this issue, as well he must have been. What the Government is doing in this instance, in the name of separate development, is to take the very drastic step of depriving hundreds of thousands of people of their citizenship rights in the land of their birth. In other words, what the Government is doing is to take away the birthright of South Africans whilst giving them something very much less in exchange.

THE MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT In this Bill?

Mr R A F SWART This is the ideal behind what the Government is doing

THE MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT Speak on this Bill

Mr R A F SWART I am coming to the Bill. I am at present discussing the general principle, the ideal which gives rise to a Bill of this nature. What is at issue here is the fact that the Government finds itself in difficulties trying to reconcile the grand plan or ideal of separate development with having to look at the rights of ordinary individuals who find themselves at a disadvantage in regard to this matter. This is the reality of the situation, and it is this reality which has now come into conflict with the ideal of separate development. That is why we have this Bill before us. The Government finds itself in a dilemma. Under pressure from Chief Mangope and other people and perhaps even under pressure from their own processes of logic, the Government have had to try to reconcile their own drawing-board plans for separate independent homelands with the fact that ordinary human beings involved in these plans are reluctant to abandon their existing rights for what is being offered to them. I find it a paradox that the Government and members of the Government, who are for ever lecturing others on "patriotisme", "vaderlandsliefde", "mother-love"—call it what you like—and issues of that kind as if they had the absolute monopoly on them, can overlook the fact that it is a direct assault on the patriotism and the mother-love of others to be forced into a situation where they lose their rights of

citizenship in the land of their birth. Yet this is precisely the situation that has been created in terms of the homelands policy of the Government. It is a situation that is totally unrealistic and totally unreasonable, and I believe the Government very often know this to be so. However, if the Government lacks realism and reasonableness, they certainly do not lack ingenuity. This Bill is a very good illustration of that point. They rather remind me of the three ugly sisters in the fable of Cinderella.

THE MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT Only two ugly sisters

Mr R A F SWART Just as the three ugly sisters were determined to twist and contort their feet in order to fit the glass slipper, so the Government is determined to twist and contort the realities of the situation in order to fit the philosophy of separate development.

Let us look at the terms of the Bill. What does it do? In the first place, the original provision that the citizen of the homeland automatically loses his South African citizenship when that homeland becomes independent remains totally unchanged. Secondly, if after the homeland has become independent, such a citizen who used to be a South African citizen, no longer wishes to be a citizen of the independent State, he can apply to become a citizen of a non-independent homeland and, if he is accepted as a citizen of a non-independent homeland and, if he is accepted as a citizen of such a homeland, he may be granted South African citizenship by birth. In other words, such a person can only regain his citizenship by birth via the citizenship of a non-independent homeland.

Let us also look at some of the other implications of this legislation. The person who I am using in my example must have been a South African citizen and, in addition, he must have been a citizen of a territorial authority before, in terms of this legislation, he can apply for citizenship of a non-independent homeland. Quite clearly, the privilege, if one can call it a privilege, which is being given in this legislation, is only available to a person who was a South African citizen at the time of independence, and is not available to anyone born after

independence. That is the limit of the privilege this Bill purports and seeks to give. The person born after independence is denied that privilege on two main grounds as it seems from this Bill. For example, in terms of paragraph (b) of Schedule B of the Status of Bophuthatswana Act of 1977—

Every person born in or outside Bophuthatswana, either before or after the commencement of this Act, of parents one or both of whom were citizens of Bophuthatswana at the time of his birth

is a citizen of Bophuthatswana. Since the parents of the person I am dealing with automatically lost their South African citizenship, such a child was never at any stage a South African citizen and does not therefore qualify for the kind of privilege extended by this Bill. The second ground upon which a person born after independence is denied that privilege is that the Bill states that such a person must have been a South African citizen and the citizen of a territorial authority area. Quite clearly, since the person we are dealing with will have been born after independence, the possibility of dual citizenship does not exist in his case. What is more, at this time an independent State like Bophuthatswana can no longer be regarded as and is in fact no longer a territorial authority. Therefore that person is automatically disqualified. This means that the net effect of this provision is that only the present generation of people—those born before independence, can avail themselves of this very limited privilege. Let us also look at the conditions and the prerequisites that must be present before even such a person can regain his South African citizenship.

Firstly, he has to apply in the prescribed manner in terms of the legislation for citizenship of another territorial authority. He has to make that application. The second step is that the other territorial authority must recommend the granting of citizenship to that person. Thirdly, the Minister may—it is quite permissive—in his discretion grant citizenship of such territorial authority area to such person. Therefore there is no assurance that such a person will go through these various stages successfully and will comply with these various criteria which are laid down in the Bill which is before us. Only if all these

factors are present will that person be able to regain his lost South African citizenship.

Mr. Speaker, it is really a very minimal benefit which is being conferred in terms of this legislation. It pays very limited and very token lip service to the right of people to opt to retain or to regain their lost birthright. If one looks at the situation objectively it gives the person concerned a citizenship of very diminishing returns which incidentally cuts right across ethnic considerations. It is noteworthy that this Government, which is so often preoccupied and obsessed with ethnic considerations, comes before the House in this instance and allows a situation where a citizen of an independent homeland can, by satisfying various criteria, achieve citizenship of a homeland designed for another ethnic group. This is an interesting observation. None the less, it does mean for example that if a citizen of the Transkei, having lost his South African citizenship, wants to regain his South African citizenship he could, for example apply to the Ciskei to be accepted as a citizen of that homeland. If he is so accepted he will regain his South African citizenship. However, the situation can be taken further. If the Ciskei were subsequently to achieve independence, that same individual, if he wanted to retain his South African citizenship would be compelled to apply to yet another homeland to obtain citizenship. One will accordingly have a ridiculous situation where people will be moving about from one ethnic group to another, almost in chameleon-like fashion, in order to retain citizenship of South Africa as a whole.

All in all, if one looks at this legislation, it falls very far short of meeting what should be the right of people born in South Africa to retain their South African citizenship if they so desire. We believe that while the Bill purports to give some rights, it is really a measure which defies the facts of the situation in regard to the people for whom it is designed. We believe that all it does is to present a strange and almost invisible chink in the door of the Government to allow citizens of areas which have taken independence to apply for certain rights for the time being. The time, of course, is going to be limited if the Government is sincere in its intentions of proceeding with the creation of further independent homelands. I think it was the hon. the Prime Minister who suggested in

the censure debate the other day that within five years most or all of the homelands will have achieved independence. One may therefore have a situation where a person may have moved from one homeland to another in order to retain his South African citizenship, but where he is going to lose it in any case ultimately in terms of declared Government policy.

We therefore believe that this measure provides for a very tenuous form of citizenship in the land of a person's birth. We believe that it falls very short indeed of keeping faith with hundreds of thousands of South Africans who have been arbitrarily deprived of their birthright, viz of the citizenship of South Africa as a whole. For that reason I want to move the following amendment—

To omit all the words after "That" and to substitute "this House declines to pass the Second Reading of the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Amendment Bill because it fails to give to permanent residents of the Republic the assurance that they may regain, as of right, South African citizenship which they have lost solely because of the acquisition of independence by a homeland".

*Mr. H. J. COETSEE: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Musgrave called the legislation quaint, but I find it far queerer that the prepared speech of the hon. member for Musgrave concerning the legislation and his motivation for his opposition to the legislation took no account whatsoever of the motivation for the legislation advanced by the hon. the Minister. I deduce that the hon. member for Musgrave discussed Bantu affairs in the House 17 years ago and is now acting in prehistoric fashion by not taking cognizance of the constitutional development to date, by not taking cognizance of the thinking of the NP—which is indeed dominant—and by not taking cognizance of the motivation for the legislation before the House. The hon. member spoke for 20 minutes without once referring to the motivation for the Bill advanced by the hon. the Minister, which in fact indicated that this is a logical and consequential piece of legislation. That is absolutely the weakest and most ignorant form of debate there is. Whereas the

hon. member allowed himself the luxury of going beyond the basis of the legislation, we too must undertake a broader investigation in order to determine what motivated the hon. member to adopt the standpoint he did. We shall come to that in a moment.

I have said that this is a logical piece of legislation. Why do I say so? The proposed subsection (3) refers to the acquisition of citizenship of a territorial authority area in the Republic by a person who has been lawfully resident in another area for at least five years. In other words, what we have here is an exchange of citizenship on the basis of domicile. It has occurred that one of the self-governing territories, whether Bophuthatswana or Transkei, has become independent. We can maintain that it is characteristic of the Government that it acts logically and that it makes logical adjustments. Among the adjustments foreseen for the exchange of citizenship from one territorial authority area to another, human affairs such as marriages and the transferring of ethnic links, were borne in mind. Authorities on Bantu customs are well aware of this. Because we bore these factors in mind this is a logical piece of legislation and if the hon. member for Musgrave listens, he could perhaps learn something from the new thinking of the NP which brings logical and consequential legislation to the House. This is therefore a simple and logical piece of legislation. Listening to the hon. the Minister, one would have found that he referred to marriage as an example of a circumstance which could entail the transfer of citizenship from an independent country to a homeland within the Republic. This is therefore an entirely logical piece of legislation even though the hon. member for Musgrave tried to make a lot more out of it. The hon. member for Musgrave saw fit to cover a far wider field. He discussed the whole issue of citizenship in general, the rights entailed by citizenship and the rights entailed by nationality in the debate. The hon. member quoted the philosophy of the NP and in my opinion I am entitled to reply to that and to ask, in my turn, what is the philosophy of that party which is opposing this so strongly?

*Mr. SPEAKER: Order! I do not want to thwart the hon. member, but I just want to point out to him that I shall keep a close eye on the debate throughout, because in my

opinion what is at issue here is the regaining of citizenship, and all hon members will have to confine themselves to the broad concept. The amendment implies that the Bill does not go far enough and wants it to go further. But I cannot allow discussion of citizenship of other homelands and other countries as such and of the underlying philosophies recognized on either side of the House.

*Mr H J COETSEE Mr Speaker, do I understand you to say that I may then only reply to the general motivation for the standpoint of the hon member for Musgrave?

*Mr SPEAKER I shall allow the hon member to react to that.

*Mr H J COETSEE Thank you very much Mr Speaker. The attack of the hon member for Musgrave is directed at our philosophy of the recognition of nationalism, which ultimately gives rise to the possibility that citizenship of the territory of a specific people may be acquired. That is this party's philosophy. That party denies this nationalism. Under pressure of certain factors they take it that it does not exist.

What are those factors?
In contrast to the NP which has recognized nationalism as a norm, the PFP has no norm. To those who have to take cognizance of the development of the politics of the Black people outside the House three choices are open today. Firstly, they can recognize their nationalism, which eventually leads to citizenship of the country of a people. The second choice open to them is to recognize the militant thinking of the people, thinking based on the communist ideas which see South Africa as a unitary state and which foresee for South Africa a political dispensation removed from capitalism and equivalent to technical socialism, eventually communism. The third choice is the so-called Black power idea which is favoured by a third stream active outside Parliament. The hon members of the PFP have a choice among these three streams when they deal with Black politics in the House. The NP has made its final choice. We shall recognize and support the development of Black nationalism and a separate citizenship for a specific territory or a country. Those hon members,

however, do not accept this. They reject it, and that is why there are only two alternatives left to them. Both of these choices lie outside the politics of this House and link them with politics which are in conflict with order and peace in this country. The point I want to raise is the following. Through their opposition to the choice made by Mr Malanzima and Mr Mangope, the PFP are directly supporting the development of the other political trends outside this House which aim at South Africa's downfall. It is as simple as that.

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Speaker, I am going to anticipate what the hon the Minister or one of his hon colleagues is likely to say in connection with the hon member for Musgrave's reference to the three ugly sisters of Cinderella. In fact, there were only two, and I have no doubt whatsoever that the hon gentleman opposite is going to add me as No 3!

THE MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT I shall never do that to you, Helen.

Mrs H SUZMAN Well, I have a feeling the hon the Minister was thinking of it and I just wanted to forestall him in that respect.

The hon member for Bloemfontein West has castigated the hon member for Musgrave for his speech, for his debating style and for the fact that he came with a prepared argument. I think it is a pity that the hon member for Bloemfontein West did not come with a prepared argument. He considered the argument of the hon member for Musgrave as being irrelevant although I must say that in much the same way I was not impressed with the relevance of his speech as far as this Bill is concerned. It has nothing to do with Black Power, patriotism or any of these fine-sounding words people like to use in debates like this. It has to do with the regaining of citizenship only. That is absolutely certain. It is a simple, little one-clause Bill. I do not see that it has any relevance to section 3(2) of the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act, which the hon member for Bloemfontein West says it refers to. He said it was the logical outflow of that legislation.

Mr H J COETSEE You must go and do your homework.

Mrs H SUZMAN I have done my homework. It is the hon member who has not done his homework. What on earth has this Bill got to do with anybody? Who has been lawfully domiciled for a period of at least five years in any other area—irrespective of whether or not such period includes any period prior to the commencement of this section, may on application in the prescribed manner be granted citizenship of the last mentioned territorial authority area by the territorial authority of the last mentioned area," as laid down in section 3(2) of the Act? The hon member must work that one out. It has nothing whatsoever to do with it. That is simply the ordinary right whereby a territorial authority shall allow people to become citizens after being domiciled. It has nothing to do with the regaining of South African citizenship. If the hon member's argument was correct, the whole process would stop after the person had become a citizen of a territorial authority area in which he was domiciled. Nothing further would happen. However, this Bill allows that process to go one step further.

Mr H J COETSEE It is logical to provide for a new situation.

Mrs H SUZMAN It allows them to go one step further in regaining South African citizenship. This is certainly the outcome of previous legislation and previous discussions with homeland leaders. I am absolutely sure of that. My hon friend for Musgrave is quite right about that. Any of us who were in this House when the independence of Bophuthatswana was under discussion, will remember very clearly the letter which Chief Mangope had handed to the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha. This letter was quoted by the hon member for Pinelands and other hon members on these benches. This letter stated quite unequivocally that the Chief Minister of Bophuthatswana was determined that he would not accept independence unless something was done to allow the citizens resident in the Republic of South Africa who had ethnic language, or other ties with Bophuthatswana and who were going to lose their South African citizenship the minute Bophuthatswana was declared independent, to regain such citizenship. I think people have

forgotten that I am going to quote a paragraph from this letter so that hon members will remember what was said. The letter from Chief Mangope was dated 23 May 1977. It reads as follows—

As we emphasized to Mr I P van Onselen at the meeting of the Working Committee on the 17th of May, we insist emphatically that all shadow of doubt as to the legal status of people who in terms of section 6(3) of the Act renounce their citizenship of Bophuthatswana be removed. For us to agree to Bophuthatswana becoming independent, section 6(3) must be amended in the current South African parliamentary session, to provide that such people automatically

That is the operative word—

regain the citizenship of South Africa which they lose in terms of section 6(1) of the Act.

That is what this little Bill is all about, because there must have been further negotiations then saying "Just let the independence go through. We shall have other mechanisms and we shall come with some mechanism whereby Bophuthatswana residents who lose their citizenship by virtue of the Declaration of Independence, automatically can regain their South African citizenship." Mr Speaker, you will remember that the Bophuthatswana Bill made vague references to this. It stated in clause 6(3) that a citizen of Bophuthatswana may renounce his Bophuthatswana citizenship on independence, on conditions agreed upon between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Bophuthatswana, and in a manner prescribed by the Government of Bophuthatswana. I now ask the hon the Minister whether this was the manner which they agreed upon. In this little Bill which we are considering today, is clause 1, which amends section 3 of the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act, the result of the negotiations between the Bophuthatswana Government and the South African Government on implementing section 6(3) of the status of Bophuthatswana Act? That is the important issue

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT This is not the Bill leading from that That Bill will be piloted through this House by my colleague, the hon the Minister of the Interior

Mrs H SUZMAN Oh! So there is yet another Bill to come So the argument of the Chief Minister did not in any way motivate this Bill?

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT Not necessarily this Bill, the other one

Mrs H SUZMAN We shall wait anxiously for that Bill because this Bill is a nonsense Bill, if I may say so, although it may have been motivated by humanitarian reasons, something to do with marriage something to do with the homelands reaching certain stages of development or whatever the motivation was I must say I did not follow the hon the Minister's argument very clearly There was no explanatory memorandum which, of course, always explains nothing at all However this is a nonsense Bill, especially when one thinks of the steps that have to be taken by people who have lost their citizenship—I might say, without any consultation with those people, because the people in the urban areas were not consulted as to whether or not they wanted the homelands to become independent, and in fact they are strongly against it, as we know and as we have seen from recent elections in the townships

Mr SPEAKER Order! The hon member may not go into that now

Mrs H SUZMAN Yes, Sir, I shall come right back to the regaining of citizenship What are the methods whereby persons may regain citizenship? They may regain citizenship, as my hon friend has pointed out, by first applying in the prescribed manner to the territorial authority that they select I do not know whether it is done by assembling the remaining non-independent territorial authorities, closing one's eyes, and then dotting with a pin and deciding which is the one which is going to be selected

Mr C UYS Nonsense!

Mrs H SUZMAN Well you do not have to live for five years in the area You just have to apply as far as I can see So you go to the Venda, for example, you apply in the prescribed manner and maybe the Venda accept you I wonder how many people are going to be accepted in this way, because citizenship takes on responsibilities It carries with it responsibilities You have to care for that person's education and the education perhaps of his children Once he is a citizen he can come and live there These impoverished reserves, homelands, territorial authorities, whatever you want to call them, now take on the responsibility of X number of additional citizens when they can barely look after their own citizens as it is They will take on pensions, education, social welfare and all the other responsibilities that go with citizenship And, of course, there is the franchise You have to let them vote as well If therefore seems to me highly unlikely that any number of citizens are going to be accommodated under new citizenship regulations as laid down by this Bill It just does not seem possible Already most of the homelands, as the hon the Minister knows perfectly well have at least half, and in some cases three quarters—like little Qwaqwa—of their citizens living outside the area, because they cannot afford to keep them there There are no job opportunities, so how on earth are they going to take on the responsibility of new citizens? Supposing such applicants for citizenship get a Venda territorial authority to accept them, they then have to come to the Minister and the Minister has to give the citizenship applications his approval Such persons then become citizens of Venda and regain the citizenship of South Africa That is the way it is going to work This is simply farcical, it is nonsense It is as the hon member for Musgrave has said, the law of diminishing returns Venda will become independent and then one will have to go shopping around again for another territorial authority that is not independent and ask it, the territorial authority, whether it will accept you as a citizen Then, one goes from Venda to Gazankulu and Gazankulu says "Okay, I will take you who were a South African citizen who became a Bophuthatswana citizen, who became a Venda citizen, who

regained your South African citizenship I will take you as a Gazankulu citizen so that you may now again regain your South African citizenship" [Interjections] Then, Gazankulu becomes independent and off one has to go again and the next one is perhaps Lebowa.

Dr A L BORLAINE KwaZulu

Mrs H SUZMAN No, that is the last one, the very last one According to the hon the Prime Minister, KwaZulu is the last one One then has to go trotting off to Lebowa. After Lebowa one has to go to the Ciskei or anywhere else, and then to poor little Qwa Qwa with most of its citizens living outside of its area anyway To my mind it is ludicrous, and much though we would like to see a method or some mechanism by which South African Africans who have lost their citizenship of South Africa due to their homelands becoming independent—against their will, of course—could regain their citizenship, this is not a method that we can possibly support It is farcical and we are unable therefore to give any plausibility to a Bill of this nature We are also unable to give it respectability by supporting it Therefore, the hon member for Musgrave has moved his amendment and I have no alternative but to support that amendment

*Mr F HERMAN Mr Speaker, just like the hon member for Musgrave, the hon member for Houghton also tried to build up her own case only to destroy it herself at a later stage It was very clear that those hon members did not fully understand the principle of this Bill That was why they went into such great detail and why they tried to concentrate on the general principle of citizenship, something which is not at issue here That aspect was fully discussed when the principal Act was passed

I can assure the hon member for Houghton that the question of citizenship has of course been discussed with the leaders of the homelands on numerous occasions Nobody denies that Indeed, the hon the Minister's predecessor repeatedly stated that he had on innumerable occasions met the leaders of the homelands around the conference table to discuss the question of citizenship Consequently I fail to see why the hon

member for Houghton has again quoted that letter which is dated as far back as May 1977 Since the date of that letter, there have been several discussions at which the matter raised in that letter has been cleared up The hon member has quoted from a letter which has become outdated and the subject of which is no longer of any concern

*Mr J H HOON What is more, she belongs to a party which has become outdated!

*Mr F HERMAN The hon member says this legislation may perhaps deal with "humanitarian reasons" Of course, it deals with human rights Hon members are so obsessed with this concept of human rights that they talk about it from morning to night However, whenever we try to do something about human rights, they hold it against us

It is only because we want to be fair and humane to the people concerned that this Bill is before the House today When Transkei and Bophuthatswana became independent and when the principal Act was passed, it was stated repeatedly that that was not the end of the story, that these matters would be discussed again and that certain matters would come up again which would have to be rectified However, it is impossible to do everything at once Section 3 of the principal Act deals specifically with citizenship When Transkei and Bophuthatswana became independent the people of those territories became citizens of independent States That matter was repeatedly discussed prior to independence until agreement was eventually reached on the question of the independence of those citizens

Sir, I want to explain this Bill before the House by means of a very good example I have a Bantu servant in my employ He has been in my employ now for 16 years He is a Tswana and a citizen of Bophuthatswana. He is married, and his wife is a member of the Lebowa tribe She is a North Sotho They have a number of children and those children are being reared in the traditions of the wife They also attend a school which is run according to Lebowa traditions If that Black employee of mine wishes to apply for citizenship of Lebowa, he should have the opportunity to do so Today he does not have that opportunity For the sake of his children and

his descendants he now wishes to become a citizen of Lebowa. How can he become one? In terms of the legislation before the House he is now afforded that opportunity.

I think it is only right that he should be given that opportunity. However, this Government does not want to force Lebowa to grant that Black employee of mine citizenship. It is at the discretion of Lebowa to do so. It is not for the hon. the Minister or the Government to tell Lebowa to grant him that citizenship. It is for Lebowa to decide whether or not they want to accept that citizen. It is the inherent right of the Lebowa Government to decide on the matter. Should they recommend it the hon. the Minister can say "Very well, in that case he can be granted citizenship of the Republic." That happens automatically because Lebowa is not independent. It follows, therefore, that that person must be granted citizenship of the Republic. Should Lebowa become independent one day, however, that person will be granted Lebowa citizenship only, he will lose his Republican citizenship. Surely that is abundantly clear from this section because for obvious reasons, nobody can be a citizen of two independent States. However, Sir, should Lebowa refuse to confer citizenship on that person, the position remains unaltered. Nothing will have happened. In that case that person remains a citizen of Bophuthatswana.

There are many advantages attached to the fact that these people can choose which citizenship they prefer. Some of these advantages are the franchise, home language, traditions etc. In the case of the person who works for me, he has an additional advantage in that he can apply for the same citizenship as that of his wife. Such a person will never become a stateless person. He either retains his citizenship of the country of which he is already a citizen or he acquires the citizenship of another country. The hon. the Minister must however have the right to decide on the question of citizenship after the homeland has said "yes" because our country, for example, affords that person protection under international law. Furthermore, we also have the right to decide on whether we will say "yes" or "no" once the homeland has decided that it will say "yes". Surely that is also very clear.

This Bill is completely to the advantage of the citizens of the independent States. I do

not see how it can but be to their advantage and facilitate matters for them. It makes the citizen who applies for citizenship of another homeland aware of becoming a part of that nation to which he wishes to belong. He is not forced to become part of a nation with which he may feel he has nothing in common. The argument advanced by the hon. member for Musgrave, namely, that a person can go from one State to another in order to retain his citizenship of the Republic, is far-fetched.

*Mr C UYS: It is ludicrous!

*Mr F HERMAN: What on earth makes him think that? Surely this Government has the right to decide. Should anybody misuse the opportunity afforded him in terms of this Bill the Minister will say to him "Look here, surely you have already made a choice. You cannot go down the line until you have become a citizen of all eight homelands. I therefore say no." It is very obvious that a safety valve has been built in here, a safety valve which will counter the argument advanced by the hon. member for Musgrave.

Mr W V RAW: Mr Speaker, I do not intend to argue the issue of the removal of citizenship. The view of our party is clear. We are opposed, and have previously been strongly opposed, to the compulsory removal of the right to South African citizenship from any South African citizen. That point has, however, been argued. The Statute Book provides the procedure by which, without choice, South African citizens can compulsorily lose their right to be South African citizens. We would therefore naturally welcome any measure that enables those, who wish to regain South African citizenship, to do so. That is the ostensible object of this measure. One need only look, however, at the problems that have arisen over the citizenship issue. I am not going to quote examples, but it has led to friction, in fact almost head-on confrontation, between South Africa and Transkei. It has led to friction and unpleasantness between Bophuthatswana and its Chief Minister, Chief Mangope, and South Africa as the result of which he has said some harsh things about South Africa. It has also led to friction and unpleasantness in a dozen different spheres. Those difficulties and that

unpleasantness, however, have not sprung from the odd individual cases which the hon. the Minister quoted. I am referring to the question of a man who marries a woman from a different ethnic group, the two subsequently wishing to have similar citizenship. Those are the exceptions. It is not for that handful of people that persons like Chief Mangope have spoken so strongly on the issue of citizenship.

The people who are concerned about it are the hundreds of thousands, in fact the millions, who live in the urban townships, the urban White areas of South Africa. They are the people who seek South African citizenship, not the odd Shona who has married a Venda or the Zulu who has married a Xhosa or vice versa. It is not they who are the cause of the pressure or the friction. We shall therefore obviously support the amendment which criticizes this measure in that it does not provide for an automatic right of resumption of South African citizenship. I do not, however, want to stop there. I do not want to get onto this merry-go-round argument which I frankly do not think is a realistic argument. I want to try to put a positive suggestion to the hon. the Minister. It would not even need a law to accomplish what I am proposing. This could be done with the stroke of a pen. If the hon. the Minister were, for instance, to establish a territorial authority for Soweto, in terms of the Bill before us the inhabitants of the territorial authority of Soweto would be able to obtain citizenship of Soweto, and with it South African citizenship.

Mr J JANSON: Why only Soweto?

Mr W V RAW: I am taking that as an example. There could be others. There could be a similar territorial authority created in the western Cape. There could also be one created in other centres. Strictly within the framework of Government policy, applying its own concept and philosophy, machinery could be provided to which this Bill could apply, and this can be done simply by creating a territorial authority without ethnic identity but with territorial identity. The whole problem of this friction would then be solved, because in terms of the Bill the perhaps quarter of a million people who are citizens of Transkei and Bophuthatswana and who are striving to regain South African citizenship could become citizens of the new

territorial authority. So, within the framework of Government policy, simply by removing the ethnic content from an urban homeland, one could have an urban territorial authority and solve the whole problem of citizenship. I want to know what would be wrong with that?

THE MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT: What political rights would they have?

Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon. member is now bringing a totally new concept into the debate. He is now outside the scope of this debate. He must return to the Bill.

Mr W V RAW: I bow to your ruling, Mr Speaker. I agree that it is a totally new concept. I hope it is a new concept which may make a contribution to the solution of this problem. I am putting this matter forward as a positive solution to the problem the hon. the Minister is trying to solve where, in terms of this measure, he will have to deal individually with the case of, say, Miss Manyembe and Mr Msomo who have married and with every other similar case. He will have to decide whether, on the recommendations of another territorial authority, such people may be granted the citizenship they desire. The volume of work involved could be tremendous. I am suggesting a way in which this Bill could be applied to an entirely new ball game, an entirely new set-up. However, Sir, I bow to your ruling and I shall not take the details of my suggestion any further.

I should like to deal finally with the aspect of the application which must be made. In terms of the 1974 amending legislation any South African Bantu could obtain the citizenship of another territorial authority at the decision of the territorial authority concerned. It was the territorial authority that decided. Therefore, if a Sotho wanted to become a Zulu, the Zulu authority decided on the issue. This Bill departs from that procedure and gives the right of decision to the hon. the Minister. Why does he remove that discretion from the territorial authority in which it vested in terms of the 1974 amendment and arrogate it to himself? There have been another four years of development since 1974.

The territorial authorities have developed greater experience and yet now, in conflict with all the smooth words of praise and faith in the operation of the authorities, the Minister in terms of this Bill takes away their right to determine whom they will accept as citizens. This is in fundamental conflict with the philosophy of the NRP of choice at community level in all affairs. In terms of this Bill the hon. the Minister is removing the choice of a community to determine with whom it will live and whom it will accept as one of its own. We believe the best people to decide whom they want as members of their community are the community itself. We object very strongly to this removal of rights and the removal of a power from a territorial authority and therefore we shall in the Committee Stage move the deletion of the transfer of the right of decision to the Minister.

Having advanced, I believe, a positive and constructive new direction of thought, I want to say that we shall support the amendment opposing the Bill because we believe it is wrong to remove citizenship without giving adequate optional opportunities to people to regain the citizenship to which they were born, under which they have grown up and to which they give their loyalty.

*The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT Mr Speaker, I am pleased the Bill has been discussed in this spirit. This Bill embodies a principle and we can therefore have a thorough discussion during the Second Reading debate. When the hon. member for Musgrave put his standpoint, he showed that he had still not learned the lesson I tried to teach him during the Second Reading stage of the previous Bill. That also applies to the hon. member for Houghton. Once again they have taken the most extreme cases and used them as examples. Why must the hon. member always stress only the negative aspects? I ask for a change of heart from the Opposition in the interests of South Africa. [Interjections.] Allow me to explain. Here again—and I repeat my standpoint—it is the human aspect which is the crux of the matter. But of this I heard not one word. One would, after all, expect to hear something about the human aspect from hon. members who are continually stressing human rights and human-

itarian rights. But their words speak louder than their actions. Take this Bill as an illustration. It has been introduced specifically to rectify those heartbreak cases in regard to which they continually reproach us. For instance, if a Xhosa man is married to a Sotho woman who is a citizen of Qwaqwa, it might well be that they elect jointly to adopt Qwaqwa citizenship because the man has no desire to retain his Xhosa citizenship. In such a case they can, in terms of this legislation, apply to the Government of Qwaqwa to obtain citizenship of that territory. If it is recommended, the Minister can give both of them citizenship of Qwaqwa and South African citizenship automatically as well. This is a humane gesture to help them, and this legislation makes that possible. Why do hon. members not praise the legislation for those humane aspects if they really have human rights at heart?

I want to mention yet another example. A Lebowa couple may adopt a child who by birth is a citizen of Transkei or Bophuthatswana. He is therefore an adopted child who might wish to adopt the citizenship of his parents. This legislation enables such a child to obtain that citizenship. These are the humane aspects covered by this legislation. Those hon. members urge me continually to show more humanitarianism. But if I do show humanitarianism, as is the case with this legislation, they refer only to negative aspects and ridicule the legislation. We need a change of heart on the part of the Opposition if we are to see South Africa forge ahead, a change of heart not on the part of the Government but on the part of the Opposition. The hon. member so exaggerated everything in his arguments that he gave Candelella three ugly sisters. There too he exaggerated. He always talks in superlatives. The hon. member for Houghton says it is a "nonsense Bill". But what are the facts of the matter? Let us have a look at the facts as they will appear in practice. Mr Speaker, I should also like to refer to the hon. member for Durban Point before I give my positive reply. The standpoint of that hon. member, which you, Sir, so rightly ruled out of order, dealt with the creation of city status which the Democratic Party of Mr Gerdener envisaged. That hon. member is trying to drag Mr Gerdener's prescriptions for city status in by the back door.

*Mr W V RAW That is NRP standpoint

*The MINISTER Yes, but it is the standpoint of Theo Gerdener which that hon. member took over. [Interjections.] But I do not want to talk about that. I know it will be out of order because you, Mr Speaker, have ruled that hon. member out of order. But that hon. member takes no account of the thousands of people in Soweto. These are people who have not been consulted and of whom many probably prefer citizenship of a homeland. These are the people to whom this hon. member wants to give automatic citizenship of Soweto. [Interjections.] I should like to deal with this aspect. The question the hon. member put to me is this: Why is the Minister now assuming the powers in regard to citizenship which were in the hands of the Bantu authorities in 1974? This has come about because the constitutional situation has altered radically since 1974. If a Xhosa had applied for citizenship of KwaZulu in 1974, it would have meant a shift of one segment of the people of South Africa to another segment. It would not have been a movement outside South African citizenship but would have taken place within the confines of South African citizenship. After the independence of Transkei and Bophuthatswana, we had to deal with a new constitutional element, viz. an independent sovereign State with its own citizenship which is now exchanging that citizenship for a segment of South African citizenship and automatically obtains South African citizenship. That is the situation which has come about and I cannot therefore leave it to the Bantu authorities to decide among themselves, because the South African Government also has an interest in the matter now. A Minister of the Government must therefore also have a say in this matter. I hope this is clear to the hon. member now.

The Bill deals basically with the attainment of citizenship of a homeland which is still not independent. The Bill automatically includes eventual South African citizenship, but in the first place it relates to the attainment of citizenship of a homeland not yet independent. What are the conditions attaching to this? The conditions are very clear, i.e. he or she must have been a South African citizen previously, and in my view this is an excellent and a very necessary provision. To motivate it, I use the same argument which I

used in connection with the previous piece of legislation, that is, we do not have and we do not want control or a say over Transkei or Bophuthatswana in regard to the people to whom they may grant citizenship of their countries in future. It is their right to confer citizenship on whomsoever they choose. They are independent States and we acknowledge them as such. But we are not prepared to accept people who have obtained citizenship of Bophuthatswana or Transkei, automatically as citizens of South Africa.

Dr A L BORRAINE What if they lost it automatically?

*The MINISTER I am not prepared to allow those people in through the back door. Any person of any colour in any part of any world is free at any time to apply for South African citizenship. The applications are considered by the Department of the Interior, of which I was previously the Minister. Anybody is free to apply at any time.

*Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG They were summarily deprived of their citizenship

*The MINISTER There is no obstacle to this. Anybody is free to apply, but the granting of citizenship does not take place automatically. The position is and—now I am not trying to evade this, I am going to be very honest—that we are not prepared to give South African citizenship to a Black man who is currently a Transkeian citizen or a citizen of Bophuthatswana if he is not a citizen of one of the remaining non-independent homelands. When our policy is implemented to the full we will still have that sort of person with us, and we have still to make political provision for him. That is my policy. I am being honest and I am not going to try to hide it. I stand by it. Hon. members can argue as much as they please but that remains my standpoint.

*Mr R A F SWART That is where we differ so completely

*The MINISTER Yes. That is where we differ completely, and I am grateful for it because I must differ from hon. members on this point. Humane considerations and other

problems may arise. It may happen that a whole tribe may be living in a particular territory and because they become dissatisfied, they move to another territory. Now they apply for citizenship of the new territory where they have settled. That can be considered under this measure, but a person of such a tribe must first obtain citizenship of one of the non-independent homelands in South Africa before he can obtain South African citizenship. If that homeland eventually becomes independent, he will, in terms of our agreement, obtain citizenship of that homeland. There must be no illusions about this, because if our policy is taken to its full logical conclusion as far as the Black people are concerned, there will not be one Black man with South African citizenship. [Interjections.] I say this sincerely, because that is the idea behind it. Why should I try to hide it? That is our policy in terms of the mandate we have been given.

*Mr W V RAW: It is a dream which will turn into a nightmare.

*The MINISTER: We shall see. In other words, every Black man in South Africa will eventually be accommodated politically in some independent new state in this honourable way and there will no longer be a moral obligation on this Parliament to accommodate these people politically, so that argument falls away. I am being honest and am putting my cards on the table for hon members. That is our policy and we shall try as far as possible to follow it and implement it. It is clear that as a result of that point of departure as a philosophical basis, it is necessary when a Black man who was previously a citizen of Bophuthatswana or Transkei wishes to return for humane reasons and applies for citizenship of an existing non-independent homeland, for the Minister to be able to grant him citizenship on that recommendation. Then he automatically becomes a South African citizen as well. But we are not prepared to accept a Black man as a South African citizen if he does not simultaneously have citizenship of a territory of a territorial authority or legislative assembly of one of the non-independent homelands. I cannot put it more clearly than that. That is our point of departure and our philosophy of life. We shall

have to agree to differ with the Opposition on this matter.

Question put: That all the words after "That" stand part of the Question.

Upon which the House divided

AYES—124: Albertyn, J T, Badenhorst P J, Ballot, G C, Barnard, S P, Bodenstein, P, Botha, J C G, Botha, P W, Botha, R F, Botha, S P, Clase P J, Coetsee, H J, Coetzer, H S, Conradie F D, Cronje, P, Cruywagen W A, Cuyler, W J, De Beer, S J, De Jager, A M, van A, De Klerk, F W, Delport, W H, De Villiers, D J, De Villiers, J D, De Wet, M W, Du Plessis, B J, Du Plessis, G C, Du Plessis, P T C, Durr, K D, Durrant, R B, Du Toit J P, Greeff J W, Grobler J P, Hartzenberg, F, Hayward, S A S, Hefer, W J, Henning, J M, Herman, F, Heunis, J C, Heyns, J H, Horn, J W L, Janson, J, Janson, T N H, Jordaan, J H, Koomhof, P G J, Kotze, G J, Kotze W D, Krijnauw, P H J, Kruger, J T, Langley, T, Le Grange, L, Le Roux, F J (Brakpan), Le Roux, F J (Hercules), Le Roux, Z P, Ligthelm, C J, Ligthelm, N W, Lloyd, J J, Louw, E, Louw, E van der M, Malan, G F, Malan, J J, Malan, W C (Randburg), Marais, J S, Marais, P S, Morrison, G de V, Mulder, C P, Muller, S L, Myburgh, G B, Niemann, J J, Nortje, J H, Olckers, R de V, Palm, P D, Potgieter, S P, Pretorius, N J, Raubenheimer, A J, Rencken, C R E, Reyneke, J P A, Rossouw, D H, Rossouw, W J C, Schlebustsch, A L, Schoeman, H, Schoeman, J C B, Simkin, C H W, Smit, H H, Snyman, W J, Steyn, D W, Steyn, S J M, Swanepoel, K D, Swiegers, J G, Tempel, H J, Terblanche, G P D, Theunissen, L M, Treurnicht, A P, Ungerer, J H B, Uys, C, Van den Berg, J C, Van der Merwe, C V, Van der Merwe, H D K, Van der Merwe, J H, Van der Merwe, S W, Van der Spuy, S J H, Van der Walt, A T, Van der Walt, H J D, Van der Watt L,

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. R 2207

10 November 1978

GRANTING OF PERMISSION TO CERTAIN CLASSES OR CATEGORIES OF PERSONS TO POSSESS TEAR-GAS OR ANY ARTICLE USED OR INTENDED TO BE USED FOR RELEASING TEAR-GAS — SECTION 3 OF THE TEAR-GAS ACT, 1964 (ACT 16 OF 1964)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 3 of the Tear-gas Act, 1964 (Act 16 of 1964), I, James Thomas Kruger, Minister of Justice, hereby grant permission to possess tear-gas or any article used or intended to be used for releasing tear-gas to all persons who possess it on behalf of the State, a provincial administration, the South West Africa Administration or a local authority

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No R 2207

10 November 1978

VERLEENING VAN TOESTEMMING AAN SEKERE KLASSE OF KATEGORIEË VAN PERSONE OM TRAANGAS OF ENIGE ARTIKEL WAT GEBRUIK WORD OM TRAANGAS VRY TE STEL OF DAARVOOR BESTEM IS, TE BESIT —ARTIKEL 3 VAN DIE WET OP TRAANGAS, 1964 (WET 16 VAN 1964)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 3 van die Wet op Traangas, 1964 (Wet 16 van 1964), verleen ek, James Thomas Kruger, Minister van Justisie, hierby toestemming om traangas of enige artikel wat gebruik word om traangas vry te stel of daarvoor bestem is, te besit aan alle persone wat dit besit ten behoeve van die Staat, 'n provinsiale administrasie, die Administrasie van Suidwes-Afrika of 'n plaaslike owerheid.

STAATSKOERANT, 10 NOVEMBER 1978

No 6206 45

Similarly, permission is hereby granted for the possession of tear-gas or any article used or intended to be used for releasing tear-gas in the Republic of South Africa to—

- (a) mining companies providing accommodation in a compound for more than 300 employees,
(b) companies recruiting labourers and providing sleeping accommodation in a compound for more than 300 persons,
(c) any person who undertakes the supply of electricity and provides accommodation in a compound for more than 300 employees, and
(d) all persons who are employed by the companies referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) or by a person referred to in paragraph (c) and who in the execution of their duties and on behalf of such companies or person possess tear-gas or any articles used or intended to be used for releasing tear-gas

Government Notice R 2140 of 31 December 1964 is hereby withdrawn

J T. KRUGER, Minister of Justice

Insgelyks word toestemming hierby verleen vir die besit in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika van traangas of enige artikel wat gebruik word om traangas vry te stel of daarvoor bestem is, aan—

- (a) mynmaatskappye wat in 'n kampong huisvesting bied vir meer as 300 werknemers;
(b) maatskappye wat arbeiders werf en in 'n kampong slaapakkomodasie vir meer as 300 persone bied;
(c) enige persoon wat die voorsiening van elektrisiteit onderneem en wat in 'n kampong huisvesting vir meer as 300 werknemers bied; en
(d) alle persone wat in diens is van die maatskappye bedoel in paragrafe (a) en (b) of van 'n persoon bedoel in paragraaf (c), en wat by die nakoming van hulle pligte en ten behoeve van dusdanige maatskappye of persoon traangas of enige artikel wat gebruik word om traangas vry te stel of daarvoor bestem is, besit.

Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2140 van 31 Desember 1964 word hierby ingetrek.

J T KRUGER, Minister van Justisie.

Variables excluded (in sequence given): HWC, EDUCAT, HNC, REMIT, HNA, HUA, HWFA, AGE, HUC, HSA. Where variables have the same meanings as indicated in earlier equations. Equations (8) and (9) provide some interesting comparisons and show the contrasting ways in which homelands families view the possession of cattle and sheep. Equation (8) shows that almost 15% of the variation in the number of cattle owned by a worker's family is explained by the net earnings of the worker, his educational level and the number of school-going adults and children in the family. Once again it would be invidious to

Star 9/11/78

We are not interested in blacks — Paulus

① 210
② 187
③ 57
④ 200

Vereeniging Bureau
"We know how to protect whites. We are not interested in black people," Mr Arrie Paulus, chief secretary of the SA Mineworkers' Union, told a jubilant crowd of about 400 Iscor employees in Vanderbijlpark last night.

His speech was part of the union's campaign to recruit members from the steel industries in Vanderbijlpark.

Mr Paulus launched a bitter attack on the 10 trade unions which had signed an agreement with Seifsa (the Steel Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa) which effectively

does away with job reservation, calling for the retention of job reservation.

He said the trade unions which signed the agreement, known as Section 35, tried to make out that it protected the white worker.

"But its basic principle is to promote and recruit according to merit, or to promote equal job opportunities for all groups of employees, black, yellow and pink," he said, and the crowd cried "skande" (shame).

Mr Gert van der Berg, chairman of the local branch, which claims to have 1 000 members, said

that no worker needed to fear discrimination against him if he joined the Mineworkers Union.

"If they fire you, we all walk," he said.

NAMIBIA

Exploitation of Fish in Caprivi 5 APRIL 1978

by Dr Ben C W van der Waal, Ag

Some developing areas such as have established mostly tradit in rivers, and floodplains or fishing techniques like fences traditional techniques have be innovations are to be found in

Registered Black workers

444 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development

- (1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1977 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Bantu Labour Act,
- (2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei and (b) Bophuthatswana.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

	(1)(a)	(1)(b)	(2)(a)
Agriculture	476 778	94 214	78 701
Mining and quarrying	303 052	452 664	164 838
Manufacturing	616 095	86 247	75 769
Construction	315 932	56 965	48 399
Wholesale and retail trade	314 323	33 167	29 042
Government service	413 336	69 831	59 543
Domestic service	548 336	56 931	42 630
Other	283 134	26 582	20 322

(2) (b) Bophuthatswana was not yet independent on 30 June 1977 and its workers could therefore not be classified as foreign workers

s: fences across shallow streams with
 ith kraals; open funnels, employed in fast
 running streams to catch down-stream migrating fish; earth bunds or small
 dammings of shallow areas where the water and fish are contained until the
 floods have receded and the fish then collected through valved baskets.
 Push baskets as well as pull baskets are also employed in shallow murky
 or weedy water. Fish spears, traditionally made, are used to collect
 fish in shallow areas or from fish kraals. Gill nets have been in use
 for about 15 years and the mesh used varies from 4-6 inches (or 100-150 mm).
 In some areas a seine net is constructed fitting a number of gill nets
 together which is then hauled through a large pan or oxbow.

In the fishery of Lake Liambezi only gill nets are used. The following statistics are presented:

Year	Fisher- men	Nets	kg fish /day	ton per year	kg/ ha	daily income per man	Price /kg
1973-74	92	697	1745	637	21	R1-77	9,7c
1974-75	57	445	765	279	9	R1-43	10,9c
1975-76	30	187	316	115	4	R1-82	17,4c

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE
EN ONTWIKKELING

No R 523

17 Maart 1978

BANTOE-ARBEID REGULASIE, 1965 — WYSIGING
VAN GOEWERMENISKENNISGEWING R 1892
VAN 3 DESEMBER 1965

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van
Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, wysig hierby, namens
die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND
DEVELOPMENT

No R 523

17 March 1978

BANTU LABOUR REGULATIONS 1965 — AMEND-
MENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R 1892 DATED
3 DECEMBER 1965

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural
Relations and Development, do hereby, on behalf of the
Minister of Plural Relations and Development by virtue

“regi
No. F
Dit
32 v
22
Sieke
Haw

- (b) Verwantskap aan werker
- (c) Ouderdom
- (d) Geslag
- (e) Woonplek
- (f) Skooljare voltooi
- (g) Nou op skool?
- (h) Skool (naam, soort,
distrik en afstand
van plaas)
- (i) Werk wat vir boer
gedoen word (b.v.
gedurende skool
vakansies)
- (j) Jaarlikse tydperk
gewerk (dae of weke)
- (k) Jaarlikse betaling:
kontant

ander

Black Sash

Star 15/3/26

favours 200

vote for all

Que

1. Name (first
 2. Age.
 3. Race
 4. Home (town,
 5. Work type
 6. Schooling co
 7. Team
 8. Number in to
 9. How long ha
 10. How did you
 11. Have you ev
- If yes, bri
- Place

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
12. Have you e
- If yes, w
13. How much o.
14. How many f
15. When you ar
- do other
- What?

DURBAN — The Black Sash national congress yesterday came out in support of universal franchise

Sash will go straight to papers

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Members of the Black Sash decided yesterday to ignore the Press Council and complain directly to newspapers which they believe to be violating the Press Code

Transvaal delegates to the Black Sash Congress had called on members to complain to the Press Council when "conservative" newspapers seemed to be getting away with frequent violations of the new Press Code

"Some newspapers suffer horribly under the code, while others get away with flagrant violations," said Mrs Jill Wentzel, chairman of the Transvaal region

"Perhaps if the more conservative sections of the Press learned to hate the Press Code they would join others in opposing it"

Members of the Black Sash in the Transvaal were divided on the issue because some felt that having anything to do with the Press Council implied approval of it in principle

Mrs Jean Sinclair, former president, said the Sash was totally opposed to censorship and told delegates they should have nothing to do with the Press Council

"We don't want to ruin our reputation in the eyes of the people we work for and support The principle of using the Press Council is wrong"

Despite warnings from past president Mrs Jean Sinclair that supporting "one man, one vote" would split the Black Sash completely, only two of the 32 delegates did not vote for the policy statement

'NO VOTE'

Mrs Sinclair urged that a vote not be taken on the issue

"The Black Sash has always taken the stand that it is not a political organisation

"If we vote it will break the Sash completely," she said

HEATED

After a heated two-hour debate, the congress replaced the words "one man, one vote" in its statement with "universal franchise" because it was a less emotionally charged phrase

They voted 30 to two (abstaining) that "The Black Sash believes that political justice cannot be achieved without a universal adult franchise"

But it was agreed that a universal franchise did not guarantee political justice as many so-called democracies clearly demonstrated

Therefore any political system should also entrench the following:

- Absolute independence of the judiciary and the courts of law
- Absolute protection of the individual from arbitrary arrest and punishment through guaranteed access to the courts
- Freedom of the Press
- Freedom of assembly and speech
- A fixed period of time, which may elapse before the Government must seek a new mandate from the people
- Protection of the rights of minority groups

weekly) Reasons for leaving

? work?

come and/or

Star 14/3/78

Violence not the answer — Sash

The Black Sash's pleas for non-violence are likely to be ignored unless it is seen to be seeking and using effective non-violent means to bring about change.

Many people felt they had to either accept and submit "to the armed might of the State" or resort to violence, the Black Sash's national president, Mrs. Sheena Duncan, said at the movement's annual national conference in Durban last night.

The Sash was dedicated to non-violent means; she said. Good and desirable ends were not attainable by the use of wrong means.

We in the Black Sash have seen people this year who only know that their husbands, sons or brothers, sometimes their daughters and sisters, have been taken in by the security police.

They were refused information even as to where a detainee was being held.

We have seen other people whose relatives have just disappeared, who do not know whether they have left the country, gone to live in another area, have died, or fallen ill, or whether they are in solitary confinement in a prison somewhere, she said.

HOUSING

A first paper presented to the conference suggested the Soweto housing crisis could be eased if those functions not normally handled by local authorities were taken away from the West Rand Administration Board.

Mrs. Duncan said freehold title, or at least an indefinite leasehold for black acceptance of the Committee of Ten's local government proposals, and allowing free enterprise and the functioning of the community's initiative without restriction, could all materially improve the situation.

She said that administration boards administered influx control, housing and labour regulations in addition to all the normal functions of a local authority such as the Johannesburg City Council.

Mulder explains citizenship curbs

THE SENATE — South Africa could not allow Marxists and other enemies of the country to become South African citizens via the homelands, the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Mulder, said yesterday.

Speaking during the committee stage of the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Amendment Bill, he said this was why citizens of independent former homelands such as Transkei and Bophuthatswana could not be allowed automatically to regain their South African citizenship on request.

"I trust the homelands today but I have to look towards the future and ensure they do not get into a position where they can turn against South Africa and grant citizenship to people not well disposed towards us.

"I cannot allow this, it would be a crime against South Africa."

This was why citizens of former homelands who

wished to regain South African citizenships would first have to apply to a non-independent homeland for citizenship and a recommendation from this homeland for citizenship and a recommendation from this homeland be approved by the South African Government, he said.

Dr Mulder said in reply to a question by Sen Eric Winchester (PFP) during the committee stage of the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill that Transkei would be robbed of its citizens if South Africa granted citizenship to children born in South Africa of Transkeian parents.

Sen Warwick Webber (NRP) asked about the position of homeland citizens in South West Africa.

Dr Mulder said blacks in the territory were still South African citizens at this stage and the matter would be reconsidered after the territory's independence — SAPA

200 30 24/2/78
①

Citizenship law will be changed

EAST LONDON—Legislation allowing Xhosa-speaking people who lost their Ciskeian citizenship through the Status of Transkei Act of 1976 to regain such citizenship is to be promulgated within the next few weeks.

This was announced by the Minister of the Interior of the Ciskei, Acting Paramount Chief L. W. M. Maqoma, who said the South African Government had agreed to amend the Act which decreed that with the independence of Transkei, every Xhosa-speaking person not born within the Ciskei or from Ciskeian parents was a Transkeian citizen unless he could produce documentary proof he was a Ciskeian citizen.

Chief Maqoma warned all Ciskeians who had not obtained their citizenship certificates to do so immediately.

His department had already put several teams in the field to assist people in making their applications.

Ciskeian citizens could also approach their local magistrate, plural affairs commissioner or urban representative.

He had been informed certain people had been advising his people not to accept Ciskeian citizenship on the pretext they would lose their South African citizenship.

"I must make it clear that just the opposite is the case, and those Ciskeians who do not obtain Ciskeian citizenship will find themselves in all sorts of difficulties," he said.

They would be unable to obtain South African passports or travel documents, they would not be allowed to purchase property in the Ciskei nor would they be granted licences to carry

on any business in the Ciskei and they would also not be given employment contracts.

Chief Maqoma drew attention to a statement by the Minister of the Department of Plural Relations and Development, Dr C. P. Mulder, who said "If a citizen of an independent black homeland who was formerly a South African citizen wanted to retain his citizenship, he would first have to obtain citizenship from a non-independent homeland."

"I would like to warn those people who encourage our people not to apply for Ciskeian citizenship that the time is approaching when the electorate will be called on to judge them," Chief Maqoma said.

He appealed to all employers of Ciskeians to assist them in applying for Ciskeian citizenship certificates. — DDR.

MB/2/78 (200)

State employs 680 000 blacks

CAPE TOWN — Nowhere in the world could there be a country which intended having so many foreigners working for its Government service, Sen Eric Winchester (PFP) said yesterday.

He was commenting on the reply he got yesterday from the Minister of Statistics, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, who said that apart from the Railways and Post Office, there were 680 379 blacks working for Government bodies last year.

The Minister said 14 952 blacks were working for the police in September last year, 137 000 for local authorities, 87 909 for provincial councils, 518 for control boards and 440 000 for other Government or semi-Government bodies.

He said the number of blacks working for the Defence Force was not available.

Commenting afterwards, Sen Winchester said "The Government can't really be serious when it says that all Africans will become foreigners.

"With 680 379 Africans

working today for these sections of the Government service, we will have a Government service dependent on foreigners

"And the number, will always be increasing. No nation on earth could put itself into such a position.

"The greatest threat with this policy will be those employed in the security forces who have to maintain law and order. How can we have so many foreigners working for our police force and our defence force?" Sen Winchester asked.

These people were employed in essential services, particularly the police.

"The interesting thing is that everyone in the Government service has to swear an act of allegiance to the State President, but foreigners are excluded from this.

"It is the intention of the Government to make these people foreigners for all time. The point is surely that South Africa is going to need them in ever-increasing numbers and there will never be a time when their services can be dispensed with," Sen Winchester said — PC.

PFP accused of verkramptheid on black money clause

200

Political Staff

Cape Times 10/2/78

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Progressive Federal Party was yesterday accused of being paternalistic, of perpetuating discrimination and of being verkramp.

The unusual charge came from the government benches during the discussion of Clause Ten of the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill

PFP members, headed by Mrs Helen Suzman (Houghton), and Dr Alex Boraine (Pinelands), leapt up and down, as Nationalists resumed their seats, to deny the charge as "rubbish"

The PFP pleaded for section 16 of the clause to be retained as it provided protection for Africans, particularly those who were illiterate and were migrant labourers from neighbouring countries

The disputed section provides for employers of blacks to hold back certain monies due to them, but only after permission had been granted by the Director of Bantu Affairs

Nationalists argued that blacks were able to handle their own financial affairs and since whites were accorded this privilege, it would be discriminating against blacks to retain section 16

In the forefront in the attack on the official Opposition was the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Dr Connie

Mulder. The clause, he said, represented the emancipation of the black man, recognizing that he could conduct his own affairs

"The Progressives show signs of paternalism which you won't detect in our attitude"

Mr Piet Marais (NP, Moorreesburg) said the PFP was verkramp and Mr Pietie du Plessis (NP, Lydenburg) said the PFP was pleading for the retention of a discriminatory measure. It was discriminating in the extreme to suggest that blacks did not have the brains to ask employers to deduct money from their wages

Mrs Suzman hit back by challenging Dr Muller to abolish all discriminatory measures

"I would be impressed by his argument if he abolished all discriminatory legislation. I don't see why a desire to maintain a protective device is paternalism"

Farm labour was the most unorganized sector, providing no protection for Africans at all. It was too expensive for Africans to take matters to court, she said

1x Eng.

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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Vol. 154]

CAPE TOWN, 12 APRIL 1978

[No 5972

KAAPSTAD, 12 APRIL 1978

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No 729

12 April 1978

No 729

12 April 1978

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 41 of 1978 Designated Neighbouring Countries Act, 1978

No 41 van 1978 Wet op Aangewese Buurstate, 1978

DESIGNATED NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES ACT 1978

Act No 41, 1978

ACT

To make special provision for entry into, sojourn in and departure from the Republic by citizens of certain countries the territories of which formerly formed part of the Republic.

(English text signed by the State President)
(Assented to 4 April 1978)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

1. The State President may by proclamation in the *Gazette* designate any country the territory of which formerly formed part of the Republic as a country to which the provisions of section 2 apply

Designation of neighbouring country for purposes of section 2

2. The provisions of any law relating to entry into, sojourn in and departure from the Republic shall apply in respect of a citizen of a country designated in terms of section 1 only in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of an agreement entered into between the Republic and such country concerning entry into, sojourn in and departure from the Republic by citizens of that country

Effect of certain agreements entered into with certain neighbouring countries

3. This Act shall be called the Designated Neighbouring Countries Act, 1978

Short title

FM 14/4/78
MOZAMBIQUE MINERS

No fall-out yet

200
~~211~~

The scrapping of the clause in the Mozambique Convention dealing with miners' pay probably won't have much effect on mine labour recruiting in the short term — but it could have a long-term effect

The Mozambicans — who have been planning for the gold clause's abolition for some time — acknowledge that they are not in a position to stem the labour supply to SA mines in the near future. But they are apparently looking at ways of gradually phasing out the supply of this labour

In terms of the clause, 60% of Mozambique miners' pay was remitted to the Maputo government in the form of gold at the "official" price. Maputo was then free to sell the gold at the free market price

A Chamber of Mines spokesman tells the *FM* that the deferred pay system will continue in exactly the same way as at present — only the price of the gold will change

Because of the uncertainty about the

future of labour supply from Mozambique, as well as certain administrative problems, recruiting from Mozambique has dropped sharply — from 79 000 in mid-1976 to around 35 000

The Chamber tells the *FM*, however, that "we welcome Mozambican miners, It's even possible that the mines will want to recruit more Mozambicans now that the clause has been abolished"

Certainly, the mines could manage if the Mozambique labour taps were completely turned off. But the Mozambicans are acknowledged to be among the most efficient and hard working miners and there's no doubting that their withdrawal would be a blow

That's unlikely to happen in the near future. While the Maputo government has commissioned a study aimed at looking for long-term work alternatives for Mozambicans, government sources realise that it will be a long time before the flow of miners can be stemmed, let alone cut off completely

The scrapping of the clause apparently came as no surprise to the Mozambicans. They have been expecting it for over a year now and have been allowing for its possible effects in their overall economic planning

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.1977

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS

NYANGA

PARISH OF THE HOLY CROSS

HANSARD 11 18 April 1978.
Question 441 Col. 636.

200

APRIL 1978

Foreign Blacks working in Republic

441 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(a) How many foreign Blacks are present working in the Republic (b) what are their countries of origin and (c) how many come from each of these countries

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

As at 31 December 1977, the position was as follows:

(a) 817 684

(b)

Angola	38 953
Botswana	163
Lesotho	34 055
Malawi	69 186
Mozambique	31 461
Rhodesia	14 777
Swaziland	464
Transkei	733
Zambia	181
Unspecified	
Bophuthatswana	Figures not yet available

**A SETTLED
community of
Africans in
Greater Cape
Town can be
traced back to
the late 1830s,
writes Tos Went-
zel, The Argus
Political
Correspondent.**

SOME Western Cape Nationalist MPs are pressing for the concept of a white-coloured 'homeland' here. Behind it is the myth that blacks in the Western Cape are only temporary sojourners and that they only came here recently.

In an article in the latest edition of South African Outlook an independent journal dealing with racial and ecumenical affairs, Christopher Saunders of UCT's Department of history, says Africans' presence in Cape Town dates far back into the 19th century.

By the end of that century there were more than 10 000 living in Greater Cape Town and making a substantial contribution to the development of the city.

Mr Saunders maintains that a settled community of Africans in Cape Town can in fact be traced back to the late 1830s, the time of the Great Trek. At that time a small colony of Mfengu were living and working in Cape Town, mostly men employed in the harbour or as street cleaners.

After the last Cape-Xhosa war in 1878 4 000 Xhosa were sent to the Western Cape to work as

Africans here since 1830

ARGUS

20/4/78

farm hands and domestic servants.

By 1881 there was a sizeable black population and talk of establishing an official 'location'.

In the 1890s men were recruited in the Transkei and brought down as migrants. By 1900 there were 1 800 of them, housed by the Harbour Board in barracks near the docks. Some decided to settle in Cape Town.

There were no restrictions on their doing so and they either brought their wives from the Eastern Cape or married local women.

Towards the end of the 19th century the number of Africans who made their way to Cape Town in search of work increased dramatically.

Driven from the reserves by increasing impoverishment, particularly in the aftermath of the disastrous rinderpest epidemic of 1896-8, they were attracted to Cape Town by the prospect of relatively high wages and good job opportunities.

The Cape Town Council, second largest employer after the Harbour Board used Africans to clean the streets and work at the Strand Street quarry and the reservoirs on Table Mountain.

Builders, coal merchants, brickfields and tramways also employed Africans, while many firms in the central business area had African

cleaners or messengers by 1900

Besides the migrants housed in the docks the greatest concentration of Africans at the end of the 19th century was in District Six, where they mostly lived in crowded tenements or lodging houses.

Some Africans built their shelters where they could or survived in caves or under bushes on the slopes of the mountain.

In February 1901 there was an outbreak of bubonic plague in Cape Town and within a month over 7 000 had been moved out to a specially-built location at Uitvlugt on the Cape Flats

After the plague, Africans found they had to remain in the location, now renamed Ndabeni. In this way whites, who were alarmed when the African population in the urban area reached perhaps 10 000 in 1900 hoped to be able to control the African influx.

When Langa was opened in 1927 it was hoped it would help solve the 'squatter problem'. But of course it did not.

World War 2 brought large numbers of Africans to the city, most of whom could not find accommodation in the location.

Mr Saunders says Cape Town has since the 19th century benefited from African labour, but has yet to provide them with adequate housing.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

No. 952

12 May 1978

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966
BANTU NOT BORN IN THE REPUBLIC OF
SOUTH AFRICA

The Minister of Labour proposes to publish a notice under the powers conferred upon him by section 2 (5) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966) withdrawing Government Notice 447 of 25 March 1966.

Interested persons who have any objections to such proposed notice should submit their objections, in writing, to the Secretary for Labour, P.O. Box 1851, Pretoria, 0001, not later than 12 June 1978.

Note.—The purpose of the proposed notice is to restore the position to what it was prior to 1 April 1966, i.e. that Bantu born outside the Republic of South Africa who are exempt from paying contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund will contribute to the Fund as from a date to be specified in the notice and that such Bantu will, subject to the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, be able to obtain benefits from the Fund while they are residing in the Republic. The proposed notice will not affect the position of those persons who enter the Republic of South Africa for the purpose of carrying out contracts of service and who upon termination of such contracts will be required to leave the Republic, as they will remain non-contributors as at present.

DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID

No 952

12 Mei 1978

WERKLOOSHĒIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

BANTOES WAT NIE IN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN
SUID-AFRIKA GEBORE IS NIE

Die Minister van Arbeid is voornemens om, ingevolge die bevoegdheede aan hom verleen by artikel 2 (5) van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), Gowermentskennisgewing 447 van 25 Maart 1966 in te trek.

Belanghebbendes wat teen die voorgestelde kennisgewing beswaar wil maak, moet hul besware voor of op 12 Junie 1978 skriftelik by die Sekretaris van Arbeid, Posbus 1851, Pretoria, 0001, indien.

Opmerking.—Die doel met die voorgestelde kennisgewing is om die posisie wat vóór 1 April 1966 geheers het te herstel, d.w.s. dat Bantoes wat buite die Republiek van Suid-Afrika gebore is en wat van die betaling van bydraes tot die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds vrygestel is, vanaf 'n datum soos in die kennisgewing gespesifiseer tot die Fonds sal bydra en dat sodanige Bantoes, onderworpe aan die bepalinge van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, in staat sal wees om voordele uit die Fonds te bekom terwyl hulle in die Republiek woonagtig is. Die voorgestelde kennisgewing sal nie die posisie van daardie persone raak wat die Republiek van Suid-Afrika binnekom om dienskontrakte uit te voer en wat die Republiek by beëindiging daarvan moet verlaat nie, aangesien hulle, soos tans, nie-bydraers sal bly.

201 10/15/75

Stop being negative businessmen told

DURBAN — Negative concepts such as "white survival in South Africa" must be eliminated, Prof N E Wiehahn told the Afrikaanse Handels-instituut's conference here yesterday. There was a need to be positive about the future, he said.

Survival concerned everyone — black and white — and a negative approach could have harmful effects on the economy and labour relations.

The future, he said, was for all.

Prof Wiehahn, who is heading a commission of inquiry into labour

matters, said a memorandum or report dealing with the broad principles should be ready in October.

This will give the Government a basis on which to work.

He said it was not possible to move too fast on the labour question. There were delicate problems such as migrant labour from neighbouring states which were political problems.

But it was necessary to move forward as the tension from abroad was building up.

The institute's president, Mr. Anker

Burger said changes in South Africa were being made at the fastest possible tempo and the Press should do all in its power to improve the country's image abroad.

Mr. Burger said he referred especially to the English Press.

"Sensational and slanted reports have done incalculable harm which we cannot afford. It is time the business world resisted strongly against this, as they are the ones directly concerned."

— DDC-SAPA

Power cost attacked, page 5.

No R 1229

16 June 1978

CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE UNDER THE CONTRIBUTIONS IN RESPECT OF BANTU LABOUR ACT, 1972 (ACT 29 OF 1972)—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R 2210, DATED 28 OCTOBER 1977

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, do hereby, on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 (1) and (5) of the Contributions in respect of Bantu Labour Act, 1972 (Act 29 of 1972), amend Government Notice R 2210, dated 28 October 1977, in accordance with the accompanying Schedule with effect from the first day of July, 1978

W L VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development

(File A1/1/2/6)

SCHEDULE

1 Amend item 1 of the Schedule by the addition of the following at the end thereof

“Provided further that the contributions for each employee in the administration areas of the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards for the Peninsula Area and the South Western Cape Area shall be as indicated in paragraphs 4 and 5.

No R. 1229

200

16 Junie 1978

BYDRAES BETAALBAAR KRAGTENS DIE WET OP BYDRAES TEN OPSIGTE VAN BANTOE-ARBEID, 1972 (WET 29 VAN 1972)—WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING R. 2210 VAN 28 OKTOBER 1977

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, wysig hierby, namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1) en (5) van die Wet op Bydraes ten opsigte van Bantoe-arbeid, 1972 (Wet 29 van 1972), Goewermenskennisgewing R 2210 van 28 Oktober 1977 ooreenkomstig, bygaande Bylae met ingang van die eerste dag van Julie 1978.

W L VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling

(Lêer A1/1/2/6)

1. Wysig paragraaf 1 van die Bylae deur die volgende aan die end daarvan by te voeg.

“Met dien verstande verder dat die bydraes ten opsigte van die werknemers in die administrasiegebiede van die Bantoesake-administrasie vir die Skiereilandgebied en die Suidwes-Kaapgebied, sal wees soos genoem in paragrafe 4 en 5.

2 Add the following new paragraphs after paragraph 3

"4 R2,50 per month for each employee Provided that in respect of the employees mentioned in paragraph 5, the contributions as indicated therein shall be payable

5 (a) 50c per month or R5 per annum if paid in advance, for each employee who is in the service of the agricultural or farming industry and who performs a service in connection with the production, cultivation and/or processing of agricultural and/or farm produce produced on the farm or holding concerned, the transportation of such produce and/or the erection of facilities on the farm or holding concerned directly related to such production, cultivation and/or processing by the producer and inclusive of an employee who performs garden, domestic or similar duties for the said producer on the said farm or holding Provided that the provisions herein contained shall also apply to an employee in the service of a co-operative movement which is formed—(i) under section 4 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1939 (Act 29 of 1939), with the objects referred to in section 6 or 7 of the said Act, or (ii) under section 53 or 55 of the aforementioned Act, and which renders any service as hereinbefore mentioned on the farm or holding concerned, but only in respect of an employee in the service of such co-operative movement whose labour is applied directly or mainly to the rendition of such services Provided further that the provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to an employee whose labour is applied directly or mainly to any saw-milling activity on the farm or holding concerned;

(b) 50c per month for each employee who is in the service of an organisation registered as a welfare organisation in terms of the National Welfare Act, 1965 (Act 79 of 1965), and whose labour is applied directly or mainly to the direct promotion of the objects of such organisation,

(c) 50c per month for each employee who is in the service of a natural person in the possession of a digger's certificate enabling him to dig on a alluvial digging as referred to in the Precious Stones Act, 1964 (Act 73 of 1964), and whose labour is applied directly or mainly to digging on such alluvial digging,

(d) 80c per month for each employee at a gold- or uranium mine who renders service directly related to the operation of the mine, where the employer provides housing approved by a competent authority,

(e) R1,40 per month for each employee in respect of whom housing, approved by a competent authority, is provided by the employer, excluding the employees mentioned in subparagraph (f),

(f) R1,80 per month for each employee who performs garden, domestic or similar duties and who is in the employ of a private householder who occupies a house, flat, room or other residence

2 Voeg die volgende nuwe paragrawe by na paragraaf 3

"4 R2,50 per maand vir elke werknemer.

Met dien verstande dat ten opsigte van die werknemers in paragraaf 5 genoem, die bydraes soos daarin genoem betaalbaar is.

5 (a) 50c per maand of R5 per jaar indien vooruitbetaal, vir elke werknemer wat in die landbou- of boerdery-bedryf in diens is en wat 'n diens verrig in verband met die produksie, bewerking en/of verwerking van landbou-en/of boerderyprodukte op die betrokke plaas of hoewe geproduseer, die vervoer van sodanige produkte en/of die oprigting van fasiliteite op die betrokke plaas of hoewe, wat direk in verband staan met sodanige produksie, bewerking en/of verwerking deur die produsent en met insluiting van 'n werknemer wat tuin-, huis of soortgelyke werk vir bedoelde produsent op bedoelde plaas of hoewe verrig Met dien verstande dat die bepalings hierin vervat ook van toepassing is op 'n werknemer in diens van 'n kooperatiewe beweging wat opgerig is—(i) kragtens artikel 4 van die Wet op Kooperatiewe Verenigings, 1939 (Wet 29 van 1939), vir die doeleindes bedoel in artikel 6 of 7 van gemelde Wet, of (ii) kragtens artikel 53 of 55 van gemelde Wet, en wat enige diens soos hierbo gemeld op die betrokke plaas of hoewe lewer, maar slegs ten opsigte van 'n werknemer in diens van sodanige kooperatiewe beweging wie se arbeid direk of hoofsaaklik vir sodanige dienslewering aangewend word: Met dien verstande verder dat die bepalings van hierdie subparagraph nie van toepassing is nie op 'n werknemer wie se arbeid direk of hoofsaaklik aangewend word vir enige saagmeulbedryfheid op die betrokke plaas of hoewe;

(b) 60c per maand vir elke werknemer wat in diens van 'n organisasie geregistreer as 'n welsynsorganisasie ingevolge die Nasionale Welsynswet, 1965 (Wet 79 van 1965), en wie se arbeid direk of hoofsaaklik aangewend word in verband met die direkte bevordering van die doelstellings van sodanige organisasie,

(c) 50c per maand vir elke werknemer wat in diens van 'n natuurlike persoon in besit van 'n delwersertifikaat wat hom in staat stel om, op 'n alluviale delwery soos bedoel in die Wet op Edelgesteentes, 1964 (Wet 73 van 1964), te delw, en wie se arbeid direk of hoofsaaklik aangewend word vir delwing op bedoelde alluviale delwery;

(d) 80c per maand vir elke werknemer in diens by 'n goud- of uraanmyn wat diens lewer wat direk in verband staan met die bedryf van die myn, waar die werkgewer huisvesting wat deur 'n bevoegde owerheid goedgekeur is verskaf;

(e) R1,40 per maand vir elke werknemer ten opsigte van wie die werkgewer huisvesting wat deur 'n bevoegde owerheid goedgekeur is, verskaf, uitgesonderd die werknemers bedoel in subparagraph (f);

(f) R1,80 per maand vir elke werknemer wat tuin-, huis- of soortgelyke werk verrig en wat in diens is van 'n private huishouer wat 'n huis, woonstel, kamer of ander woning okkupeer

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE

- [] Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments
— Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments

ACT

To amend the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945, so as to extend the meaning of the words "reference book"; to amend the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952, so as to exempt certain persons who are in possession of certain documents from the obligation to be in possession of reference books; relating to the particulars to be entered in reference books; to apply certain provisions relating to reference books and the persons to whom they were issued, also in respect of certain documents and the persons to whom they were issued; to penalize the refusal and, in certain circumstances, inability of certain persons to produce certain documents to authorized officers; and to prohibit the furnishing of certain false information by certain persons; to amend the Bantu Labour Act, 1964, so as to provide for the power to make regulations relating to the making of certain entries in certain documents; and to provide for a change of the names or official titles of certain institutions and the holders of certain offices and to substitute the word "Bantu" and derivatives thereof in all laws; and to provide for matters incidental thereto.

*(Afrikaans text signed by the State President)
 (Assented to 20 June 1978)*

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

- 1 Section 1 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 5 1945, is hereby amended by the substitution for the definition of "reference book" of the following definition
 "reference book" means a reference book as defined in the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act No 67 of 1952), or any document referred to in section 3 (1)*bis* (c) of that Act or any passport, permit document of identity or other travel document referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act No 59 of 1972),"
 10
- 15 2. Section 3 of the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (hereinafter referred to as the reference book Act), is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1)*bis* of the following subsection
 "(1)*bis* Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the reference book referred to in paragraph (b) (i) or the identity document referred to in paragraph (b) (ii), as the case
 20
- Amendment of section 1 of Act 25 of 1945, as amended by section 1 of Act 16 of 1955, section 23 of Act 36 of 1957, section 20 of Act 63 of 1962, section 39 of Act 42 of 1964, section 8 of Act 70 of 1974 and section 7 of Act 4 of 1976
 Amendment of section 3 of Act 67 of 1952, as amended by section 12 of Act 79 of 1957, section 15 of Act 76 of 1963, section 84 of

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may be, of the said subsection shall not be required of nor shall such book or document be issued to a Bantu—

Act 12 of 1964,
section 7 of
Act 119 of 1977
and section 6 of
Act 12 of 1978

- 5 (a) who is in possession of a passport, permit, document of identity or other travel document referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act No 59 of 1972),
- (b) who is not a South African citizen, and who enters or has after the thirtieth day of June, 1963 entered the Republic,
- 10 (c) who is a South African citizen and is in possession of a document—
- (i) issued to him in terms of any law of any legislative assembly established under the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No 21 of 1971), and
- 15 (ii) whereby his identity and his right to be at the place where he is, can be established”

3. The following section is hereby substituted for section 4 of the reference book Act

Amendment of
section 4 of
Act 67 of 1952

- 20 ^{Particulars in reference books} 4. There shall in such manner as may be prescribed, be **[[affixed]]** entered in any reference book issued under this Act, **[[any identity card issued to the Bantu concerned in terms of section thirteen of the Population Registration Act, 1950 (Act No. 30 of 1950)]]** the prescribed particulars of the person to whom it is issued”
- 25

4 Section 5 of the reference book Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection

Amendment of
section 5 of
Act 67 of 1952,
as substituted by
section 13 of
Act 79 of 1957
and amended by
section 16 of
Act 76 of 1963

- 30 “(2) If at any time an authorized officer finds that a Bantu is not in possession of a reference book as required by this Act or is not in possession of a document referred to in section 3 (1)bis (c) or of a passport, permit, document of identity or other travel document referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972, as the case may be, or if such authorized officer has reasonable grounds for believing that such reference book, document, passport, permit, document of identity or other travel document in the possession of such Bantu was in fact not issued to such Bantu, he may bring such Bantu or cause him to be brought before a Bantu Affairs Commissioner or an officer referred to in subsection (1) in order that a reference book may be issued to such Bantu or in order that such enquiry may be made regarding the identification of such Bantu as such Bantu Affairs Commissioner or officer may consider necessary”
- 40

5. Section 6 of the reference book Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection

Amendment of
section 6 of
Act 67 of 1952,
as amended by
section 14 of
Act 79 of 1957,
section 17 of
Act 76 of 1963
and section 7 of
Act 12 of 1978

- 45 “(3) Whenever it comes to the notice of a Bantu Affairs Commissioner or an officer referred to in subsection (2) that a reference book has been issued to a Bantu—
- 50 (a) who is not a South African citizen and that such Bantu is or is required to be in possession of a passport, permit, document of identity or other travel document referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972, or
- 55 (b) who is a South African citizen and that such Bantu is or was in possession of a document referred to in section 3 (1)bis (c),

he may **[[a]]** request that Bantu to surrender such reference book to him and **[[b]]** cancel such reference book, and thereupon the provisions of section 3 (1), (2) and (3) shall *mutatis mutandis* apply”

60

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6. Section 8 of the reference book Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (7) of the following subsection
- 5 “(7) For the purposes of this section, any reference therein to a reference book shall be deemed to include a reference to a document referred to in section 3 (1)*bis* (c) and to a passport, permit, document of identity or other travel document referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972.”
- Amendment of section 8 of Act 67 of 1952 as amended by section 16 of Act 79 of 1957 section 18 of Act 76 of 1963 section 85 of Act 42 of 1964 and section 5 of Act 7 of 1973
7. The following section is hereby substituted for section 8*bis* of the reference book Act
- 10 “Employment of Bantu in area to which a fixed date applies 8*bis*. After the fixed date no person shall employ in the area to which such date applies any Bantu of a class to which such date applies who is not in possession of a reference book or a document referred to in section 3 (1)*bis* (c) or a document of identification referred to in section 10 (1).”
- Substitution of section 8*bis* of Act 67 of 1952, as inserted by section 17 of Act 79 of 1957
8. Section 8*ter* of the reference book Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection
- 20 “(3) For the purposes of this section, any reference therein to a reference book shall be deemed to include a reference to a document referred to in section 3 (1)*bis* (c) and to a passport, permit, document of identity or other travel document referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972.”
- Amendment of section 8*ter* of Act 67 of 1952, as inserted by section 17 of Act 79 of 1957 and amended by section 19 of Act 76 of 1963
- 25 9. The following section is hereby substituted for section 11 of the reference book Act
- 30 “Establishment of Bantu Reference Bureau 11. The Minister shall establish a Bantu Reference Bureau under the control of an officer of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, to be known as the Director, in which all fingerprints taken under this Act or any other law and received therein shall be classified and all such particulars as the Minister may from time to time determine which are contained in reference books or in documents referred to in section 3 (1)*bis* (c) or in passports, permits, documents of identity or other travel documents referred to in [section 3 (1)*bis*] the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972, or in documents of identification referred to in section 10 or in certificates of citizenship referred to in section 5 of the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act, 1970 (Act No. 26 of 1970), shall be recorded or otherwise dealt with in such manner as may be prescribed.”
- Substitution of section 11 of Act 67 of 1952, as substituted by section 15 of Act 26 of 1970
- 45 10. Section 12 of the reference book Act is hereby amended—
- (a) by the substitution for paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph
- 50 “(c) the transmission to the bureau of particulars recorded in reference books and in documents referred to in section 3 (1)*bis* (c), ,
- (b) by the substitution for paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph
- 55 “(e) the surrender, disposal or seizure of reference books relating to deceased Bantu or to Bantu departing from the Republic, other than Bantu who are South African citizens, or to Bantu in possession of documents referred to in section 3 (1)*bis* (c) or of passports, permits, documents of identity or other travel documents referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972,”
- 60 (c) by the substitution for paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph
- Amendment of section 12 of Act 67 of 1952, as amended by section 21 of Act 79 of 1957, section 22 of Act 76 of 1963, section 86 of Act 42 of 1964, section 8 of Act 119 of 1977, and section 8 of Act 12 of 1978

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- 5 “(f) the particulars which may be recorded in reference books or on documents referred to in section 3 (1)*bis* (c) or on passports, permits, documents of identity or other travel documents referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972, and the persons by whom and the manner in which such particulars shall be recorded,”
- 10 (d) by the substitution for paragraph (j) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph
- 15 “(j) the periodical signing of reference books or of documents referred to in section 3 (1)*bis* (c) or of passports, permits, documents of identity or other travel documents referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972, by or on behalf of employers,”

11 The following section is hereby substituted for section 13 of the reference book Act

- 20 Production of reference books and certain other documents 13. Any authorized officer may at any time call upon any Bantu to produce to him a reference book issued to such Bantu under this Act, or a document referred to in section 3 (1)*bis* (c) or a passport, permit, document of identity or other travel document referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972, and issued to such Bantu.”
- 25

Substitution of section 13 of Act 67 of 1952, as amended by section 22 of Act 79 of 1957 and section 23 of Act 76 of 1963

12 Section 14*bis* of the reference book Act is hereby amended by the addition of the following subsection, the existing section becoming subsection (1)

- 30 “(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) any reference therein to a reference book shall be deemed to include a reference to a document referred to in section 3 (1)*bis* (c).”

Amendment of section 14*bis* of Act 67 of 1952, as substituted by section 24 of Act 76 of 1963

13. Section 15 of the reference book Act is hereby amended—

35 (a) by the insertion after paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of the following paragraphs

- 40 “(aA) who is a Bantu referred to in section 3 (1)*bis* (c) to whom a document referred to in that section was issued and who, having been requested under section 13 by an authorized officer—
- 45 (i) refuses to produce such document,
- (ii) is unable to produce such document within 5 km from the place where he has been so requested,

45 (aB) falsely holds himself out to be in possession of a reference book or of a document referred to in section 3 (1)*bis* (c).”

50 (b) by the substitution for paragraph (o) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph

- 50 “(o) who resists or wilfully obstructs an authorized officer in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by this Act or furnishes him with false information,”

55 (c) by the substitution for paragraph (i) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph

- 55 “(i) in the case of an offence referred to in paragraph (a) (i) or (ii), (aA), (f), (k), (l) or (m) to a fine not exceeding fifty rand or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months,”

60 (d) by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection

- 60 “(4) For the purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, any reference therein to a reference book shall be deemed to include a reference to a document referred to in section 3 (1)*bis* (c) or to a

Amendment of section 15 of Act 67 of 1952, as substituted by section 24 of Act 79 of 1957 and amended by section 25 of Act 76 of 1963

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passport, permit, document of identity or other travel document referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972.

14 Section 16 of the Bantu Laws Amendment Act, 1962, is hereby repealed, Repeal of section 16 of Act 46 of 1962

15. Section 100 of the Bantu Laws Amendment Act, 1964, is hereby repealed Repeal of section 100 of Act 42 of 1964

16 Section 28 of the Bantu Labour Act 1964, is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (ii) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph Amendment of section 28 of Act 67 of 1964 as amended by section 15 of Act 19 of 1970, section 15 of Act 70 of 1974 and section 9 of Act 119 of 1977

(ii) the management and control of labour bureaux, the powers, duties and functions of officers appointed for the management or control of any such bureau, the forms to be used by labour bureaux, the voluntary or compulsory registration with a labour bureau of Bantu, the classes of Bantu to be dealt with by any such bureau, the classes of employers to whom Bantu may be made available by any such bureau for employment and the manner in which and the conditions under which such Bantu shall be placed in employment, the fees to be paid for any service rendered by any labour bureau, the registration with a labour bureau of all regular employers of Bantu, and the notification to such bureau by any such employer of vacancies in his service for Bantu, the seeking or taking up of employment by Bantu, the movement of Bantu from areas which are not prescribed areas to prescribed areas or from one prescribed area to another, the making of orders on such Bantu to leave any such area, the period and the manner in which particulars relative to contracts of employment and labour tenants' contracts and the other particulars referred to in section 8 of the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act No 67 of 1952), the date of termination of such contracts and the date of desertion from employment under such contracts shall be advised, the conditions under which a Bantu may be permitted to work on his own account in any remunerative activity or as an independent contractor, the maintenance of records, including records of Bantu desiring to take up employment and of persons requiring the services of Bantu, the recording of data and the rendition of statistical returns by labour bureaux, the manner or form in which a municipal or district labour officer shall exercise the powers referred to in section 22, the recording of particulars relevant to labour bureau matters and the making of entries in any reference book or document of identification referred to in the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952, or any document referred to in section 3 (1)bis (c) of that Act or in a passport, permit, document of identity or other travel document referred to in the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act No 59 of 1972), the documents to be produced by a female Bantu wishing to take up employment, the procedure to be followed when and the circumstances under which a Bantu (whether recruited or otherwise) may be introduced into the area of a local or district labour bureau from another area, which may include a condition requiring the labour agent recruiting such Bantu or the person desiring such introduction, to give security to the satisfaction of the municipal or district labour officer

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5 concerned that at the termination of the contract of
employment entered into with or to be entered into with
such Bantu, such Bantu will be returned to his home or
last place of residence, the rendering by employers of
Bantu or by owners, lesses or occupiers of land, when
10 so required by a labour bureau, of returns or statistics of
or information relative to Bantu in employment or
resident on such land, the conditions under which and
the procedure whereby a Bantu who is not permitted to
be or to reside or to be employed in any area, may be
removed from or be ordered to leave such area, and
generally any matter connected with the proper main-
tenance and control and proper functioning of labour
bureaux,

- 15 17 (1) In any law or document there are hereby substituted for—
- (a) the words 'Department of Bantu Administration and
Development' the words 'Department of Plural Rela-
tions and Development',
- 20 (b) the words 'Minister of Bantu Administration and Deve-
lopment' the words 'Minister of Plural Relations and
Development',
- (c) the words 'Secretary for Bantu Administration and
Development' the words 'Secretary for Plural Rela-
tions and Development',
- 25 (d) the words 'Bantu Affairs Commission' the words
'Commission for Plural Affairs'
- (e) the words 'Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner' and
'Assistant Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner' the
30 words 'Chief Commissioner' and 'Assistant Chief
Commissioner', respectively,
- (f) the words 'Director of Bantu Labour' 'Assistant
Director of Bantu Labour' and 'Additional Director of
Bantu Labour' the words 'Director of Labour',
'Assistant Director of Labour' and 'Additional Direc-
35 tor of Labour', respectively,
- (g) the words 'Director of the Bantu Reference Bureau'
the words 'Director of the Reference Bureau',
- (h) the words 'Bantu Reference Bureau' the words
'Reference Bureau',
- 40 (i) the words 'Bantu Affairs Commissioner' 'Additional
Bantu Affairs Commissioner' and 'Assistant Bantu
Affairs Commissioner' the words 'Commissioner',
'Additional Commissioner' and 'Assistant Com-
missioner', respectively,
- 45 (j) the words 'Bantu Appeal Court' the words 'Appeal
Court for Commissioners' Courts',
- (k) the words 'Bantu Divorce Court' the words 'Divorce
Court',
- (l) the words 'court of a Bantu Affairs Commissioner' the
50 words 'Commissioner's Court',
- (m) the words 'South African Bantu Trust' and 'Bantu
Trust' the words 'South African Development Trust'
and 'Development Trust', respectively,
- 55 (n) the words 'Bantu Homelands' the words 'Black
states',
- (o) the words 'Bantu beer' the words 'sorghum beer',
- (p) the words 'Bantu Affairs Administration Board' the
words 'Administration Board',
- 60 (q) the words 'Bantu Trust and Land Act' the words
'Development Trust and Land Act'

(2) Subject to the provisions of this section there is hereby
substituted for the word 'Bantu' wherever it occurs in any law as
a reference to a person or persons, the word 'Black' or
'Blacks' as the context in question may require

65 (3) Subject to the provisions of this section there is hereby
substituted for any compound word or any expression, of which

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the word "Bantu" or any derivative thereof forms a part, wherever such compound word or expression occurs in any law the corresponding compound word or the corresponding expression, of which the word "Black" or the corresponding derivative thereof forms a part. Provided that in all such compound words or expressions in the Afrikaans text of any law the word "Swart" shall be written separately from the other words of the compound word or expression.

18 This Act shall be called the Second Bantu Laws Amendment Act 1978 and sections 14, 15 and 17 shall come into operation on a date fixed by the State President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

Short title and commencement

RDM 5/7/78
**Migrant
drain (100)
goes on**

Pretoria Bureau

MORE than a third of South Africa's total of 1 517 immigrants during April came from Rhodesia, according to figures released in Pretoria yesterday by the Department of Statistics.

When the 41 from Angola, 38 from Mozambique and 62 from Zambia are added, immigrants from southern Africa constitute more than half.

During April the population drain continued. The total number of emigrants was 1 808 against the 1 517 immigrants — a net loss of 291.

South Africans who left to settle in Rhodesia totalled 93. The largest emigrant total of 768 went to the United Kingdom, 112 went to the United States and 106 to Canada.

THE HOOLIGAN RIOTS

Cape Town : August 1906

- 1 -

'Hooligan' is a word with an ancient Anglo-Saxon sound about it. In fact it is a surprisingly modern formation, first occurring in print in the London daily press during the English summer of 1898, though it was also used in the music-hall a few years earlier. Its derivation is uncertain, but it appears to have clear Irish connections. Some see it as a 'perversion' of 'Hooley's gang', though the identity of Hooley remains obscure, others take it as the fictitious name of a 'rowdy Irish music hall comedy. (1) Whatever the derivation, the

refined by the Oxford English Dictionary, the word

200 5/9/78 Migrant Labour Summit

MASERU - The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has revealed that high-level talks between the leaders of countries supplying migrant labourers to South Africa are due to review the entire migratory system.

Addressing a public meeting in Leribe at the weekend, Chief Jonathan said when all African countries which supply South Africa with migrant workers have agreed to approach South Africa's Chamber of Mines, the salaries of the mine labourers could be improved.

The countries involved are Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique.

Chief Jonathan said during his recent visit to Mozambique he discussed migrant labour to South Africa with President Samora Machel. The talks would continue with other leaders of Southern Africa to find ways of preventing social problems created by enforced separation of the men from their families.

He said one of the objectives was to arrange housing facilities for the miners and to bring salary discrimination based on colour to an end. DDC

So far as I know, the Cape Town riots of 1906 find no place in any of the established histories of South Africa. Nor indeed were they given the briefest mention in the periodical literature of the day. Hansard of the Cape Parliament reference to them appears to be a single parliamentary question of no great significance. I first made aware of the riots while working my way through the criminal cases heard at the Cape Supreme Court. There on October certain Otto Meyer was charged with 'public violence' and sentenced to months imprisonment with hard labour. The evidence in his case my curiosity and led me back to the newspapers of the day - the Cape Argus and the South African News - for further information. Papers provided exciting reading: each of them contained vivid, detailed narratives of the course of events. (Unfortunately none of the illustrated weekly supplements to the Cape daily papers for this particular period appear to have survived; so it has not been possible to document narrative with contemporary photographs.) Further information was available from the verbatim proceedings of the various criminal cases that arose on the riots, while the records of the Attorney General's office preserved the Cape Archives provided some insight into official reactions. The riots were triggered off by a demonstration of the unemployed organised by the Social Democratic Federation. To understand the implications of such a demonstration one must look at the labour situation in the Colony at the time and this in turn leads one to consider, even if in a very cursory manner the economic position of the Cape in the years after the Anglo-Boer war.

Of their very nature dramatic events, revolutions, the political crises - have a magnetic appeal for the historian. Tension, excitement, unpredictability, the range of characters, the clash of personalities - features such as these present a stimulating challenge to any historian who still retains a belief in the literary nature of his craft, who seeks to construct a clear and compelling narrative. But to extract the full interest out of any dramatic event one must go beyond straightforward narrative. Events that are full of action highlight emotion and lead to the expression of social attitudes which in ordinary circumstances rarely come to the surface or are seldom allowed to be articulated. The process of analysing the causes of such events is not unlike throwing a stone into a pond and watching the ripples spread outward in ever widening circles, for the historian finds himself led to consider aspects of society of which previously he may well have been/...

- 2 -

No R 2059

13 October 1978

CONTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE UNDER THE CONTRIBUTIONS IN RESPECT OF BLACK LABOUR ACT, 1972 (ACT 29 OF 1972) — AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R 2210, DATED 28 OCTOBER 1977

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, do hereby, on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 2 (1) and (5) of the Contributions in respect of Black Labour Act, 1972 (Act 29 of 1972), amend Government Notice R 2210, dated 28 October 1977, in accordance with the accompanying Schedule with effect from the first day of November 1978

W. L. VOSLOO, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development

(File A1/1/2/6)

SCHEDULE

Amend paragraph 2 of the Schedule by the addition of the following at the end thereof

“(g) 80c per month for each employee who is in the service of the National Parks Board of Trustees, in respect of whom housing, approved by a competent authority, is provided by the said Board”

No R 2059 GG 6182

13 Oktober 1978

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BYDRAES BETAALBAAR KRAGTENS DIE WET OP BYDRAES TEN OPSIGTE VAN SWART ARBEID, 1972 (WET 29 VAN 1972) — WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING R 2210 VAN 28 OKTOBER 1977

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, wysig hierby, namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (1) en (5) van die Wet op Bydraes ten opsigte van Swart Arbeid, 1972 (Wet 29 van 1972), Goewermentskennisgewing R 2210 van 28 Oktober 1977 ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae met ingang van die eerste dag van November 1978

W. L. VOSLOO, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling

(Lêer A1/1/2/6)

BYLAE

Wysig paragraaf 2 van die Bylae deur die volgende aan die end daarvan by te voeg

“(g) 80c per maand vir elke werknemer in diens van die Raad van Kuratore vir Nasionale Parke ten opsigte van wie genoemde Raad huisvesting wat deur ’n bevoegde owerheid goedgekeur is, verskaf.”

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Nat warns about foreign workers

Star 21/2/79 (P6V)

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Political Staff
THE ASSEMBLY — A Nationalist speaker in the Assembly yesterday hinted that the Government might reconsider the position of half-a-million foreign blacks employed in South Africa if the black unemployment situation did not improve.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Part Appropriation Bill, Mr H. J. D. van der Walt (NP, Schweizer-Reneke) said that black unemployment in South Africa was steadily growing and if the situation did not improve the government would have no option but to give preference to South African blacks.

There were about 500 000 black citizens of neighbouring states employed in South Africa.

Mr van der Walt, who heads the National Party's finance group, said that merely providing jobs was not the solution to the unemployment problem.

He said the degree of training of black workers was the only guarantee that there would not be further unemployment in the future.

Earlier in the debate Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville) said no single problem in South Africa needed more urgent attention than unemployment.

He likened the unemployment problem, particularly among black youth, to a volcano.

"More and more young blacks will be seeking jobs and failure to provide them may have disastrous consequences.

"If whites want to sleep at night they must ensure that blacks have jobs during the day," Mr Schwarz said.

"ACT NOW"

He said that young and educated unemployed were a seedbed for dissatisfaction, agitation and unrest as had been proved by the 1976 disturbances.

"The explosive potential of black unemployment is greater than that of terrorism from outside our borders," he said.

"I appeal to the Government to act now and to act quickly," he said.

in ... until pass laws scrapped'



rvy has had an existence since it a year ago as Mr J Beljon, who ar shop in Johan closed soon after a trading licence ed

sold. The present it fills a usefu se it enables peo

The warning follows the recent figures tabled in Parliament that 272 887 people were arrested for pass offences last year — an increase of 100 000 on the previous year

In a statement issued yesterday the SACC urged all people and organisations of goodwill to do everything

they could to get rid of the "dompas"

"The influx control regulations are among the most humiliating of the many dehumanising laws and regulations applied to blacks in this country

"These laws and regulations affect almost every sphere of life for blacks to

an extent unimaginable to most whites," the statement said.

The statement added that because of the present economic climate it was inevitable many blacks would move to the urban areas in search of work

"In desperation to support their families they

knowingly risk prosecution under these draconian regulations"

Referring to the fact that the number of women pass offenders had more than doubled in the last year, the SACC said this was an indication that the laws were being applied with greater stringency to women

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Call to give contracts

THE national conference yesterday resolved to call on all employers of migrants workers, and especially those who have subscribed to a code of ethics, to adopt and make public their adoption of the practice of supplying each migrant worker with a copy of his contract at the beginning of each period of employment

The call was made after noting that, contrary to normal procedure, involving written contracts between employer and employee, black migrant contract workers did not receive a copy of their contract.

State 'pretence' on black jobless

Argus 15/3/79

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THE Government was pretending that the unemployment crisis was under control by deporting African unemployed to the homelands, Mrs Sheena Duncan, the Black Sash's vice-president said yesterday.

Unemployment, the organisation's national conference in Rondebosch heard yesterday, was the biggest problem facing their advice offices throughout the country.

Mrs Duncan said the Government's solution was to deport Africans to 'Bantustans' as if those people living in rural areas were no longer the responsibility of the State.

She said there had been a clampdown in the Johannesburg area on the recruitment of labour from the homelands, the number of African workers in 'white' areas was being reduced, and the authorities were totally unsympathetic to the problems of displaced urban Africans.

REFUSED

People were not allowed to leave the homeland to seek work without permission, and if they did, they were refused registration and ordered back to the homelands.

The authorities had clamped down on employers of 'illegal' labour and unregistered workers. Employers were taken to court and fined for first offences.

The Athlone Advice Office said unemployment was also its biggest problem with the figure for January of 3 794 being about 1 000 more than the same month last year.

**Koornhof
call for
new life
for blacks**

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Plural Relations, yesterday called on employers to make better use of local labour and not to treat black states as "labour depots"

He was addressing a business luncheon of the SA Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators and the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants in Cape Town.

He said it would take a combination of Government and private enterprise to supply opportunities to enable blacks to improve their quality of life

Companies should plough back some of their profits into training and educating black children. An unemployed black child was a threat to the internal security of the country

Dr Koornhof called on businessmen to ensure that the way orders and instructions were given to black staff was improved.

"If you've given him housing and education, but not friendliness and respect, you haven't given him a good quality of life," he said

He said his purpose was to improve the quality of life

"If we concentrate our efforts on the cities only, we will have frustrated blacks in the black states who will flock to the cities for jobs," he said.

"The quality of life of the black man, wherever he is, must be improved and we will have to provide more job opportunities and more housing. So much more will have to be done," Dr Koornhof said.

He had always been proud to see and appreciate all the different races in the country.

"The sun shines on all of us, why can't the Venda and the Zulu, and the Indians all have the good things they want? They're all part of our country," Dr Koornhof said

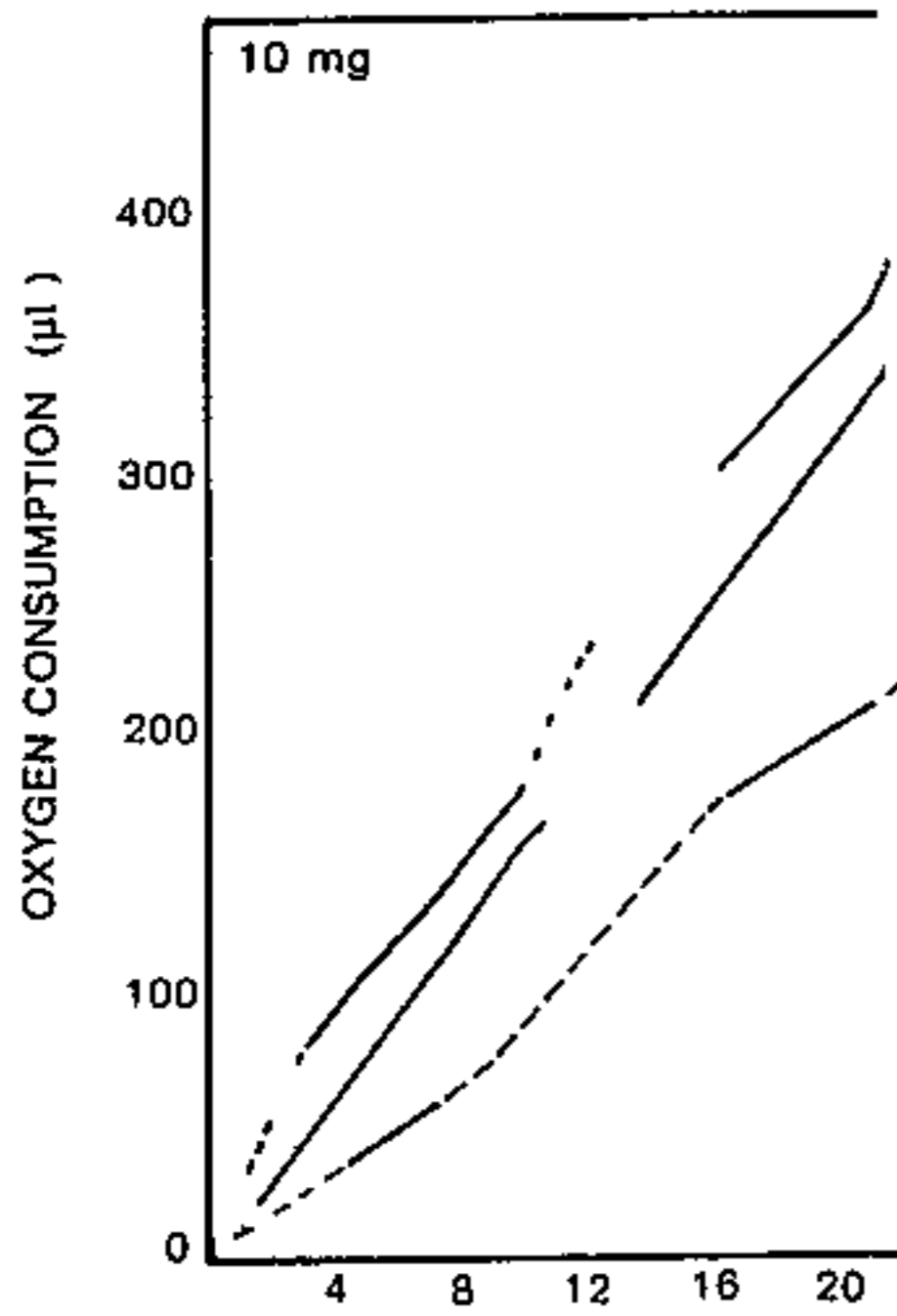


Fig. 6. *Patella* spp. Cumulative oxygen consumption over 24 h in relation to tidal and diurnal cycles. Dotted portion represents first phase of tidal cycle. Data for standard individual of 10, 100 and 500 mg conversion 5.05 µl O₂ =

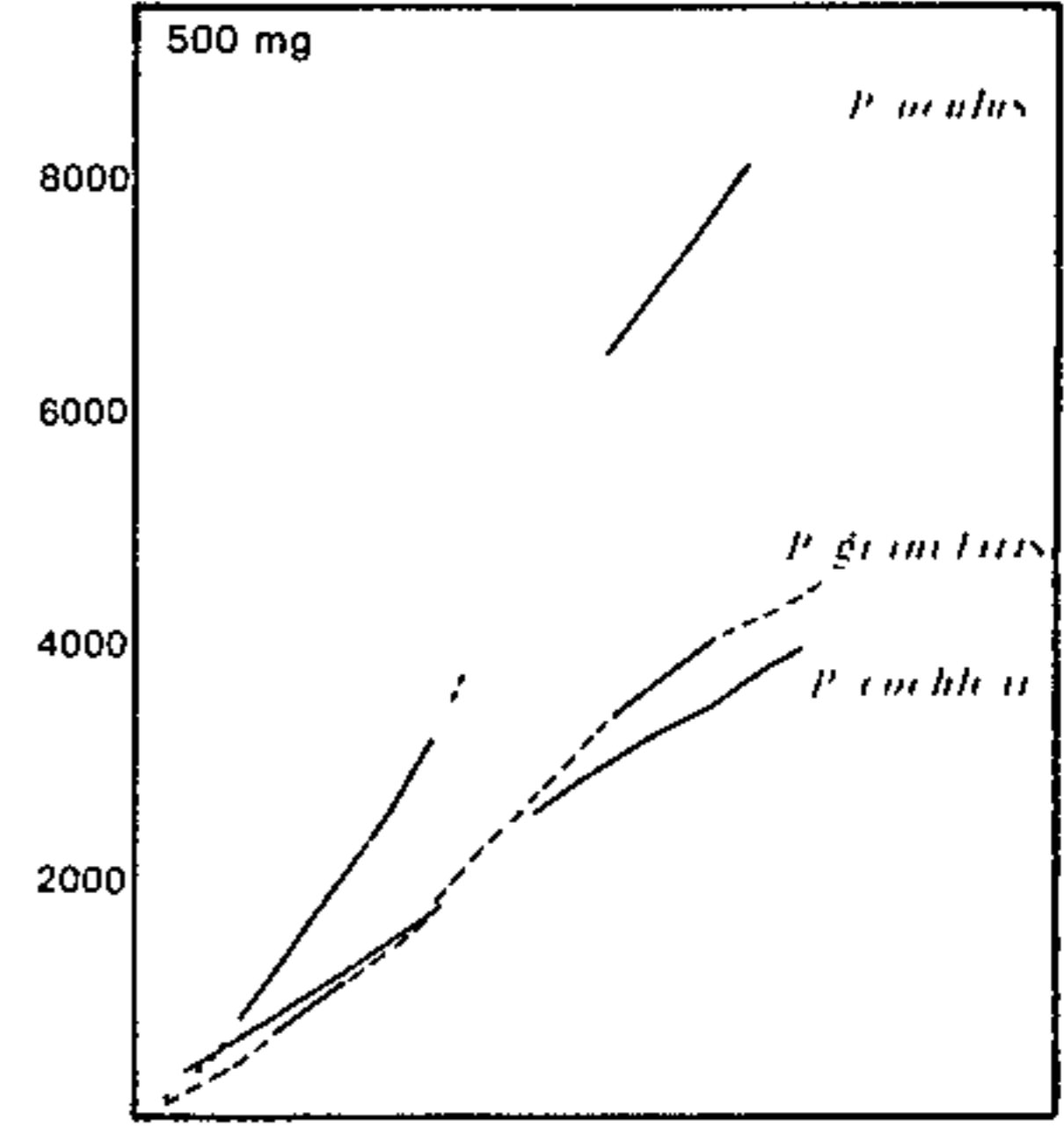
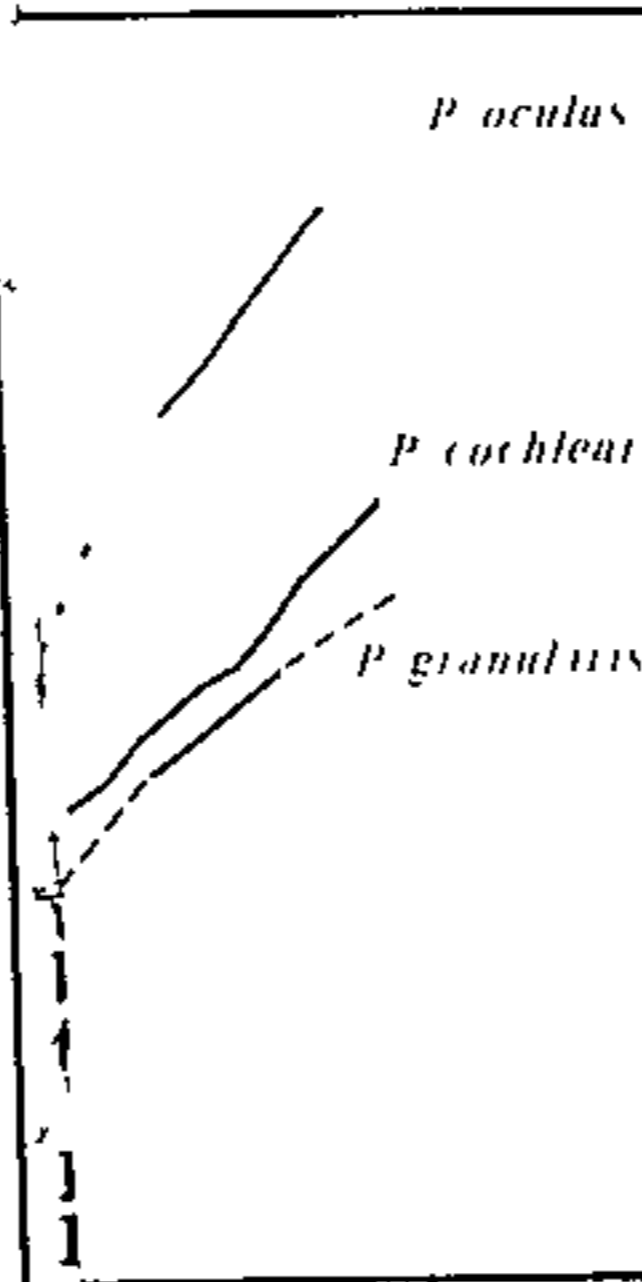


Fig. 7. Cumulative oxygen consumption over 24 h in relation to tidal and diurnal cycles. Data for standard individual of 10, 100 and 500 mg conversion 5.05 µl O₂ =

of large individuals that of small individuals (Fig. 5A). This is predicted by the different rates of respiration and large limpets in the water (Fig. 5B). Thus, the daily oxygen consumption of *P. cochlear* is essentially unaffected by the variation of rate during tides.

In contrast, the respiration of *P. oculus* increases its metabolic rate during the day (Fig. 5B). The length of exposure and body temperature (up to 32°C) on the midshore. Larger individuals are exposed more than just exposed more than just respire faster in air during increasing their respiration during tide.

Due to migration of *Patella granularis* are subjected to very long periods of exposure, when body temperatures may rise to 32°C, but they minimise metabolic expenditure during this period because their respiratory rates are low in air. The Q₁₀ between 17°C in water and 28°C in air is only 1.33. Conversely, there is a dramatic drop in respiration at night from the rate at 17°C in water to that at 15°C in air (Fig. 5C), the Q₁₀ being 7.80. Thus, the low rate of aerial respiration not only keeps down day-time rates when temperatures are high at low tide, but results in a considerable saving of energy at night when air temperatures are low.

The data presented above, showing the effects of temperature on aerial and aquatic respiration and the rates of oxygen consumption during simulated tidal cycles for different-sized individuals, allow calculation of budgets of daily oxygen consumption (and hence respiratory energy losses) for the 3 limpet species. These are shown in Fig. 6, from which it is evident that metabolic energy expenditure in the mid-shore *Patella oculus*, which experiences an abundant food supply, is much higher than in the other two species. The lower-shore *P. cochlear* and the upper-shore *P. granularis* both have a much lower metabolic energy expenditure than *P. oculus*, and this is especially evident in the larger individuals.

Conclusions

Patella cochlear occurs very low on the shore where algal growth is potentially high, but under conditions of intense intraspecific competition most algae are eliminated, leaving lithothamnia (which are heavily calcified and have a low calorific value) as the main food. Feeding occurs during submergence and is thus fairly prolonged. Territorial spacing and stacking of juveniles on the shells of adults diminish but do not eliminate competition (Branch, 1975b). Populations are very stable and longevity high: up to 30 years. These circumstances favour a low growth and low reproductive output

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Theoretical Simplicity

Another disadvantage of analysis to the manager is that it appears to increase the complexity of problems, it introduces a number of factors or inputs into a problem which he was prepared to ignore or had not seen. In order to make his decisions under time pressure the manager is concerned to simplify the situation, to make it more manageable. Taking into account the factors of time and simplicity, the attraction of the classical school becomes evident. First, the principles of classical theory have about them an air of simplicity and order, they are generally few in number and are usually uncluttered by jargon. They have a directness which appeals to the manager. Secondly, the principles are often formulated in a prescriptive manner, they tell the manager what to do and provide him with the 'ten easy steps' which are so often deplored by other schools. Analysis means that the manager has to do the work of problem examination before reaching a solution and initiating action. Prescriptive principles remove from him much of the need to think through the problem, they short-circuit the problem and let him move to the action stage. Prescription saves time for the manager but it also performs another function outside himself upon which he can depend. He rests upon his powers and upon his powers which have been produced by successful business support.

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Furthermore the principle appears to the manager to the development of produces different possible problem in different ways has to make a decision tive principles and this From the manager's point of view, adds a position of uncertainty of this has been the social scientist is heightened by the proof, the manager social scientist is upon limited information manager this uncertainty

- Hansard 13 (743) 75/74
Black Labour Act
- 635 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development
- (1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1978 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Black Labour Act.
- (2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei and (b) Bophuthatswana.

In contrast, analysis or it is likely to lead to the resolution of the complexity of the situation he resolution of the uncertainty of the situation he adheres to prescriptive or 'the one best way'. This has been a source of dissatisfaction 'one best way'. The manager's view of the consequences left the manager in further consequence to conclusion that the manager's view of the consequences upon which the manager comes to a decision is not a decision made by a social scientist. To the manager this is a 'practical' and 'academic'.

7 MAY 1979 794

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

	(1)(a)	(1)(b)
Agriculture	423 991	161 966
Mining and quarrying	226 289	466 638
Manufacturing	520 315	158 766
Construction	242 809	82 274
Wholesale and retail trade	243 608	91 608
Government services	345 207	134 738
Domestic services	423 358	169 477
Other	230 090	78 203

This may be seen from the manager's view of the consequences upon which the manager comes to a decision is not a decision made by a social scientist. To the manager this is a 'practical' and 'academic'.

	(2)(a)	(2)(b)
Agriculture	71 441	72 405
Mining and quarrying	154 615	54 006
Manufacturing	72 755	75 689
Construction	41 670	32 472
Wholesale and retail trade	29 147	58 034
Government services	64 397	62 587
Domestic services	48 750	107 540
Other	17 519	53 592

the manager and the manager is hardly comprehensible from the manager's point of view. Its first function is to provide the manager with information from the manager's point of view between the manager and the manager.

10/5/79 DD (200)

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Govt unlikely to lift restrictions on blacks

From HELEN ZILLE

CAPE TOWN — The government is unlikely to accept the Riekert Commission's call for the lifting of the 72-hour deadline for black visitors in white areas without adding another time limit.

There is a strong probability that the time limit will be extended — possibly to two weeks.

This emerged from informed sources yesterday after the guarded statement on the new influx-control proposals by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Heunis.

The commission recommended a complete overhaul of the system controlling the migration of blacks to urban areas — including a proposal for the lifting of the 72-hour limit.

This restriction on black "visitors" in white areas is one of the central pillars of the influx-control system.

This provision, which holds a tight reign on blacks entering white areas without the

necessary qualifications, was described by the Riekert Commission as "a great source of irritation and frustration to blacks."

In a guarded response to the commission's recommendation, Mr Heunis said "The lifting of the 72-hour provision and the exclusive application of the housing and employment criteria for influx control is one of the matters in respect of which the government will make its standpoint known in the white paper."

If the government lifted all restrictions on "unqualified" blacks entering urban areas, there would be no way of controlling migration to urban areas, they said.

The thrust of the new influx-control system would be to keep "unqualified" blacks out of white areas because no employer would take the risk of employing them.

The proposed new system places the burden of control on employers who face heavy fines if they

employ blacks without the necessary documents.

But this provision is not regarded as sufficient to keep large numbers of blacks from coming to the cities and living there, supported by "legal" people with jobs.

For this reason, the time limit on "black visitors" could not be scrapped altogether, but extended to make it easier for blacks to enter urban areas.

The government has not made it clear how it intends to enforce the new influx-control system.

In terms of the Riekert Commission's recommendations, the demand for reference documents outside the employment situation would become "completely unnecessary," but if a time limit for black visitors in white areas remains essential to influx control, there will have to be a way of applying it outside the employment situation.

There has been speculation that this could be done through vagrancy laws.

URBAN AFRICANS

Riekert in a nutshell

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TM 11/5/79

Dr Piet Riekert's 286-page report is a masterly analysis of the most complex bureaucratic system of labour control in the world Riekert was struck by the weaknesses of this highly institutionalised labour market — among them, imperfect horizontal mobility.

His recommendations aim to remove these, to streamline, to rationalise, and at the same time reduce overtly racially discriminatory measures

The present welter of laws and regulations on urban Africans is to be replaced by two new broad consolidating statutes — an "employment and training act" and a "black community development act" Certain jobs now done by the Department of Co-operation and Development (formerly Plural Relations) will be handed over to other departments, like Labour and Justice

Influx control will also be retained, but enforced in a different and, Riekert hopes, more effective way Differential treatment of blacks with Section 10 permanent urban residence rights and "illegal" people from outside the urban areas will not only be retained, but reinforced Thus, says Riekert, "the most important advantage of the black community development act will be the fact that it strengthens the position of established black communities in the white areas and will afford them new and much wider opportunities for decision-making," through community councils Explicit provision will be made for the "social and economic development of urban and rural black communities in the white areas"

Crucial to Riekert's thinking is a new form of influx control applied (theoretically, at any rate) to all races and linked to the availability of jobs and approved housing. "Controlled employment and controlled accommodation are the two problems on which the ordering of the urbanisation process and sound community development ought to rest"

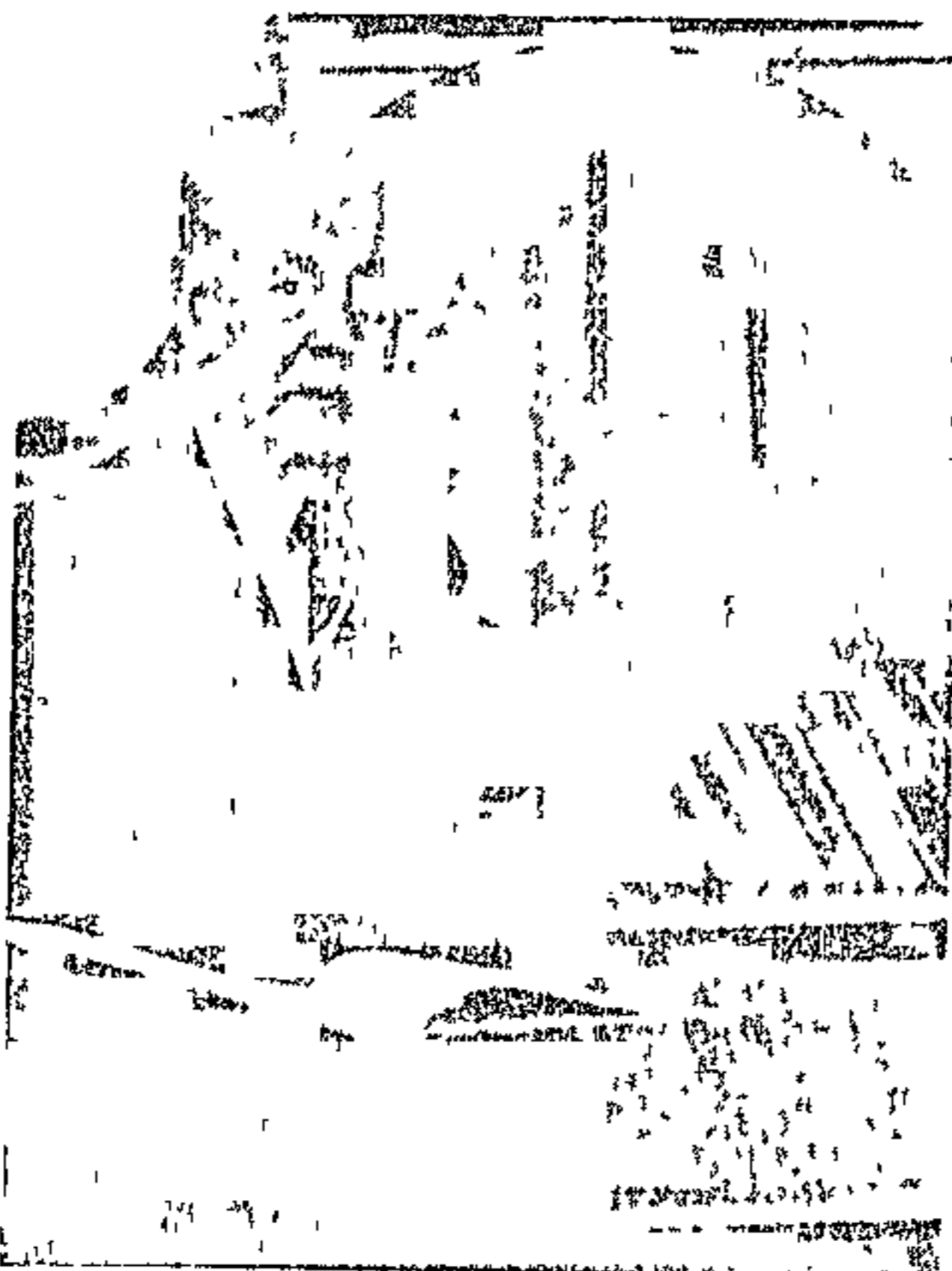
Here are some of Riekert's key recommendations and the thinking behind them

• **Influx control.** This is essential to obviate social problems. But it should be linked only to the availability of housing and jobs. Outsiders should be allowed into the urban areas only with the permission of the local labour bureau and then only if (1) there is a firm offer of employment, (2) approved housing is available, and (3) suitable workers are not available from the ranks of the urban unemployed

The provisions should apply to all workers of all races who wish to move to urban areas from rural areas (including independent bantustans)

• **Unlawful employment.** This is widespread and "can undermine the whole system and doom it to failure" It must be stamped out Penalties presently aimed at black workers in unlawful employment should be replaced by tougher penalties against their employers Fines and prison sentences should both be increased. (Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof said in Parliament this week that he was considering increasing the maximum fine from R100 to R500)

Fines should be in proportion to the period of unlawful employment, and pro-



Piet Riekert . . . a masterful analysis

vision also made for the forfeiting of benefits accruing to employers from unlawful employment. Admission of guilt payments should not be allowed, and employers should be held liable for the costs of repatriating blacks they unlawfully employ

Riekert argues that it should "be expected of employers to be able to produce to authorised officials proof of the registration of all workers in their employ" He also refers to "strict action" against not only "unlawful occupiers" but also "the persons who accommodate them"

• **"Idle and undesirable" people** The section of the Urban Areas Act providing for their removal should be repealed and

the appropriate provisions of the Abuse of Dependence-Producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act applied in its place The section of the Urban Areas Act providing for the removal of redundant blacks and those whose presence is detrimental to peace and order are superfluous and should also go. The night curfew requirement should also go

• **Repatriation** of blacks working or remaining in prescribed areas without authorisation This section of the Act should be amended so as to provide for the repatriation of those found in unlawful occupation of accommodation together with their dependants.

• **Section 10(1)(a) and (b)** of the Urban Areas Act This too should be amended. In its present form it contains a general prohibition to the effect that no African may be present in a prescribed (ie urban) area for more than 72 hours at a time unless he fulfils certain stringent qualifications — birth there, 10 years' service with one and the same employer there, or continuous lawful residence there for 15 years. The 72-hour prohibition should be replaced by one to the effect that no black person may remain in an urban black residential area unless he has both a job and approved housing.

Families

People with Section 10(1)(a) or (b) qualifications should not lose them They should be able to change their jobs in the area at will, the onus to register them being placed on the employer. Qualified people should be allowed to have their families join them if approved housing is available

Section 10 qualifications should be transferable from one urban area to another subject to the approval of the labour bureau and the availability of jobs and approved housing

Riekert argues that the removal of the 72-hour prohibition will not only eliminate a great source of irritation, but also lead to a drastic decline in the number of (pass) arrests. He also maintains "that movement control that applies to all population groups and which is linked to employment and housing affords a far more acceptable and justifiable basis than the present set-up, and that it will in no way yield poorer results, but rather far better results, since control will then be concentrated on a far smaller number of strategic points — ie on employers and owners of premises."

• **Housing.** Where distances permit and the necessary transport is or can be made

P.T.O.

available. The present system should continue to black workers, the white areas should be encouraged to obtain their own houses in the black state.

At the same time (and here Rickett is presumably referring to township where the above conditions do not obtain) the housing situation should improve to a great extent as a result of the household system and other proposals. Thus ownership should be granted to employers who wish to provide accommodation for their employees in urban townships.

Water and services

Furthermore, given with the necessary services should be allocated to blacks in the townships who wish to build their own houses, subject to prescribed standards. Consideration should also be given to putting black housing subsidies on the same basis as those for other races. (Sub-economic housing finance for Africans was reintroduced last month for the first time in over a decade. At March 1971 larger sums should be made available for richer people, and larger business centres developed in the townships.

Black business. The process of easing restrictions should continue and it should be left to community councils to recommend whether white businesses should be allowed into the townships. Rickett also refers to creating 'free trade areas' outside the township where local authorities would be entitled to allow racially disqualified people to trade. He also talks of opening proclaimed industrial areas to entrepreneurs of all races.

Environment Planning Act Section 3 -- which lays down quotas restricting the employment of Africans -- should be withdrawn and replaced by a provision that no factory should be able to expand or take on any new employees outside an industrial area without a permit.

Administration boards. These should be replaced by regional boards for black community development. They should draw up plans for township development on a non-subsidised basis, and get the Economic Development Corporation involved in the development of trade and light service industries in the urban townships. Members of community councils should be represented (along with the private sector) on expert committees of the boards.

Reference books. These are already being replaced by travel documents issued by the bantustan governments in terms of agreements reached between Koornhof's Department and one of these governments. Administration of the reference book law should be handed over to the Department of the Interior, which may, however, make use of regional boards as agents.

Employer levies. The per capita levies

paid to regional boards under the Contributions in Respect of Bantu Labour Act should be progressively reduced and eventually phased out, and more and more of the costs of services in the townships borne by the black communities themselves.

Training. The Department of Labour should take over the training of black workers from Education and Training (formerly Bantu Education). The existing provision that nobody may train the employees of another person except in a government approved centre should be amended to include training in labour relations and trade unionism.

Contract labour recruiting. Individual employers and farmers will no longer be able to recruit labour themselves. If it is not available locally, they will have to requisition it from elsewhere through the labour bureaux. Employer groups will still be able to recruit, however. After consultation with the governments of the bantustans 'central assembly areas' should be established to streamline the flow of labour from tribal labour bureaux. The present one-year limitation on contracts should be reviewed.

Labour agreements with independent black states (including independent bantustans) should be retained and expanded from time to time. The Department of Foreign Affairs should play a role in negotiating similar contracts with non-independent homelands.

Mines. The existing provision limiting the proportion of black miners who may be housed with their families to 3% should remain, since the mines are free to provide family housing in neighbouring black residential areas for those of their workers who qualify to be there.

Homesteads. Old people who were once in the employ of a white land owner or who are dependants of people presently in his employ should be allowed to stay on the farm if the owner agrees. The determination of labour quotas for farmers, as well as farm labour control boards, should be abolished.

Co-operation and Development. The department will be faced with the enormous challenge of creating stable, contented and happy black communities in the white area. Rickett believes that his new 'institutional framework' will contribute to 'the achievement of more effective demonstration, the acceleration of black community development and the diminution of criticism'.

Peter Townsend, in an article "The institutional community", makes the following closed and artificial. be set apart from the rest of less self-contained institutions.

the effects on the inhabitants.

THE RIEKERT REPORT

Laagers round the towns

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22/11/79

The Riekert Report is a sophisticated and ingenious piece of work. If government accepts its proposals (and some are already being implemented), influx control in its present overtly discriminatory form will go. It will be replaced by a system which is theoretically non-discriminatory, easier to implement, and cheaper — and more effective in achieving the same objective. In other words, apartheid will have its cake and eat it.

But it would be wrong to dismiss either the Riekert or the Wichahn report as merely advocating cosmetic change. The change is real — but central to both documents is the replacement of crude racial discrimination against black South Africans by more sophisticated techniques of control. Also central to both reports is the idea of building up a privileged labour aristocracy among blacks in the urban areas.

In retrospect, it is clear that the introduction of the 99-year lease system was the first step in this process.

Insiders and outsiders

Riekert wants to introduce even greater differentiation between blacks with urban residence rights and those without. Government's white paper on the Wichahn Report (see next page), in excluding migrant workers from trade union rights — for the moment at any rate — reflects a similar approach.

In terms of Riekert's proposals, Africans with urban (or, more correctly, "white" area) residence qualifications will be allowed to keep them. They will also have greater freedom to change their jobs, and be entitled to bring their families to live with them (but see *Politics and Labour*).

Finance for sub-economic housing will be available, while wealthier people will get larger plots. The rights of black businessmen will be expanded, and light service industries permitted in the townships. If local authorities agree, black businessmen may even be allowed to operate in white group areas and industrial zones. The Economic Development

Corporation will become involved in township development.

So much for those Africans fortunate enough to have urban residence rights. The real victims of Riekert's blueprint are going to be blacks without these rights. For the implication of Riekert for them is that laagers are going to be erected around the towns to keep the outsiders out.

People from the bantustans or other rural areas are going to be allowed into the "white" areas only if (1) no labour is available locally, (2) the labour bureau gives permission, (3) they have been offered jobs, and (4) they can get approved housing. This is not a new principle, except that urban residence rights will now be made expressly conditional upon employment and housing.

What is new is that employers, willy-nilly, are going to play a much greater part in enforcing influx control, because they will be much more severely penalised if they are caught employing unqualified blacks. Thus does Riekert hope to put a stop to the widespread practice of employing unqualified people and so enforce stricter influx control.

One immediate effect of making housing a central aspect of a theoretically non-discriminatory system of influx control is that influx control may now operate against coloured people — say, those moving from the Cape to the Reef in search of jobs — because of the severe coloured housing backlog, which will not be eliminated much before 1982.

Even taking into account the greater funds for African housing announced this week (see *Politics and Labour*), SA will have a critical African housing backlog for years to come. So influx control against Africans will remain.

Riekert also proposes that provisions for the removal from the urban areas of unqualified Africans be retained, although certain superfluous measures will be repealed.

A key effect of the Riekert recommendations is that blacks who are outsiders will be cut adrift from

mainstream industrial growth in the urban areas. Influx control does not prevent the development of slums and unemployment — it merely ensures that they occur out of sight and out of (white) mind in the bantustans rather than in the urban areas.

Says the Black Sash's Sheena Duncan,



Riekert . . . insiders in, outsiders out

whose knowledge of the workings of influx control is every bit as great as that of Riekert himself. "Isolating a privileged group of blacks in the urban areas is going to take place at the expense of a vast number of people in the homelands whose only safety-net up till now has been the inefficiency of the influx control system, which has enabled them to survive by getting jobs, albeit illegally, in the informal sector in the urban areas."

"Now this venue will be closed to them, and starvation appears to be the inevitable result."

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RIEKERT

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The price of buying time

If government goes along with it, the Riekert Report will succeed in putting a stop to the illegal employment of Africans. One of Riekert's main aims will thus have been achieved. So argues Sheena Duncan, director of the Johannesburg advice office of the Black Sash, in an analysis of the report prepared for the FM.

The stiffer penalties proposed for employers of illegal blacks "are so severe that there will be no more illegal employment," argues Duncan. While it might "sound good" to abolish existing penalties on black workers in unlawful employment, these penalties have not been efficient in keeping them out of the cities anyway.

The pass raids, arrests, fines, and prison sentences "have been worth the suffering in order to earn money in illegal employment to feed one's children, so convicted people have merely gone back to work on release and waited for the next time. The Black Sash has talked with hundreds of people who have no alternative. There are thousands of men and women all over SA who have been able to support children and aged and disabled dependants like this.

"Now even this will be taken away from them."

Top of the pile

Turning to legal Africans — those who have urban residence privileges under Section 10(1)(a) or (b) of the Urban Areas Act — Duncan says that this group "at the top of the black pile will now experience a considerable improvement in their everyday lives." For example, they will be able to bring their wives and children to live with them if housing is available (FM last week). They will also have the "great advantage" of "relative freedom to move between one urban centre and another."

But Duncan does not believe that this will lead to an increase in the overall number of blacks in "white" areas. A key element in Riekert's thinking is his observation that "the black population in rural cities and towns seems to have dammed up, in other words there was a lack of mobility between urban areas."

Thus, says Duncan, large numbers of qualified but unemployed people are living in small towns throughout "white" SA which have no growth prospects. Allowing them to move to other towns if they can get work and accommodation will reduce the number of workers who have to be recruited from the homelands. Nor does Duncan believe that urban

employers will be able to requisition much labour from "white" rural areas.

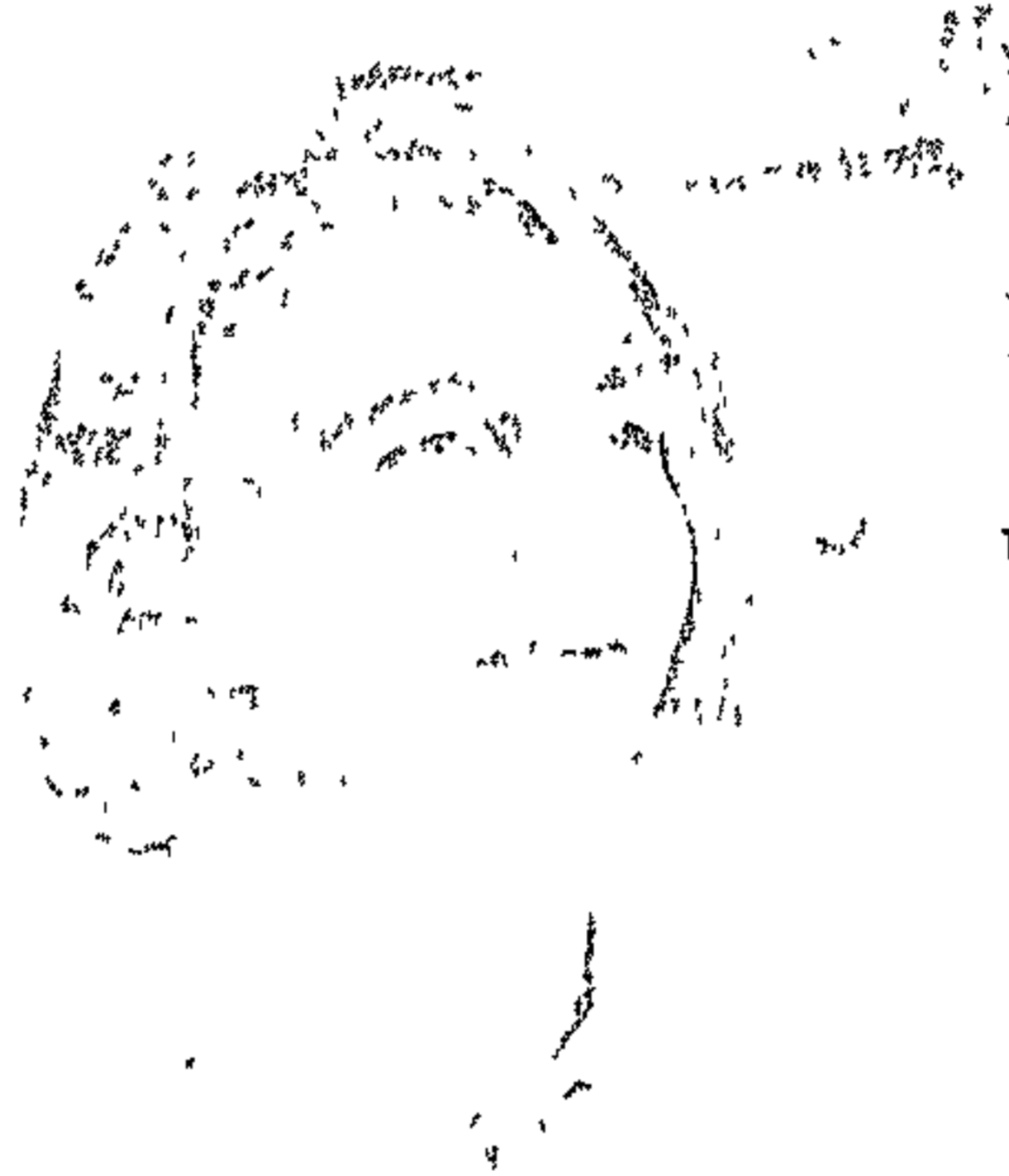
Like the FM (*Laagers round the towns*) last week, Duncan believes that it is the people in the bantustans who will be hardest hit if government implements Riekert's proposals. She points out that there has already been a significant reduction in homelands recruitment because of the economic recession. And, indeed, registered black unemployment in "white" areas last year reached an all-time high of more than 500 000, according to official figures.

"The Black Sash has many cases on record of men from the homelands who have waited for months or even years to be 'requisitioned' for any kind of job anywhere. Their children are literally starving and they have no means of survival except illegal employment in so-called

virtually none to those in the independent and non-independent bantustans.

Duncan contends that Riekert's recommendations are logical extensions of separate development forced upon government by urban unrest and economic stagnation. Contrary to what many white commentators have said, it is, she claims, incorrect to see Riekert as a crumbling of the apartheid edifice. Indeed, Riekert's proposals are now possible because the policy has gone so far towards fulfilment that there is no danger of such limited changes affecting the overall character of SA or altering its power structure.

The small group of privileged urban blacks whose quality of life will undoubtedly improve "may well become less urgent in their demands for political power and serve as the lid on the kettle of revolution for some years to come," Duncan believes. But the price will be "dreadful human suffering in the homelands," and the less-privileged majority "will inevitably become more inclined to reject the capitalist system and to turn to other ideologies for support and rescue."



Sheena Duncan . no change in the power structure

white areas or by using their initiative to earn in the informal sector in cities where such activity is possible. It is not possible in the areas they come from because these communities are poverty-stricken. There are almost no consumers in such areas — merely pensioners and dependants."

The Riekert report, says Duncan, has not considered SA as a "political, economic, and geographical whole." It has paid much attention to urban blacks but

Evaluations of effect are made on a continuing basis. Searches are needed. Would you please help to read and follow the pattern; a question are enclosed

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No brollies for these commuters

A flurry of puzzlement swept through PFP MPs recently when Minister Piet Koornhof waxed lyrical in Parliament about his 725 000 *pendelaars*. What on earth was a *pendelaar*?, the Progs taking part in the debate on Koornhof's budget vote whispered to one another. None of them knew, so eventually they had no choice but to ask the Minister.

"A *pendelaar* is a commuter," beamed the boss of Co-operation and Development (CAD) across the floor, hastening to add that their number had risen from 291 000 in 1970.

But these *pendelaars* are no ordinary commuters. As the men at CAD use it, the term has a special meaning: people who work in a 'white' area by day and sleep in a bantustan by night. Commuters also engaged the attention of Dr Riekert and Professor Wichahu.

The senior deputy minister at CAD, Ferdie Hartzenberg, tells the *FM* that government's first priority is that blacks should both live and work in their homelands. Where this is not possible because there are not enough jobs, priority number two is that they should be accommodated as daily commuters. The third, and least attractive, option is the migratory labour system under which workers are accommodated in the 'white' areas away from their families. Hartzenberg says he would like to see daily commuting replace the migratory system where possible.

He adds that commuter earnings constituted 24% of homeland gross national income in 1974. If the trade and services sector in the homelands could be expanded, this money could be spent there rather than in the 'white' areas. Reducing the leakage of purchasing power from the homelands would, through a multiplier effect, stimulate homeland economic development.

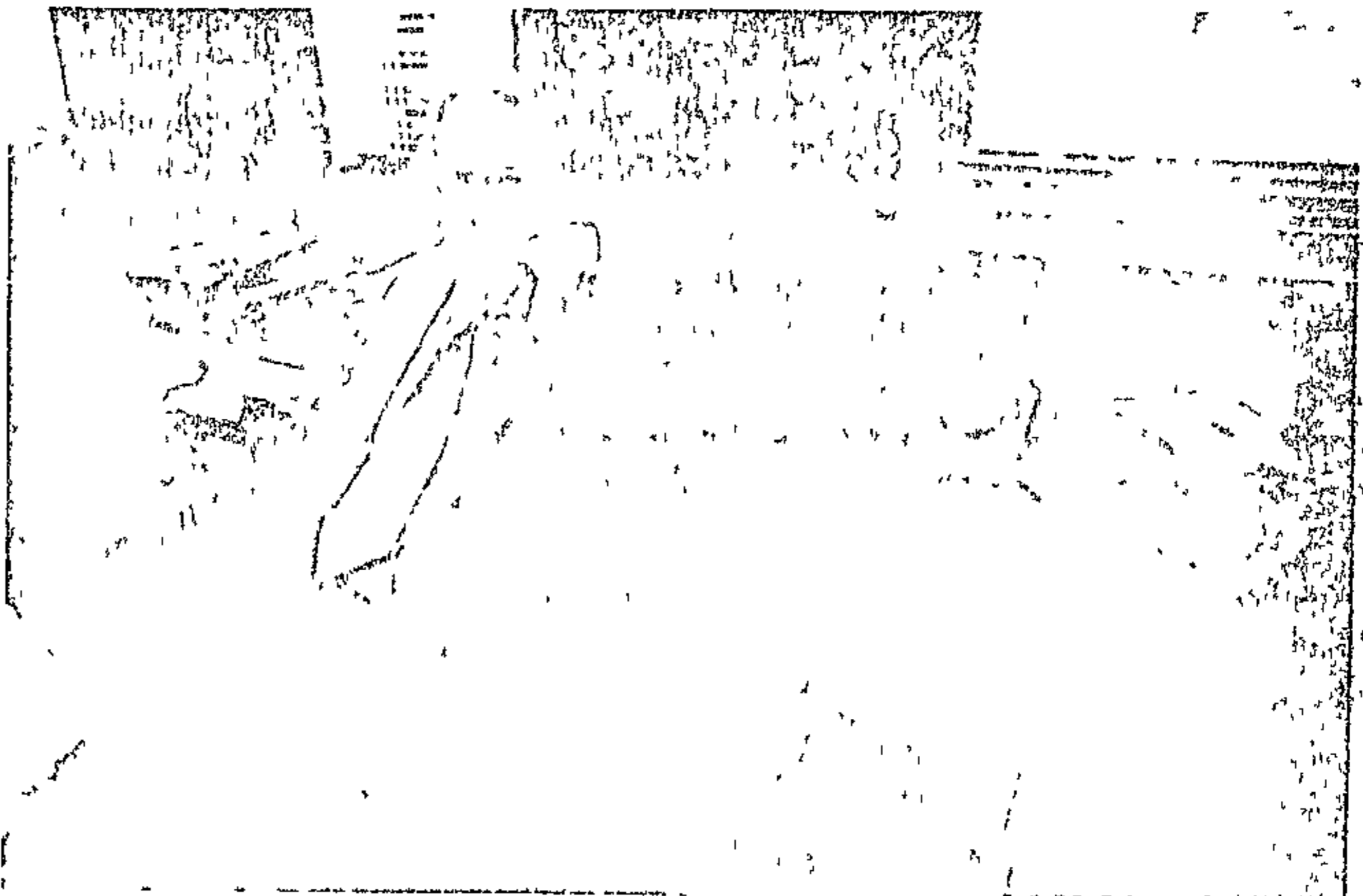
Yet another advantage of the system, Hartzenberg adds, is that "if the blacks live in their own country and travel on a daily basis to SA, then the political problem will be solved."

Explains Lydenburg MP P F du Plessis, who is chairman of the Plural Affairs Commission and also of the cen-

tral consolidation committee appointed by government earlier this year: "The white man must not govern the black man — that's when the trouble starts. If you could bring the homelands within commuter reach of the growth points, you are solving the so-called problem of the urban blacks. You could accommodate them in a homeland where they can own property and govern them-

KwaMashu township was handed over to KwaZulu two years ago: all the people living there and working in the city were suddenly translated into commuters. Nevertheless, Hartzenberg tells the *FM*, commuters from KwaZulu alone could nearly double to 618 000 under the newly adopted development plan for the area.

He adds: "If you can bring the borders



Ferdie Hartzenberg... South Africa's commuter king

selves."

Commuting took off in the Sixties, according to Hartzenberg — "when the expansion of urban black residential areas in the 'white' area was curtailed in 1967, to remove settlement and town establishment to the self-governing states."

BophuthaTswana supplies a quarter of the present commuters (mainly to industries in Pietermaritzburg and to a lesser extent, Rustenburg), and Lebowa about 10% (mainly to Pietersburg and Phalaborwa).

But KwaZulu, with half the total, is the largest supplier — although the increase Koornhof cites is to some extent artificial in that when Durban's

of a homeland within 70 km of a growth point, you can accommodate the people there."

Why 70 km? Hartzenberg explains that government adheres to internationally accepted standards in applying the commuter policy. Under these rules, he says, a worker can be expected to travel 1½ hours to and 1½ hours from work each day. With present roads and transport in SA, this means 70 km. "But better roads and faster trains could lengthen the distance without extending the time."

"In France, where I was last year, some people were commuting daily between Paris and Lyon by fast trains in less than 1½ hours," Hartzenberg says.

Financial Mail May 18 1979

the wave of advance model remained also true for the within culture continuous spread model. Appreciable rate of expansion, with rates from much faster (Table 6) than from

being spread over a large area. Therefore population density was short and this

spread model (Table 5). The differences, for the discontinuous spread model,

generated by the wave of advance model had little effect on the rates for spread model (Table 5). The differences

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d model produced a faster rate of el. Rates of less than one kilometer advance model (Table 1) and these

→ Kwale → Silver Leaves

re was not common (Robinson, 1973; Table 2) belonged to a different tradition. stated that the expansion occurred as earliest and Silver Leaves as the based on the floruit analysis

ferences from the reconstruction suggested that Urewe and Kwale were her, 1971b). The simulations were ructions:

ing which has been used to tie it to

evaluated, and it is probable that some of the dates are not associated with Iron Age occupations (Huffman, in press), and (2) quantile ranges are sensitive to processes associated with settlement proliferation as well as archaeological research strategies (Collett, in prep.). However, within one of the Early Iron Age traditions the bevelled/fluted complex (Urewe, Lelesu, Kwale and Silver leaves cultures), a North to South temporal ordering of the first appearance is supported by the radiocarbon chronology, and the fission model is contradicted by this ordering. On the other hand a continuous spread process would have made changes in pottery styles unlikely since group isolation does not occur, and social pressure would have enforced group norms. Therefore, the spread and diversification of the Early Iron Age probably could be explained best by a model that combines a discontinuous expansion with a sequential occupation.

In the present paper two simple ecological models will be described, one a continuous spread and the other a discontinuous spread with sequential colonisation of new areas. Mathematical modelling of both mechanisms will be shown to produce different rates of expansion, and by comparing these with rates derived from the Early Iron Age radiocarbon chronology it will be shown that a discontinuous spread model produces more realistic rates of expansion than a continuous spread model.

ECOLOGICAL MODELS OF DISPERSAL MECHANISMS

Continuous Spread. Dispersal processes that give rise to continuous spreading have been linked to two variables, population growth and the existence of territories or home ranges (Emlen, 1973). A territory or home range, a site territory in archaeology (Higgs and Vita-Finzi, 1972), has a fixed carrying capacity under a specified system of exploitation. As population increases the carrying capacity is approached, population limiting factors will come into operation and movement out of the area would become more advantageous to individuals because it would increase their reproductive fitness. The group would split into two or more sub-groups, and all but one of these would move away some distance and settle. An imaginary boundary enclosing the settlements would appear to move outward (Fig.1). If population continued to grow, the boundary would continue to move outwards, and population

He thus clearly believes the system can be expanded. "Economic deconcentration" can be used to distribute economic activities not only to the homelands but also to smaller "white" urban areas -- for example, Bronkhorstspuit, Witbank, and Middelburg, which are within commuting distance of Bophutha Tswana, the South Ndebele area, and possibly even Lebowa.

"Eight more Sowetos will be needed by the year 2000. The best place to develop them is the homelands," Hartzenberg tells the *FM*. Moreover, homeland towns and roads should be planned with a view to establishing "good connecting routes" with "employment points in the adjoining white area."

The Riekert Report points out that commuting "makes very high demands" on the country's transport systems, and Hartzenberg stresses that costs must always be borne in mind.

To operate economically, he says, a train needs 26 000 passengers. Thus both the employment area and the settlement area must be concentrated enough. Hartzenberg adds that the SAR is constantly giving attention to this question, although at the moment nearly 60% of commuting is by bus. Trains carry 20% of the commuters, while private transport (including own cars, bicycles, and taxis) handles the remaining 20%. State subsidies for com-



Pietie du Plessis getting commuting on the rails

muter transport have grown from R7.4m in 1971/72 to over R35m, Hartzenberg adds.

The Riekert Report recommends that where distances permit and the necessary

transport is or can be made available, black workers should continue to be encouraged to obtain their own houses in the black states. ie, the commuter system should be expanded.

Riekert adds that one of the effects of commuting is that Africans working in the "white" areas can no longer qualify for Section 10(1)(b) rights of permanent residence there after 10 years' service with their employer, because they are resident in the homelands.

Du Plessis tells the *FM* that possible extension of the commuter system will definitely be a consideration in future homeland consolidation. "You must see labour as an export commodity of the black states. Nobody will hold it against SA if we allow them to send people to jobs here. The inter-dependence of black and white is a reality of SA."

Will commuting one day come to Soweto? Wraab's housing director, Nico Malan, has already talked of building extensions to the township not in Johannesburg, but in BophuthaTswana (*FM*, March 9). Frans du Randt, Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, has told the *FM* that he would favour such a solution. Malan believes daily commuting between Johannesburg and BophuthaTswana could involve no more than two hours' travelling time.

It is an intriguing question.

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16/17/80 (183)
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from

Transkei

THE ASSEMBLY — A total of 500 294 Transkeians were registered as foreign black workers in South Africa at the end of June last year. At the same time there were 1 343 670 registered foreign black workers in the Republic.

These figures were given by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, when he replied to a question tabled by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands).

Dr Koornhof said 71 441 Transkeians (44,1 per cent of the total) were in agriculture, 154 615 (33,1 per cent) in mining and quarrying, 72 755 (46 per cent) in manufacturing, 41 670 (50,6 per cent) in construction, 29 147 (31,3 per cent) in the wholesale and retail trade, 64 397 (47,8 per cent) in government services and 17 519 (22,4 per cent) in other trades — PC

Hope for black migrant workers

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26/6/79
RDM

By RIAAN de VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

THE Government is to grant selective exemptions to black migrant workers and frontier commuters to continue as members of black trade unions which apply for registration in terms of the new labour legislation

This emerged yesterday during an important meeting in Pretoria between the Minister of Labour, Mr Fanie Botha, and a top trade union delegation which included several black unionists

The meeting was requested by the SA Coordinating

Council of the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) to obtain clarification on the new legislation — including the position of black trade unions with migrant and commuter members, who have been excluded from trade union rights

In a statement issued after the meeting, the council said the Minister said it was not his intention to "upset the present situation" and that the problems regarding existing black union membership would be dealt with by means of exemptions

But he said the exemp-

tions would be granted selectively depending on the origin and period of employment of the workers concerned

The Minister foresaw fewer problems regarding commuters and indicated that exemptions for certain groups would be granted at the same time as the Bill was gazetted

But migrant workers presented a greater problem and certain categories of migrant workers, who came to work specifically on one year contracts, would probably be excluded

He said the matter would have to be discussed with other governments

frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occurred when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have acted in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, carrying capacity has been defined as psychological tolerance and the problem of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous spread model were prepared (Fig. 3; Appendix 1).

DATA

Quantitative data. The rates of population growth used in the simulations were two, three and a half, and four per cent per annum. The values were similar to those quoted by Birdsell (1957) for human groups colonising

Migrant labour system attacked

Education Reporter

MIGRANT labour is the most obvious symptom of under-development in South Africa, according to Mr David Webster, a lecturer in Social Anthropology at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Speaking on the first day of a conference on Education and Development at the University of Cape Town yesterday, Mr Webster said in most countries migrant labour was a temporary phenomenon but in South Africa it was deliberately encouraged and made part of government policy.

FEARS

He said fears generated by events in 1976 and the size of the problem of the urban unemployed had given rise to:

- Mass removals to dumping grounds;
- A tightening of influx control;
- Following the Rieckert Commission, an attempt to create a group of privileged black workers and middle class in the cities, but to exclude migrants and rural people stringently.

The problems of unemployment had thus been transferred from urban to rural areas. There they are less visible and through the fiction of homeland independence, they become the problem of a "foreign" state, Mr Webster said.

LABOUR

Mr Webster said homelands were subsidising urban areas by the transfer of a valuable economic resource — human labour. Much of the money earned was also not invested in the rural economy, but funnelled back to the capitalist centre.

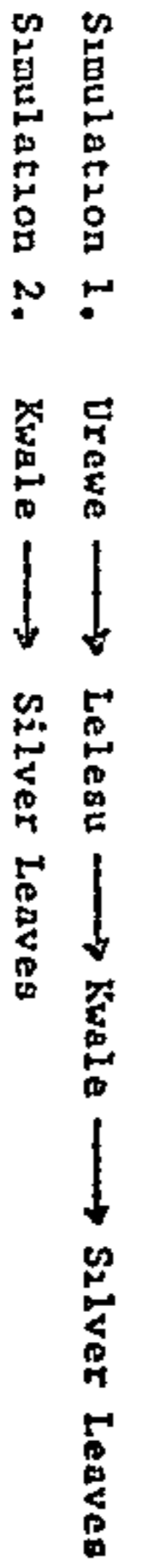
Migrant labour intensifies under-development by the absence of potentially progressive young. The accompanying decline in agricultural productivity means that economic self-sufficiency slips further away, ensuring the necessity of further migrant trips, Mr Webster said.

circle was set at 10 km away from the previous circle.

Cultural data. The bevelled/fluted complex corresponds, at least in broad outline, to the eastern stream (Phillipson, 1977). However, there are a number of problems associated with the eastern stream. Nkope has been included in the eastern stream and has been used as a link between Early Iron Age cultures in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the cultures included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal group, do not have a high relationship to either the Nkope-Gokomere axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly,

Nkope has occasional fluting and beveling which has been used to tie it to the eastern stream, but as this feature was not common (Robinson, 1973; Table 2) and it would seem that Nkope probably belonged to a different tradition.

Phillipson (1975, 1977) has suggested that the expansion occurred as a linear continuum with Urewe as the earliest and Silver Leaves as the latest group. The linear continuum is based on the fluted analysis (Phillipson, 1975) and has marked differences from the reconstruction derived from pottery analysis which suggested that Urewe and Kwale were related through a common ancestor (Soper, 1971b). The simulations were carried out over both possible reconstructions:



in the rates of spread within a culture, for the discontinuous spread resulted from high population inputs being spread over a large area. Only a relatively small area was colonised before fission occurred. Therefore the time taken to reach the critical population density was short and this produced fast rates of expansion.

Simulation 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained the same as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture expansion rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from Kwale to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

New rules for ZR ²⁰⁰

In the south-western areas of Zimbabwe Rhodesia it has become an accepted thing that the Matabele man should prove himself by travelling south to spend a part of his life working in "Egoli"

And for just as long as

GEOFF CLARK, of The Star's Pretoria Bureau, outlines a new system for regulating the flow of Matabele immigrant workers to South Africa. ^{STAR} 17/9/79

this influx has endured, Johannesburg housewives have smugly larded their tea and dinner party conversations with the merits of their domestic servants from the Plumtree area

In recent times the official eye has focused increasingly on what was once a relatively unhindered flow of men going southwards to seek work and others travelling north to return home with the rewards and the tales of their experiences on the Witwatersrand.

The regulations have become stricter and, at the same time, the number of illegal Zimbabwe Rhodesian workers in South Africa has soared. Estimates vary between 20 000 and 40 000

Now the South African and Zimbabwe Rhodesian governments agreed on a new system of regulating the flow of the Matabele migrant workers

South Africa will admit 100 Zimbabwe Rhodesian workers a month they will be allowed to work only in the areas administered by the West Rand or Eastern Transvaal Administration boards, they will be allowed into the country only after they have been requisitioned by prospective employers and all the

formalities have been completed in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and they will work on a 12-month contract

Mr James Coetzer, attache (home affairs) at the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Diplomatic Mission in Pretoria, said in an interview he believed fears that the new system would prejudice South African-born workers were unfounded.

Mr Coetzer explained the procedures for prospective employers and workers

Those Zimbabwe Rhodesians in the area controlled by "Wrab" could work as servants in private homes, in hotels and restaurants in capacities other than chef or steward those in the Eastern Transvaal — I doubt there would be more than ten a year, he said — could work in agriculture where there was a particular need for somebody with specialised knowledge in a field such as tobacco.

People wanting to employ a Zimbabwe Rhodesian should apply to the appropriate administration board they could ask for a category of employee, such as a gardener or house servant, or they could requisition for a specific person

The administration board would then contact the Zimbabwe Rhodesian authorities, who would complete the formalities so that when the worker entered South Africa at Beit Bridge — the only point of entry recognised under the agreement — he would be completely legal.

The employer was obliged to pay the administration board a non-refundable repatriation fee of R30 and enter into a 12-month contract with the worker, who would have to return to Zimbabwe Rhodesia at that time.

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19/9/79 DD

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Union rights for migrants

PRETORIA — Migrant labourers and contract workers would get trade union rights in South Africa, Mr Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower, said last night.

However, he told the Transvaal National Party congress that he was still conducting negotiations with the homeland governments.

Mr. Botha's statement will ease the controversy which has surrounded the question for some time. He said he hoped to make an announcement soon.

One of the problems up to now had been the danger of "international" incidents about the possible arrest of outside workers by the South African Police during strike or other labour action.

However, Mr Botha told the congress it would be difficult not to give workers in a place such as Kwa Mashu union rights

when they worked in a factory only a few kilometres away in the white area.

Earlier Mr Botha warned that there were already 1 million unemployed people in South Africa and in the next 20 years 8 million jobs would have to be created.

The economy would have to be able to cope with the situation and the workers would have to be properly trained. He warned that labour unrest could develop into racial unrest. — PS.

file

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots
- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- redishce

Cut the cantic from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl, adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with redish rosee and a small bowl of mayonaisse for those who like it. To make the redish rosee, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the redishce open up.

---000---

Ethnic Beard, Port Elizabeth

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonaisse
- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

43

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley
- 1 cucumber
- mint (fresh)
- scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 chopped onions
- 1 d salt, level
- 2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

- Sauce:
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 d curry powder
- 1 heaped T flour
- 1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
- 1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
- 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1/2 cup mayonaisse or salad dressing
- 2 t soya sauce
- 1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonaisse, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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44

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---000---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---000---

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---000---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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Joy at unions relaxation



Mrs Lucy Mvubelo

A SIGH of relief and happiness went up yesterday when Mr Fanie Botha announced that migrant labourers would be able to belong to trade unions in the country.

Mr Botha, Minister of Manpower Utilisation, made this announcement yesterday morning. Even workers from Bophutha-Tswana, Transkei and Vendaland can now belong to trade unions.

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers, described this as a wonderful gesture. "Mr Botha has braved his way to accept true realisations particularly for blacks. We are happy he has now realised the necessity of all black workers to belong to unions," she said.

Said Dr Motlana: "If

this is carried out honestly and truthfully and there is no small print, we cannot feel unhappy but congratulate the minister. But people must not be forced into integrated unions and blacks must stand for themselves."

The bombshell announcement sweeps away the worst criticism of South Africa's 'new deal' for black labour — its denial of trade union rights to migrant workers and frontier commuters.

In doing so it opens the door to a possible stampede for registration among black unions, many of whom were expected to make a farce of the new legislation by refusing to register.

Even yesterday there was some initial confusion on whether the Minister indeed proposed to include migrant workers

in the new law's definition of "employee".

This was caused by his exclusion of "contract workers from foreign countries and persons who enter the country only temporarily to carry out a specific task after which they return again to their countries of origin".

However, a spokesman for the Department of Manpower confirmed that migrant workers would be part of the new deal.

"The only workers excluded from trade union rights will be workers from foreign countries which never formed part of South Africa," the spokesman said.

"Contract workers, or migrants, even from newly independent states such as Transkei, Bophutha-Tswana and Venda, will get trade union rights," he said.

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26/9/79

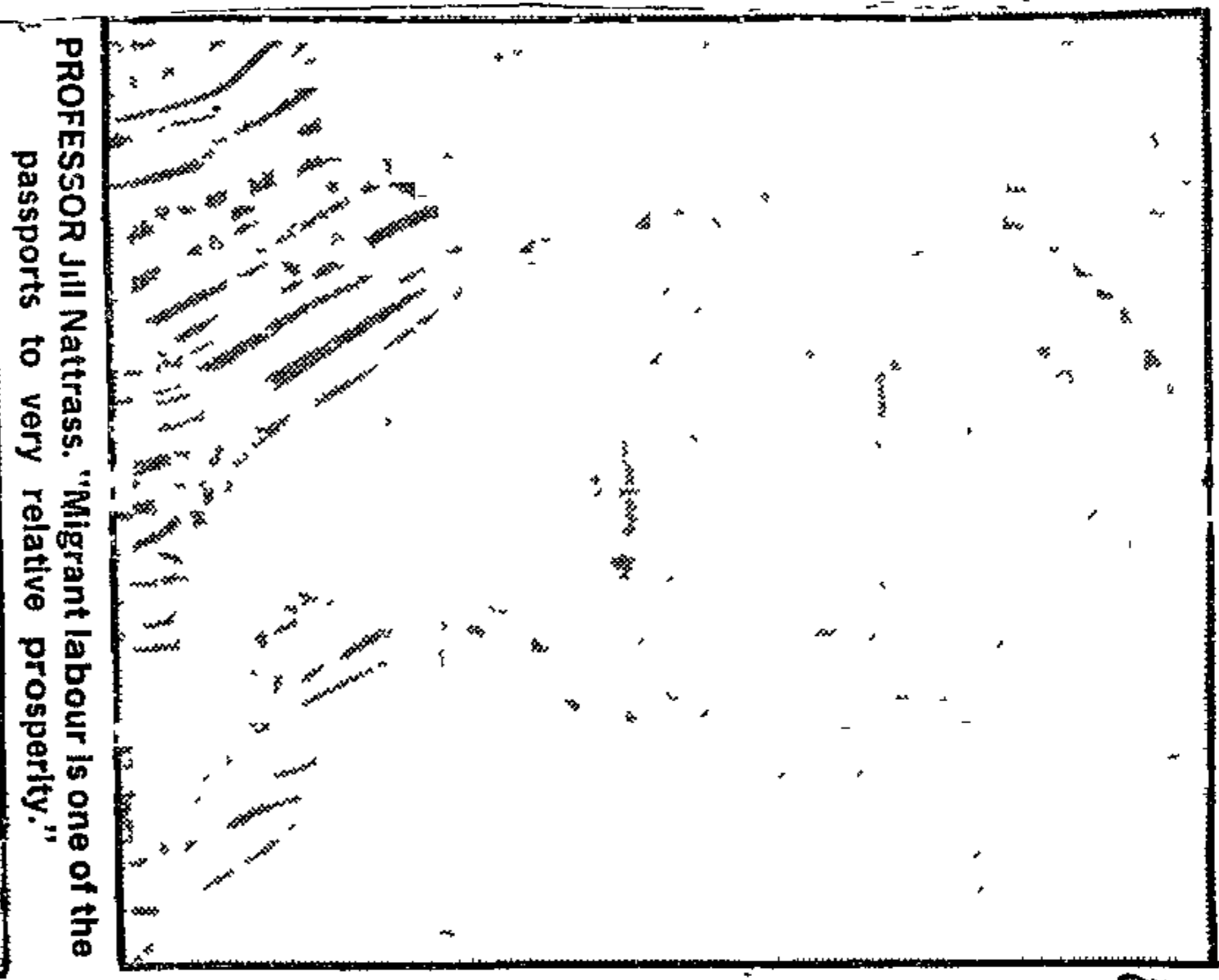
October

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24/10/79

The Migrant Way

Of Life



PROFESSOR Jill Natrass. "Migrant labour is one of the passports to very relative prosperity."



Dr Eleanor Preston-Whyte. "An amazing source of responsibility among the women"

JILL NATRASS and Eleanor Preston-Whyte have at least one thing in common — both know that one cannot wave a wand and wish away the South African system of migrant labour.

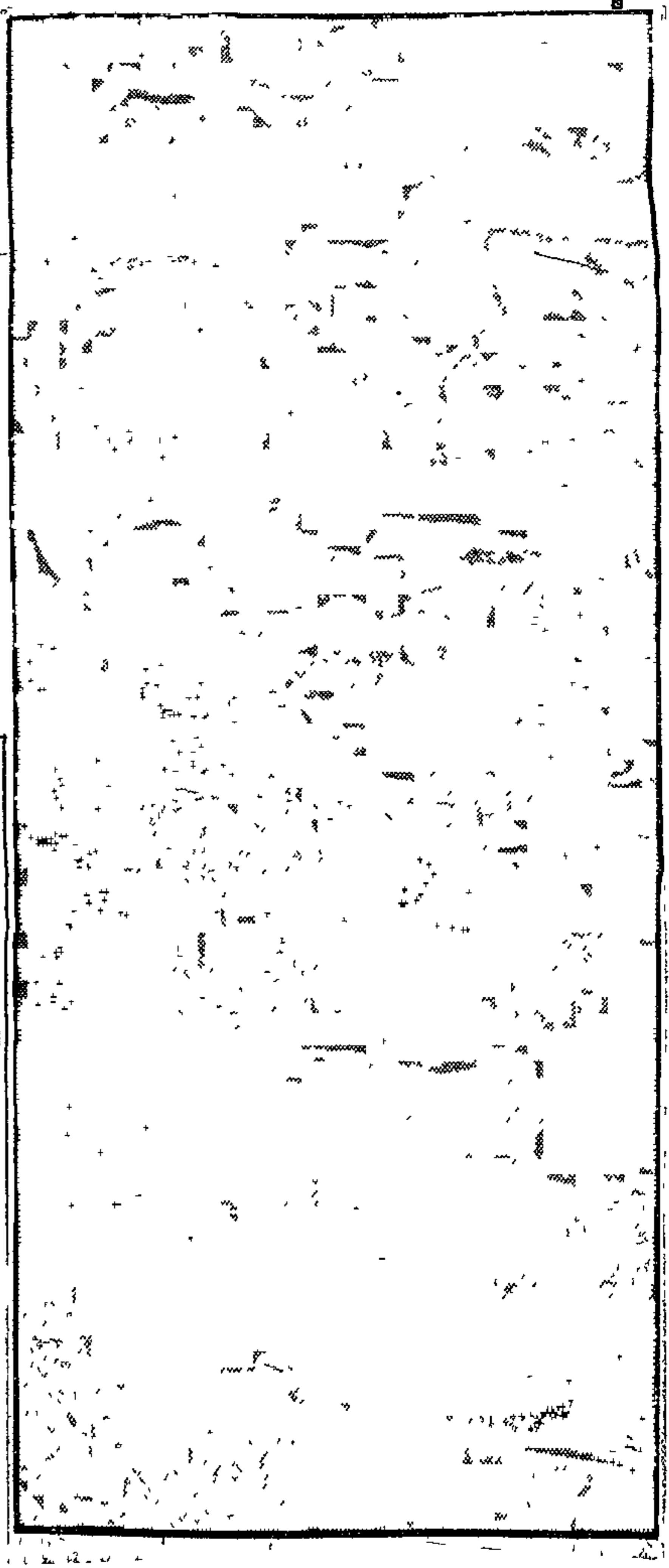
Both know the social costs of the system to those caught up in it, for both have studied it. Jill Natrass, a professor in economics at the University of Natal in Durban, and Eleanor Preston-Whyte, a senior lecturer in social anthropology at the same university, will make their points clear at an all-day symposium on Saturday.

They will be two of nine speakers at the symposium being held to discuss The Fatherless Children of Migrant Labourers. It has been arranged by Women for Peaceful Change Now who hope to attract employers to attend. Professor Natrass will set the scene showing how the migrant labour system has grown, and Dr Preston-Whyte will focus on the women migrant workers.

According to Professor Natrass figures show that in 1975 1.5 million people were involved in the migrant labour system. If each person has about five dependants this means, she says, that 7.5 million people are affected.

These were 1975 figures. Today she predicts that about 9 million people — half of the country's Black population — are dependent on the system. When one considers these figures Professor Natrass says, "The system is pervasive, it's part of our lives. We don't think of it in these terms."

Victims of a system? But, says Professor Natrass, their survival, particularly in rural areas, depends on the system.



Jobs more cheaply

When one recovers from the implications of statistics, Dr Preston-Whyte shows, as she says, "another tragic side to the whole thing."

"I wouldn't put my head on a block, but I think about 20 percent of the migrant labour force are women, many of whom have children."

Here she is talking of widowed or divorced women as in most cases children stay with their granmas in the rural areas.

"Granmas do become old and die, and the whole problem in the rural areas is poverty," she says.

On Saturday, Dr Preston-Whyte will make a plea for some type of low-cost housing for women, most of whom are domestic workers, so they can live with their children.

She knows, she's idealistic, and that she's talking about political change, financial change and a change of attitude.

"Perhaps it's a social revolution I'm talking about."

When one listens to the case histories Dr Preston-Whyte has studied the tragic side of the migrant

my child to, while among these women there is the desperate need to find somewhere live.

"Just somewhere! decent, with some privacy where they can bring up their children."

Eleanor Preston-Whyte found that a very high percentage of the women she interviewed were domestic workers who were then able to educate their children.

"There was an amazing sense of responsibility and achievement among the women."

These will be among the topics to be discussed during the symposium which begins with registration at 8.30 a.m. and is expected to finish at about 4.30 p.m.

The cost is R2,50 which includes lunch and teas. Other speakers will include Mrs Daphne Nene, a social worker from Kwazulu, and lecturer in the Department of Sociology at the University of Zululand and Dr Frank Mdlalose, Minister of the Interior of the Kwazulu Government.

Miranda Mann

She also has figures that show the number of man years grown (that is the amount of time people work as migrant labourers).

In 1936 the supply of man years was 6 million. In 1970 it was 25 million.

But figures are not all Professor Natrass has to say about the system. She feels it is unjust and points out there is a strong statistical relationship between absent parents, malnutrition and deaths in the rural areas.

"One can't go from there however to say the system must stop. The survival of the people particularly in the rural areas depends on the system."

"So, she feels, the need is now to lessen the hardship.

no alternative but to migrate.

She feels that with a problem the size of the migrant labour system one has to go ahead on all fronts.

The points she makes are:

- there should be a push for rural development in agriculture, crafts and cottage industries.
- there should be the decentralisation of industry although she knows this is very expensive
- authorities should allow for greater levels of urbanisation around the economic centres, by allowing Kwa-Mashu and Umlazi to grow providing housing for people in urban areas as well as providing

labour system and the way women have battled to bring up generations of children becomes very apparent.

She began her fieldwork in 1962 and received her degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1970 after more than eight years of study.

She remembers things like how much easier it was to do research when the buses weren't segregated because then she could travel with her Black helpers.

"I was focused on women during my years of study but now when I think of the children, life must have been pretty grim for them. Here I am worrying about which school to send

200

MIC. LABOUR, S.A. General

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TWO WOMEN BRAYNTIS

come from Johannesburg, as officials say there are enough skilled workers in the city

Mr Zwane waits for eight months in desperation he travels to Joburg without the necessary papers and finds his own job on a building site

On registering at Albert Street the next day he is endorsed out. He goes back to Gazankulu registers as an unskilled worker and gets a one-year

POST special labour investigation

contract to empty dustbins
Travel

Once the Smiths have been accepted as immigrants they will come to South Africa on a Government-assisted passage. At present the Government pays R275 per person but the new deal says this is likely to go up to R500

Mr Zwane's employer is supposed to pay his travel costs from Gazankulu to Joburg, but Mr Zwane never sees the money

The good life

When the Smiths arrive in South Africa they will be given free board and lodging until they find themselves a home. With the help of the Government or his employer Smith may raise a housing loan in less than a week

A month later the Smith children may have settled into a good school to which their mother takes them

Jobs in her new Golf

Mr Zwane will have to live in the hostel accommodation found for him by his employer. His family will need special permission to come from Gazankulu for a visit

Citizenship

Mr Smith and his family are happy to be here and want to become SA citizens. The Smiths apply for permanent residence which, with the new deal is likely to be given after two years

Later the Smiths will have the vote and the political power that comes with it

Mr Zwane would like to live permanently with his family in Soweto but he is a migrant labourer with only Section 10 1(d) rights

He cannot even the right to become an urban dweller as he is on a yearly contract. If his homeland becomes independent he will lose his South African citizenship altogether

Job security

With a work permit Mr Smith is free to accept or reject jobs as he finds them. If he is retrenched he may seek alternative employment

While unemployed Smith can draw UIF which will be 45% of his previous monthly earnings. If he has been employed for 25 weeks that year

Mr Zwane's contract lasts one year and binds him to a particular job. At the end of the year he depends on his employer's decision to renew the contract

Mr Zwane may collect UIF benefits but only in the homelands, and this may take months

Home is a shared single-sex hostel room for the South African migrant.

There are no jobs for these skilled workers

IT is impossible for skilled black workers to get a job in urban areas says Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash. A skilled worker belongs

What is the source of the foreign workers?

Mr Kevin Glickman: "What they should do is to train the local black populace in skilled jobs and create employment for our own people"

Mrs Gladys Zondo: "The Government should find South Africans to do the jobs."

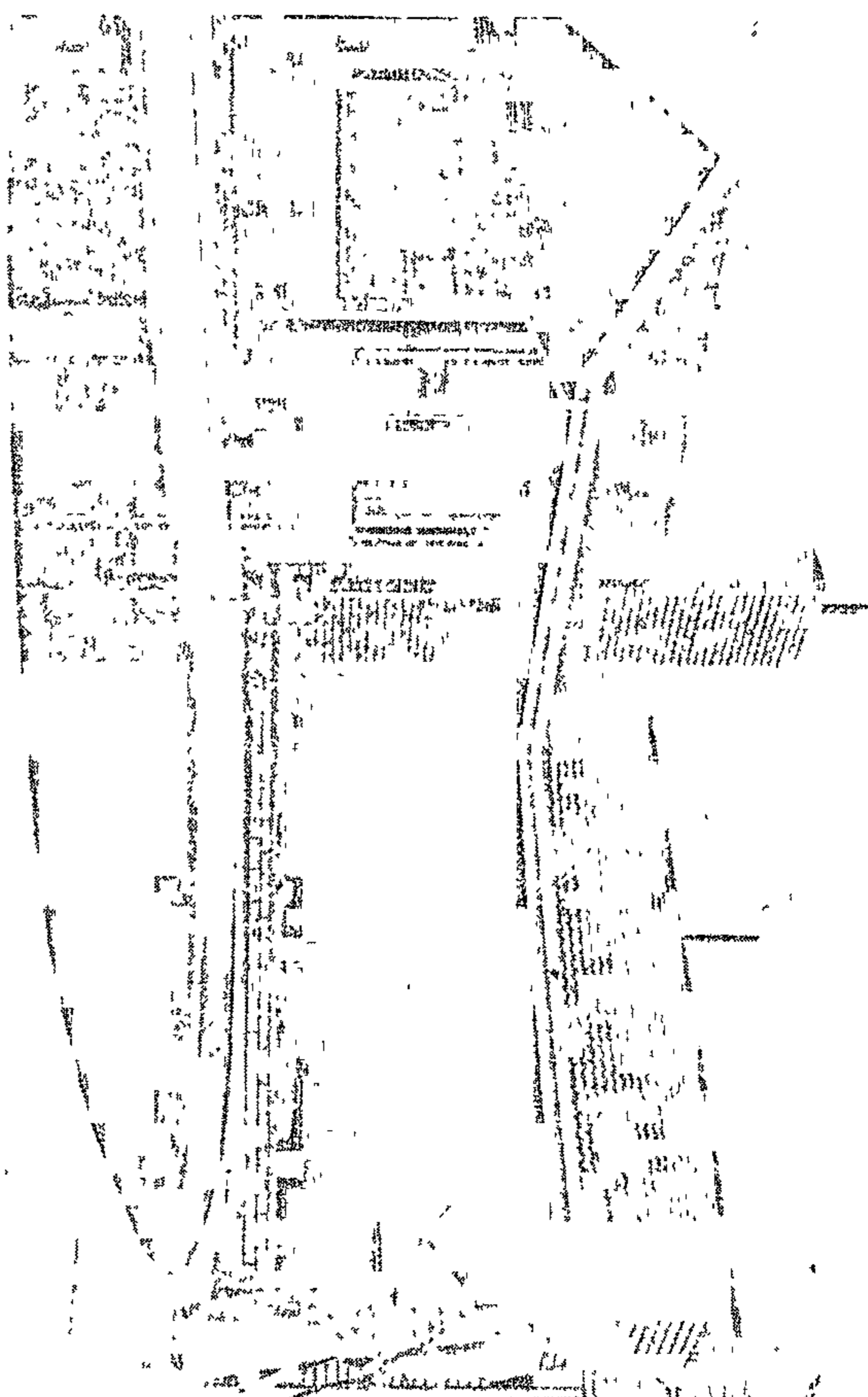
Mr Stanislaus Mokhe: "I believe it is unfair. We have had a depression as a result of government policies. Blacks should be trained"

Mr Kenneth Makutu: "It's all right. Perhaps they know something yet we can teach us new things"

Mrs L Matzliadis: "We don't have work any more in 1986 when people came from Europe they went hungry. Now they bring more"

Carole Carr: "What about using black labour? Train our own black people. Otherwise the Government's delay will go on forever"

Cont



AWAIDIB

Mr Vusi Zwane lives in a hostel room in Soweto with five other men. He sees his family once a year in Gazankulu. He is a carpenter, but his job is to empty dustbins in the white suburbs of Johannesburg.

Mr Peter Smith, his wife and three kids live in their own five-roomed house in Kempton Park. Mr Smith is also a carpenter and has a permanent job with a building contractor.

Smith and Zwane are both skilled workers. The difference is that Smith is a British immigrant and Zwane is a black migrant worker.

The Government's proposed new deal for skilled immigrants accentuates

the inequalities between the Smiths and the Zwanes of Soweto. Inequalities dominate life.

Getting in

Mr Smith applies for a job in the building industry from Bradford in England.

Because he is a skilled worker, he gets a job in the building industry in short order. He doesn't need

A SUNDAY

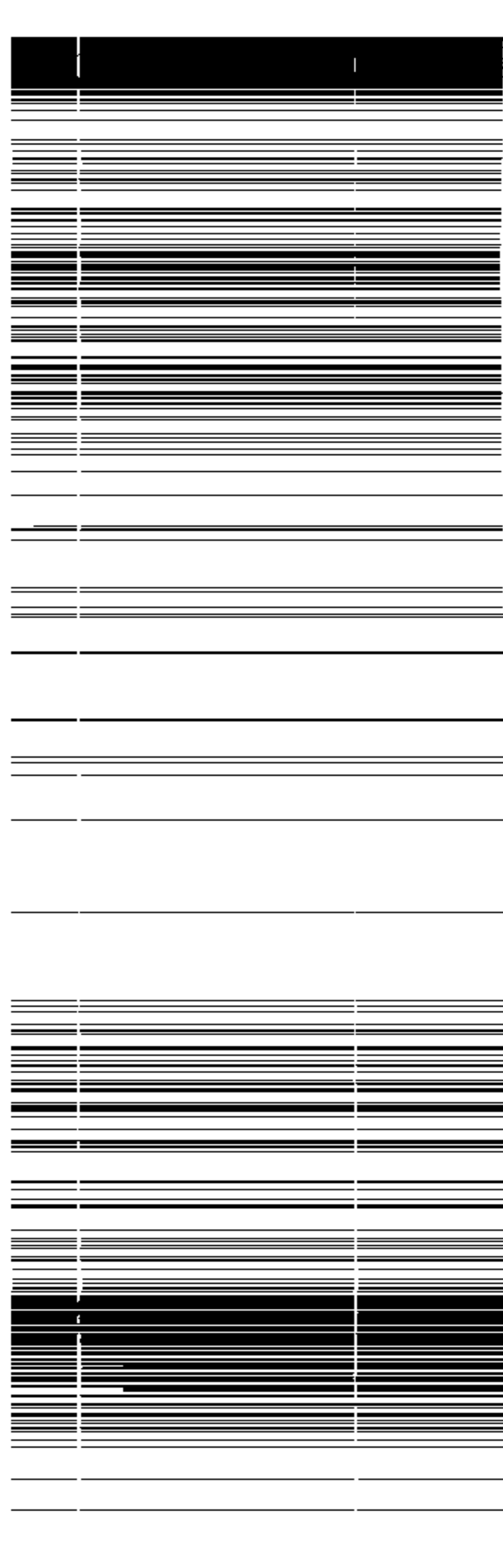
a firm job offer. The features of the new deal are:

He fills out the necessary papers and waits to be called. He is likely to wait more than three months.

Mr Zwane registers at his local labour bureau as a migrant worker. He must wait until an officer offers him a job.

Although there is a large building operation in the area, there are no jobs available.

Suburban comfort is the lot of the British immigrant family.



SUNDAY POST, JANUARY 27, 1980

ing to a homeland has to wait in the homeland for a recruiting officer to come and offer suitable employment. Recruiting officers never do this, because they claim that there are enough skilled workers in urban areas.

To illustrate the difficulties facing skilled migrant workers, Ms Duncan quoted the case of Mr S M from Tseki, near Witzieshoek in QwaQwa.

He has trained as a carpenter, but in the three years since he qualified, the tribal labour bureau has not offered him any kind of employment.

When he saw houses being built in Witzieshoek he tried to get a job on the site. He always got the same answer — no vacancies.

Since last year he has been working illegally in Johannesburg, doing piece jobs.

Eventually he found a regular job in Johannesburg and went to Albert Street to register. He was immediately endorsed out and lost his job.

He must now return to a homeland where there is no work and his skills cannot be used.

'Golden

chance' on

Argus 7/2/80
migrant 200

labour ~~200~~

THE gold bonanza has given South Africa the chance to move rapidly towards the elimination of migrant labour, says economist Professor Francis Wilson

In the past, one of the main arguments had been that the country could not afford it. Now the country could and its elimination presented a challenge to the Government, industry and the Chamber of Mines.

Speaking at the University of Cape Town's Summer School course, Man's Inhumanity to Man, Mr Wilson, professor of labour economics at the university, said one could not talk about man's humanity without touching on the migrant labour system.

STARVING

'We are building a society where we are shattering the very basic unit of it — the family, he said.

Professor Wilson said it had been estimated that there were some 70 million or two percent of the world's population today who were starving and 20 percent or one in five who were so underfed that they were vulnerable to illness.

Play probes migrant labour

THE migrant worker situation in South Africa is examined through the eyes of the workers themselves in Zakes Mda's Amstel Award winning play, "The Hill" to be presented at the People's Space from Wednesday February, 27 at 8 15pm. There will be low-price previews on February 25 and 26, also at 8 15pm.

The play explores the situation of three migrant workers

in Lesotho, two of whom have already been stripped of all dignity and hope by their experiences in the mines of the Reef, and yet still struggle to find it necessary to ensure that their contracts are renewed, because the deprivations and barbarity of the compound are still better than selling their blood to survive.

The third is young and in spite of the evidence before him still full of illusions about the riches he will be able to bring back from the mines to parade before his family. Mda gives a vivid portrayal of the moving, often comic confrontations between these three men, and of the whores of Maseru who play on their human weaknesses. Directed more at Black audiences than at White, "The Hill" does not preach or harangue. It simply shows, with great power, the way South Africa's economic 'good nature' can turn the people of its cli-

ent-states into worthless junk. "The Hill" is directed by Rob Amato chairman of the People's Space.

Mda combines satire and heartrending realism, and in this play he takes everything to a very painful pitch.

The play demands enormous energy and subtlety from the actors. Chris Baskiti, whose first appearance in Cape Town was in Fatima Dike's "The Sacrifice of Kreli" and who is currently appearing in "Fashen". Moses Tsitsi, is a very promising young actor who appeared at the Baxter recently in "Otondo". Joko Scott, who was very successful in "Adventures of a Black Girl" plays the veteran miner stripped naked by the whores of Maseru.

The whores are played by Nomhle Nkomyeni, Siziwe Kwebulana and Natie Rula, who had recently starred in Barney Simon's "Call Me Woman".

WHY IMMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE BUT NOT GAZANKULU, ASKS BLACK SASH

SUN EXPRESS 24/2/80

Skilled men are still endorsed out

200
200
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SKILLED Black workers who have found jobs in Johannesburg, or who apply to re-register for their old jobs under the call-in system, are being endorsed out of Johannesburg "in great numbers," Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash advice bureau said this week.

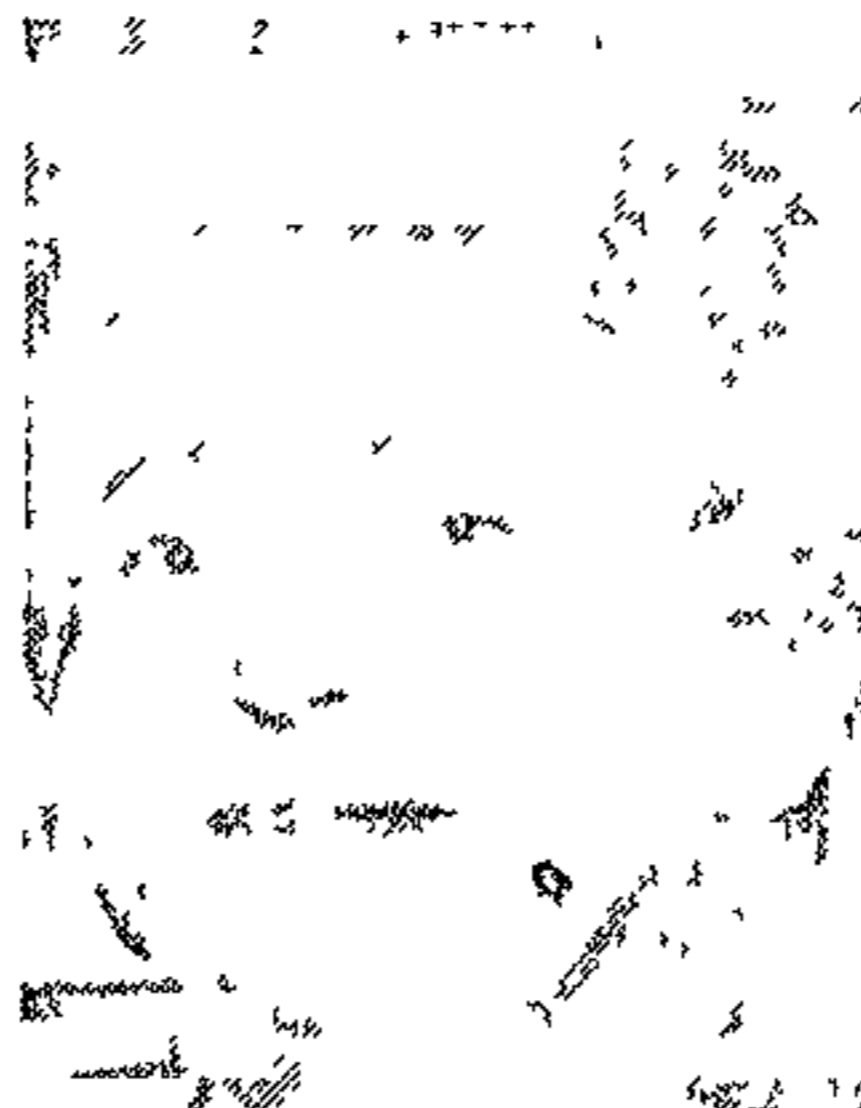
"The focus has entirely changed since last year when it was the unemployed who had problems," she said.

"Since January when industry started hiring again after the Christmas break we have found that the people with permit problems are those who actually have jobs.

But they are being ruthlessly endorsed out when they apply for re-registration under the call-in system.

"In many cases they don't even get as far as being asked whether they have accommodation — they are either given 72-hour stamps or just told to get out.

When we query this, we are



© Mrs Sheena Duncan ruthless action

By JEAN LE MAY

told the reason is that they must work in their homelands.

It makes no difference whether the employer asks specifically for a particular worker to be re-registered. His application is refused and he is told to apply to the local labour bureau for workers.

Industry, particularly the

building industry, is crying out for workers. We are not knocking the importation of immigrants but why should a skilled worker be allowed to come from Germany but not from Gazankulu?

Another Black Sash spokeswoman said she had dealt with the case of semi-skilled metal workers and panelbeaters who had been refused permission to work in Johannesburg although they had jobs.

One man was intending to commute daily from Sharpeville where he had a house and was refused permission although the Rieker Commission recommended that African labour should be mobile.

Mr A Steenhuisen, director of labour for the West Rand Administration Board, said it was

impossible to comment on the endorsements unless he had particulars of individual cases.

Every case is treated on its merits but the general rule is that preference is always given to local labour," he said.

The call-in system — that by which a worker from outside Johannesburg who has been legally registered must return to his home every year and apply for re-registration.

The Sunday Express disclosed last year during the three-month moratorium during which illegal workers were allowed to register that the registrations would be valid only for the current year.

That this has in fact happened is shown by the Black Sash announcement this week.

Work prospects are pretty grim

IF AN African artisan is endorsed out, what jobs are available — and at what pay — in the 'Black areas' where the Government decrees he must sell his services?

A Sunday Express investigation has shown that it is in many cases almost impossible to get in touch with the proper people in the homeland areas to inquire about jobs and even when they are contacted, it is often impossible to get a clear

reply

© In the Lebowa homeland, Mr E Bolton, Secretary for the Department of Works, said there was need for "a few metal workers, plumbers and electricians."

There were no jobs for masons, plasterers and others trained in the building industry.

"We have our own training programmes and trade schools, but find that many of the men we have trained leave us to get

Qwa Qwa's Minister of Works said opportunities for skilled labour in Qwa Qwa were minimal. The homeland was still using White workers with Black trainees working under them.

But its efficiency were after. We do not concern ourselves with the colour of the man's skin," he said.

© The only homeland with a need for skilled workers is KwaZulu, where Mr F A Johns, Secretary of Works, said there was a definite shortage and his department could take on 500 men right away.

"One problem is that where we can afford to pay a skilled worker, say a plumber, only R400 a month. He could get R600 from a private contractor in one of the many towns bordering on KwaZulu," he said.

He attributed the demand for skilled workers in KwaZulu to the fact that KwaZulu was in so many scattered pieces that it

work with private contractors in Pietersburg and other towns," he said.

"Pay scales laid down by the Public Service Commission of Lebowa start at R3 000 a year — R250 a month — but men who go to private industry can start at R50 to R100 a month more and we can't compete.

© Mr B Viljoen, Secretary of the Department of Works in Gazankulu, said very few positions were available for skilled workers in the Shangaan homeland.

"There are several big construction projects on at the moment, but the construction companies bring all their skilled workers with them," he said.

Another spokesman said the construction companies took on unskilled labourers locally, and there was always a rush for those jobs.

© Mr S K Marumo, Basotho

was very easy for a man to live in KwaZulu and travel daily to a White area to work.

Compared to the R400 or so a month that skilled Blacks in the building and allied industries could earn in the limited homeland jobs available to them, they could earn almost twice as much — more than R700 — if allowed to compete in White areas.

Mr Pretorius of the Master Builders' Association said that Black workers were now earning only 10% less than Whites in comparable jobs.

Since the starting rate plus benefits for a skilled White was about R800 a month, this meant that qualified Black artisans working in White areas, if job reservation were done away with completely, would start at more than R700 — almost two and three times respectively what they could earn in the homelands.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

STU13-9 LOWER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP YEAR 1

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Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY - There were more than 500 000 Transkeian citizens and 500 000 BophutaTswana citizens registered to work in South Africa at the end of June, 1978

There were also 2 655 657 South African blacks employed in industry, according to the annual report of the Department of Co-operation and Development

The report said that of the 500 294 Transkeians working in South Africa, 154 615 were in mining, 71 441 in agriculture, 72 755 in manufacturing, 64 397 in Government services and 48 750 in domestic service

Of the 516 325 Bophutatswana citizens working in South Africa, 107 540 were in domestic service, 75 689 in manufacturing, 72 405 in agriculture and 62 587 in Government services

The report also disclosed that there were 258 017 foreign black mineworkers in South Africa

This figure excludes people from Transkei, BophutaTswana and Venda

Most of them came from Lesotho (130 746), but there were 42 283 from Mozambique, 27 514 from Botswana, 27 408 from Malawi, 16 315 from Zimbabwe, 10 961 from Swaziland, 251 from Angola and 42 from Zambia

UCT

Kruger Park workers may be expelled

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

MOZAMBICAN workers employed by the Kruger National Park for up to 40 years face immediate expulsion from the Transvaal by the Nelspruit Administration Board because they are "illegally" employed

This is believed to be caused by an administrative mix-up between the Administration Board and the office of the black affairs commissioner for the area.

The warden for the Kruger National Park, Dr U de V Pienaar, yesterday confirmed that the National Parks Board had been summonsed for illegally employing 36 Mozambicans.

The park employs about 500 Mozambique citizens, most of whom have worked there for between 30 and 40 years. They make up a third of the park's total workforce.

"I cannot understand the board's attitude. Every year these employees have to renew their work permits through the Mozambique authorities and the administration board, and every year this has been done without problems," Dr Pienaar said.

The same procedure was followed this year, but there was some delay in the Nelspruit offices of the Maputo authorities.

"I informed the commissioner's offices that there had been a delay, but my message does not seem to have been passed on to the administration board's officials.

"The problem seems to have come about because of a failure of communication between the offices of the commissioner and of the administration board," Dr Pienaar said.

He called on the commissioner and the administration board on Monday to explain the situation, and is hopeful that the misunderstanding will be resolved.

However, he is still unhappy that the summonses had been issued at all. "What I do not like is that I was not consulted, nor informed, at any stage. The summonses were simply issued."

The park was given special dispensation to employ the foreigners at the time of the Frelimo takeover. Neither the black affairs commissioner, nor the administration board in Nelspruit, could be contacted for comment yesterday.

Threat to game park workers

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

THE Eastern Transvaal Administration Board is determined to press charges against the Kruger National Park for illegally employing Mozambique citizens.

This was indicated yesterday by the chief director of the regional administration board in Nelspruit, Mr P G van Schalkwyk.

Most of the 37 Mozambicans who face expulsion from South Africa have been employed at the park for 30 to 40 years, according to the park warden, Dr U de V Pienaar.

Dr Pienaar told the Rand Daily Mail on Tuesday that the Mozambican workers, numbering about 500 of a total workforce of 1,500, had applied for annual renewal of their work contracts in the normal way.

Their documents are first processed by Mozambique authorities, then are passed on to the local black affairs commissioner for his authorisation.

However, this year there had been a delay in the offices of the Maputo authorities and the documents were not passed on to the commissioner on time.

"I informed the commissioner's offices that there had been a delay, but my message does not seem to have been passed on to the administration board officials," Dr Pienaar said.

However, the administration board, which is responsible for enforcing contract permit regulations, is not concerned about the delay by Maputo officials.

Mr Van Schalkwyk said yesterday "The delay was not in our offices and that is what counts."

"My officials went out on an inspection and they found that 37 of the Kruger Park employees did not have the documents to be in the area."

"Therefore we had no alternative but to lay charges against the National Parks Board for illegally employing those workers."

There could be no differentiation between the Kruger Park and any other employer who illegally employed unregistered black workers, he said.

"As far as I am concerned, the Kruger Park's authorities have been summoned to appear before a Nelspruit magistrate on March 28 and that is all there is to it."

Dr Pienaar could not be reached for comment yesterday, but it is understood he has made representations to the Nelspruit prosecutor to have charges dropped.

'Illegal' labour dispute

still on

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

THE case of 37 Mozambicans "illegally" employed at the Kruger Park and who face expulsion from South Africa, was still unresolved yesterday

Despite urgent appeals by the warden of the Kruger Park, Dr U de V Pienaar, to the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board to drop charges, this has not yet been done

The prosecutor at White River, Mr J Horn, said yesterday he had not yet seen the charge sheet and did not know anything about Dr Pienaar's appeal

Dr Pienaar and another senior official at the park have been served summonses by the administration board to appear in the White River magistrates' court on March 28

He has appealed for charges to be dropped because, he alleges, the workers in question have been in the park's employ for a long time and their work permits were being dealt with by the Mozambique authorities at the time of the administration officials' check-up on papers in the park

Their papers were being processed at the offices of the Mozambique labour authorities in Nelspruit before being sent on to the black affairs commissioner there, Dr Pienaar said

They were delayed in the offices of the Mozambique authorities and he had advised the commissioner's office of the delay

Meanwhile administration board officials visited the park and found the 37 men without the necessary papers. Charges were issued against Dr Pienaar and the park's personnel manager

Dr Pienaar said yesterday he had appealed to the administration board to drop the charges

The chief director of the Eastern Transvaal Administration Board in Nelspruit, Mr P G van Schalkwyk, said on Wednesday the Kruger Park would be treated in the same manner as any other employer who employed unregistered labour

Progress seen with migrants

EAST LONDON — The situation regarding black migrant workers in South Africa was improving, the National Council of Women's sectional committee dealing with migration said here yesterday.

The committee commented favourably on the two model townships for married mine workers established by De Beers near Kimberley.

The NCW's sectional committee on art said it believed that if the standard and quantity of black teachers were improved, more teachers would become available to teach art to black scholars.

Art courses were available at black schools, but the shortage of teachers made it more important to concentrate on the "three r's".

The acting chairman of the committee, Mrs B. Malherbe, said it had also been suggested that handcrafts should be enforced as therapeutic medium at places of care.

In this way, the inmates might be helped to get rid of some of their frustrations, she said.

The council is to ask the Minister of Health, Dr L A Munnik, to appoint a commission of inquiry into possible amendments to the Abortion and Sterilisation Act of 1975.

The conference decided here yesterday to ask that women of all races be ap-

pointed to the commission, as the manner in which the act was implemented was of deep concern to many.

A council survey showed malpractices by funeral agents were more prevalent in the Johannesburg and Western Cape areas than in the rest of the country.

The conference was told yesterday that malpractices occurred when unsophisticated people failed to read the small print in contracts and were exploited by dishonest funeral policy agents.

One of the malpractices was that contracts did not keep pace with the rise in the cost of dying and the public should be made aware of this, the conference was told.

The council was also told abandoned refrigeration units which had not been stripped of their locking devices were a danger to children.

Publicity was necessary to express concern at the number of deaths and injuries to children trapped in refrigerators or deep freeze units.

Specifications were in force for new units which ensured that doors could be easily opened from the inside. However, older equipment had no specifications for inside locks, the conference was told — SAPA-DDR.

SA next

on God's

agenda

-Tutu

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25/4/80

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Argus Africa News Service

NAIROBI — South Africa and South West Africa must surely be next on God's agenda for the liberation of Africa, Bishop Desmond Tutu has declared in a speech to the church delegates here

In a speech read on his behalf — his South African passport has been withdrawn — to an African regional World Council of Churches conference Bishop Tutu said Soviet adventures in Afghanistan had given South Africa a temporary breathing space, but there was no doubt that the most serious challenge facing the world today was not communism but racism



Bishop Tutu

'We have had to tell our white fellow South Africans that for blacks the immediate concern is not with communism, however defined which is but for us a future and hypothetical threat

He alleged that migratory labour was deliberately destroying black family life that black populations were being dumped in resettlement camps to starve and that nobody in the Government had yet repudiated the assertion by Dr Connie Mulder, former Plural Affairs Minister, that the logical conclusion of the apartheid policy was that there would be no black South Africans

At the resettlement camps, Bishop Tutu claimed, children were having to drink water to fill their stomachs — 'in a land that boasts because it can send maize to starving Zambia'

The challenge of the '80s for South Africa, he said, was whether the whites hold on to all political power exclusively and make minor and peripheral adjustments to a system that would ensure that the continent's only the one or whether they were to be forced to share it

If only the Lions could see this...

SUN EXPRESS 27/4/80 200

BARRY LEVY REPORTS ON A UNIQUE OFFER TO THE BRITISH RUGBY PLAYERS

THE British Lions are in for a heartrending time if they accept an offer made by the Black Sash to spend a day in its Johannesburg advice office.

Even if they don't have the time for the "day tour", an hour in the office should be enough to weaken the knees of the tough Lions squad when they witness a few of the hundreds of Blacks who arrive every day at the advice bureau to find out what their rights are in their motherland.

"And," said Audrey Coleman, regional chairwoman of the Black Sash who last week extended the invitation to the Lions, "we will show them that the wonderful changes in South Africa which everyone is talking about have only been a change in one direction — for the worse!"

Mrs Coleman has written to the Lions inviting them to visit the Black Sash office "to see for yourselves the practical effects of apartheid"

The invitation was sent out in response to a statement from London that the players would come to South Africa with specific off-the-field instructions to get out and meet the people, both Black and White.

This week Mrs Coleman and the Black Sash compiled a short-list for the Sunday Express to show the Lions what they will hear and witness when they visit the advice office.

Afterwards, said Mrs Coleman, "I would like the British Lions to take what they hear and see back with them so that they



● For some a hopeless wait — and the Lions could see it The queue in a Black Sash advice office

can act as true ambassadors for this country"

This is the list

- The Riekert report was hailed as a liberalisation of Government policy, but the way it had been implemented had had the opposite effect. With the imposition of a R500 fine for employers who hire Blacks illegally, all loopholes for thousands to get needed work in the country's cities have been sealed.

- Because of the Riekert report contracts can no longer be transferred and Blacks who break off their contracts with employers, even if it is no fault of their own,

are faced with immediate endorsement out.

- The failure of the Government to recognise the permanence of urban Blacks, which has resulted in a housing shortfall, conservatively put at 32 000 for Soweto only.

- The effects of the Group Areas Act, which has resulted in unnecessary removals of thousands of Blacks, splitting up families and demolishing their homes without alternative accommodation.

- The enormous difficulties old Black people have to establish their rights to a pension. If a

spouse of an aged person earns more than R40 a month that person is not entitled to draw a pension.

- The harassment of Blacks by administration boards and the bureaucracy has increased — often people in possession of all the correct papers are still sent by the administration officials to the Black Sash offices to swear affidavits to establish the truth of their legitimate papers.

- The break-up of family life because of the Government's homeland policy and urban residence qualifications.

That's the shortlist. But some

things are going to be very hard to explain to the British Lions, who hail from a territory known for its social welfare securities.

Many of the people whom the Black Sash sees daily have been offered jobs in Johannesburg but are not allowed to take them, either because of the Group Areas Act or because of the Government's stringent urban residential qualifications.

How, for example, are the British Lions going to understand the significance to Blacks of holding a 10(1a) or a 10(1b) or a 10(1c) or a 10(1d) urban resident permit?

In case you didn't know, the significance lies in his right to live in an urban area, and thus his right to work.

The chances of a Black man or woman working or living in an urban area decrease as he or she slides down the 10(1) scale.

The British Lions "tour" of the Black Sash office will not be an easy one for the "toughies" to handle.

Perhaps they will meet men in tears who don't want to go back to the homelands because there is no money or work there.

They will certainly see people who have lost hope.

They will see people who have been split from their families because of Government legislation.

They will see the great piles of paperwork that go into each case and the number of papers that Blacks cannot live without if they don't want to face jail.

They might even see the odd man who, realising how important the Government has made these papers, comes into the office with his birth certificate, his wife's, and those of four children. All in frames.

Also framed is his residence permit.

Mrs Coleman is sure of one thing: "Nobody goes away from our offices untouched."

Well, let's see how brave the British Lions really are.

And by the way, Mrs Coleman has extended her invitation to people in South Africa too.

A night

in the

day of

property's protectors



JO'BURG IS A PLACE FOR CRYING'

ERNEST MAKHANYA's job was security, but it didn't mean security for him — or his starving family back home in Kwazulu.

He came on contract to Johannesburg, the City of Gold, hoping to earn a living as a nightwatchman. Instead, like so many other migrant workers in this job, he found nothing but poverty and suffering.

Mr Makhanya (56) comes from the tiny and stony Nkandla district of Kwazulu.

He has been a migrant for all his working life. When he was 18 he joined his brother on the mines in Johannesburg, living in a men-only compound.

When he was 22 he became a "spanner boy" with the South African Railways in Pietermaritzburg. By now he had married.

When he was 42 he found work

as a nightwatchman with a security company in Durban. After 12 years there he was earning R60 a month, R40 of which he sent home to his wife and six children.

At the beginning of November 1978 he took his annual leave and went back to Nkandla.

"There was no food at my house when I got there," he said. "There was nothing. My children were begging for food from the neighbours."

On November 22 a white man came to the labour office in Nkandla village, looking for men to work as security guards.

Mr Makhanya took the job. The very next day he took the train to Johannesburg and joined the staff of Pritchard Security Services.

Of the R96 he received every month after deductions he sent R88 back to Nkandla and kept R8 for himself.

Because he was a registered worker he was able to live in Themba's hostel, for which, he says, Pritchard paid the rent.

"I lived off meale meal, splanach and cabbage," he said. "No milk, no meat, no tea, no coffee. No money for beer — just sometimes 20 cents for tobacco."

Mr Makhanya's contract with Pritchard expired at the end of last year, and with Pritchard's assurance that he could come back to the company if there was a place for him, he went home to Nkandla for a month.

At Nkandla he discovered that his six cattle had died — "there was no water for them, nothing to eat".

"My own family was not sick, but they were struggling with food and money."

So Mr Makhanya came back to Johannesburg. But when he went to Prit-

No security in the security business.

SOME night watchmen in the Johannesburg area are treated worse than their bosses' guard dogs. From scores of interviews with these men, a SUNDAY POST investigation team has pieced together a story of exploitation, poverty and suffering — the story of South Africa's twilight men who protect other people's property.

ADMINISTRATION boards allow new migrant workers to be registered in certain unpopular job categories only, according to the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu). Often one of these categories is night watchmen.

If local labour is available, no migrant may be registered for this job.

But employers told SUNDAY POST that many "urban" black people in Johannesburg were unwilling to work what they regarded as an inferior job.

Fosatu says it is a common practice in certain firms to pick up migrants who are looking for work, keep them as unregistered (and therefore insecure) workers, and pay

them as little as R30 or R40 a month. A man who had been working for Elliot protection for five months, all of that time as an unregistered migrant, estimated that of the firm's more than 150 employees only a handful were registered.

This was denied by Mr Elliot, who said that 90 percent of his workers were registered, the others being in the process of arriving or leaving.

Unregistered watchmen spend much of their time dodging the police in fear of being arrested and sent back to the homelands, where they might have to wait months or even years before they are recruited for another job.

Because many nightwatchmen are unregistered migrants, and therefore working illegally, they cannot get legal accommodation.

SUNDAY POST was told that these men often sleep during the day in beehalls, in parks, or in the waste land around the industrial areas.

A former employee of the Mr Security organisation, Elias Ntoko, who said he left the organisation after quarrelling with the boss over the R70 a month he was getting, took SUNDAY POST to a yard in Booyseens where, behind a high fence, off-duty night-watchmen were seen sleeping in the open on pieces of plywood and tin.

Near them was a neat line of concrete kennels, where the firm's guard dogs were housed. The manager of Mr Security, Mr John-

son, told SUNDAY POST the next day that he was "quite willing" to hear Mr Ntoko's complaints, and also said that his company was a member of the newly formed S.A. Dog Unit — an organisation aiming to improve the living conditions of guard dogs.

Even for these workers who have homes in the Johannesburg area, a night watchman's life is dispirited and unsettling.

A Fidelity Guards employee said that during the week he saw his three young children for five minutes in the morning before they left for school, and left to begin his shift of night duty before they arrived home in the afternoon.

Many night watchmen tell stories of how they were attacked by thugs while on duty. And they make equally disturbing allegations of their employers' callousness

An employee of Springbok Patrols told how attackers beat him with a length of wire cable outside the factory where he was on duty. He had to have stitches, and was in hospital for three weeks.

"My boss wouldn't pay me for that time. He said I was drunk," he said.

Another Springbok employee claimed that his boss deducted money from his salary to pay for his uniform — a deduction the employer only allowed to make if the employee agreed.



Atham Tainton of the Employers' Association: "It is our earnest wish to improve conditions in the industry."

men. But, he said, there were many more firms who hadn't joined. "It's here that you'll find the real offenders," said Mr Tainton. "The only companies that get inspected by the Department of Labour are companies like us, because we are known. The small firms never get examined because nobody knows where to find them."

The Wage Board is to hold a hearing on May 12 with a view to recommending a new wage determination covering workers in the security industry.

The Legal Resources Centre, a group of lawyers, have submitted a memorandum to the Wage Board on behalf of a number of night watchmen.

Fosatu has now taken up the issue and held meetings with night watchmen, who have added to the memorandum certain conditions they want in-

THE MIGRANT'S TALE OF WOE

was told there was no place
February 27 this year, despe-
work, Mr Makhanya took up
with Elliot Protection Services,
security firm, at a wage
a month — R7 above the
minimum wage for night watch-

what he promised me," said
Makhanya. "But then he only paid

that sleep in the hostel any
because I wasn't registered, so
I used to creep in after
my night shift and sleep
bed of another man I knew
he was at work

Makhanya says that while he
waiting for Elliot he was arrested
his pass book was not stamp-
Johannesburg.

"the R26 fine," he said. "But

now I've left Elliot. How can my
children eat when I'm in jail.

"I'm going to look for a job in
Durban again — there are no pass
problems there.

The managing director of Elliot
Protection Services, Mr Charles Elliot,
told SUNDAY POST that Mr Makhanya
had deserted his post at the factory he
was guarding on April 14.

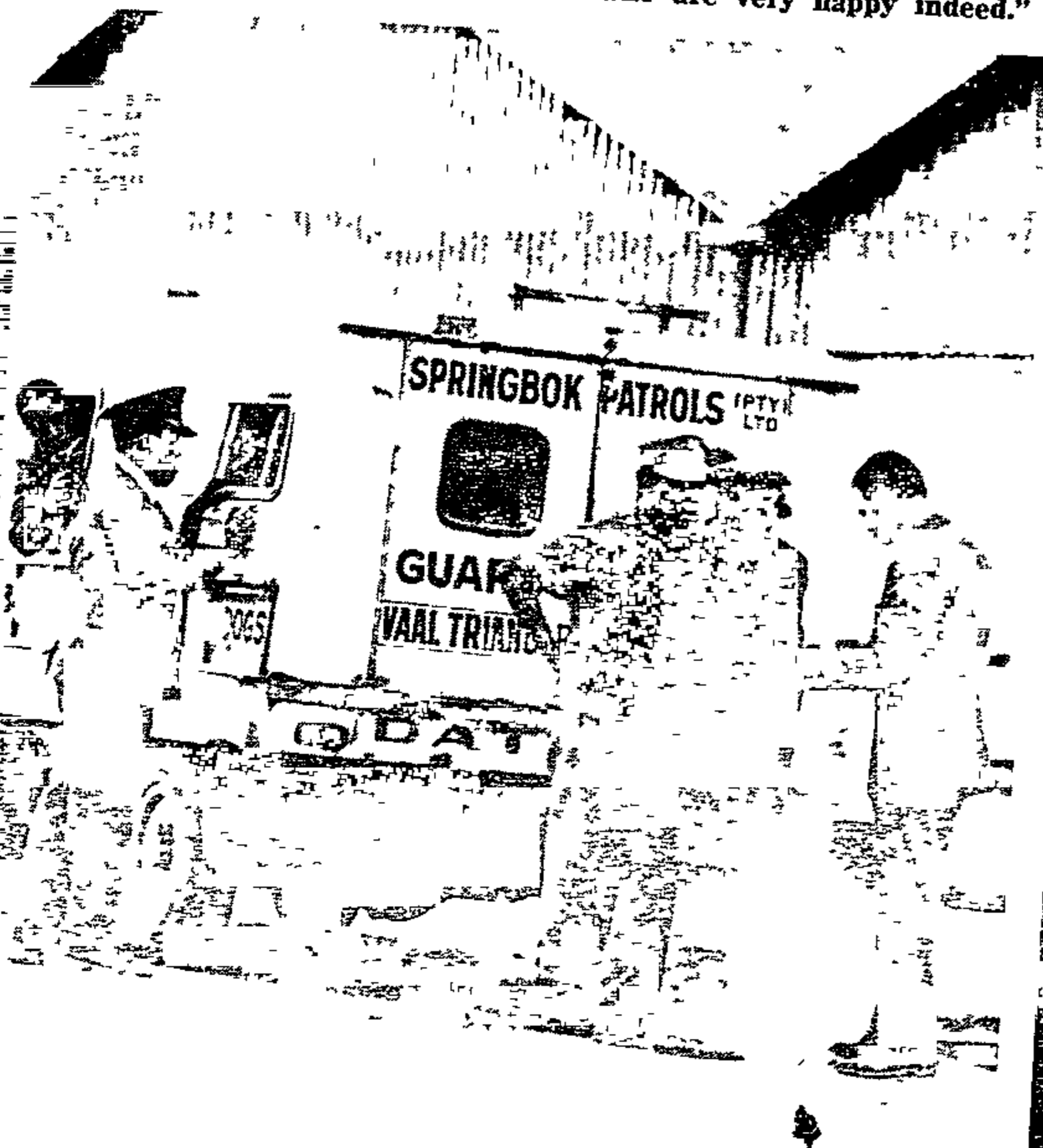
"This guy Ernest goes to the client
(the factory manager) and says he's
very hungry and he's leaving. Can you
believe it?"

"Two days of absence in a month
could easily bring a wage down to
what Ernest says he was getting.

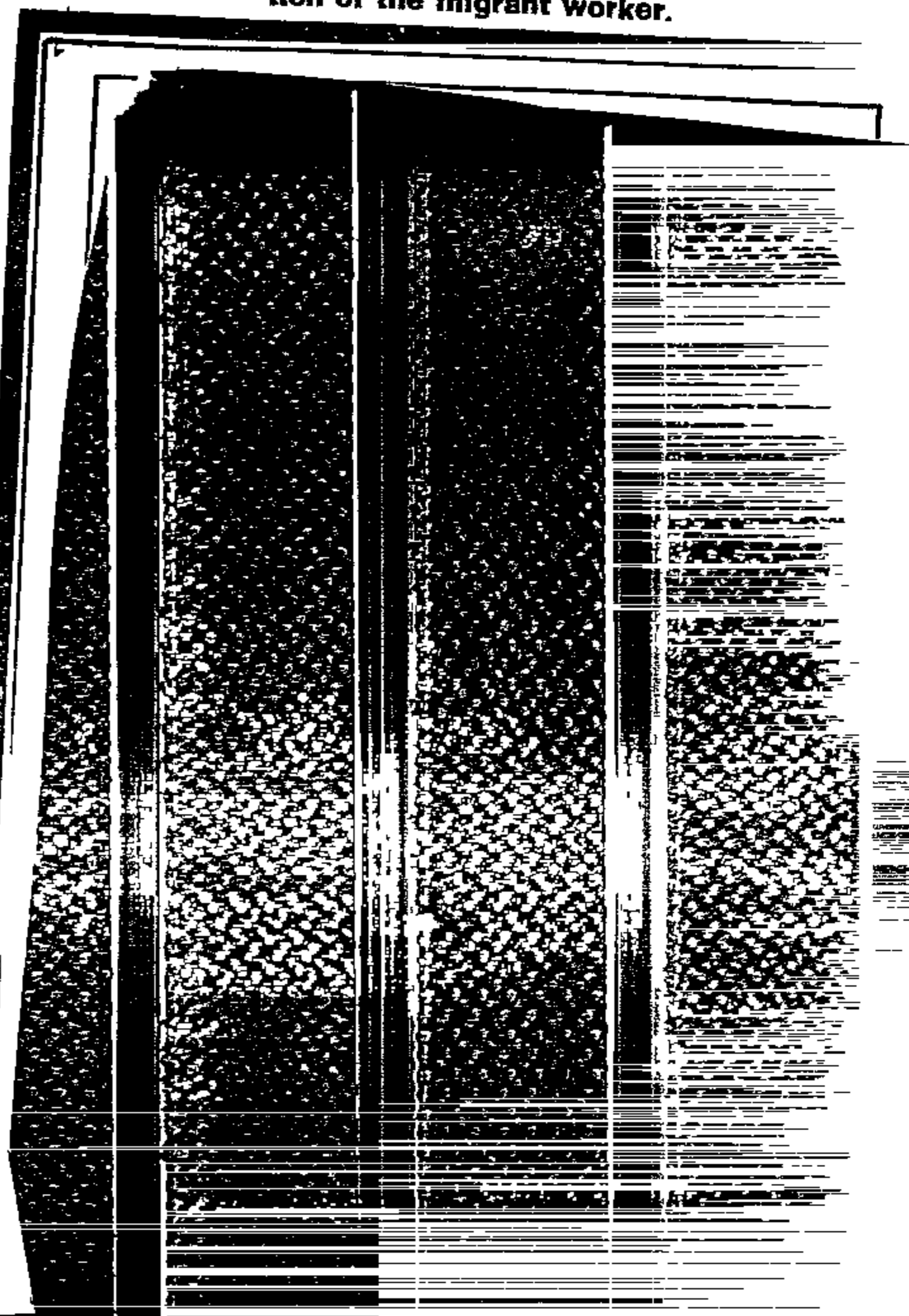
"We employ about 180 people, and
I guarantee you, not everybody can
be happy at the same time. But for
every dissatisfied guy I can bring you
40 who are very happy indeed."



Ernest Makhanya . . . the despera-
tion of the migrant worker.



night men — risking their lives to safeguard the property
of the rich.



This night watchman said that when a Springbok guard left the company, the uniform — his was a second-hand South African Police uniform with police buttons still on it — was taken from him and sold to the next employee. "They make a big profit," said the night watchman.

These allegations were denied by Springbok's manager, Mr Nick Bartman, who said the assault claim was "ridiculous".

He said his workers were either supplied with free uniforms or reimbursed at the end of their service for uniforms they had paid for.

Most security firms charge their clients about R250 a month for a night-duty guard and

up to another R95 for a dog.

Some firms, however, are reported to charge as low as R160 for a guard.

Mr Altham Tainton, deputy managing director of the Securitas organisation and chairman of the Transvaal Employers Association of Security Services, said he had heard these reports.

"If a company charges even R180 for a guard, I don't see how they can possibly be paying the man a legal wage and still make a profit," he said.

Mr Tainton and his association, the aim of which was to "improve standards" in the security business, had 15 members employing between them roughly 2500 black nightwatch-

men. But even if a higher wage is set — Mr Tainton says he would be "very happy indeed" with a R200-a-month minimum for all night watchmen — it is unlikely that the new determination will be enforced any more efficiently than the present one.

Fosatu's Industrial Aid Society, which has been holding an ongoing series of meetings with night watchmen to discuss their problems, says that workers at the meetings held so far do not believe that the new provisions will be enforced.

To do believe that night watchmen's conditions will not change unless there is pressure from the workers themselves.

See story at bottom of page.

HELP FOR THE EXPLOITED

If night watchmen employed by security firms believe their bosses are cheating them, there are organisations that can give advice on what to do about it.

By law bosses must pay at least R103 a month, and must supply pay slips.

They must pay overtime at a rate of one and a third times the normal wage. If watchmen work more than 84 hours in a week.

If uniforms are supplied, the cost may not be deducted from wages unless the watchman agrees.

If bosses pay less than the minimum, they are breaking the law, and can be taken to court.

If watchmen believe they are being cheated, they can go to the Industrial Aid Society (IAS), which is on the third floor of Sacta House, 277 Bree Street.

IAS is run by the Federation of Southern African Trade Unions (Fosatu) and they help watchmen and other people who have problems.

The government's Wage Board is having a meeting next week to decide whether night watchmen's wages should be raised.

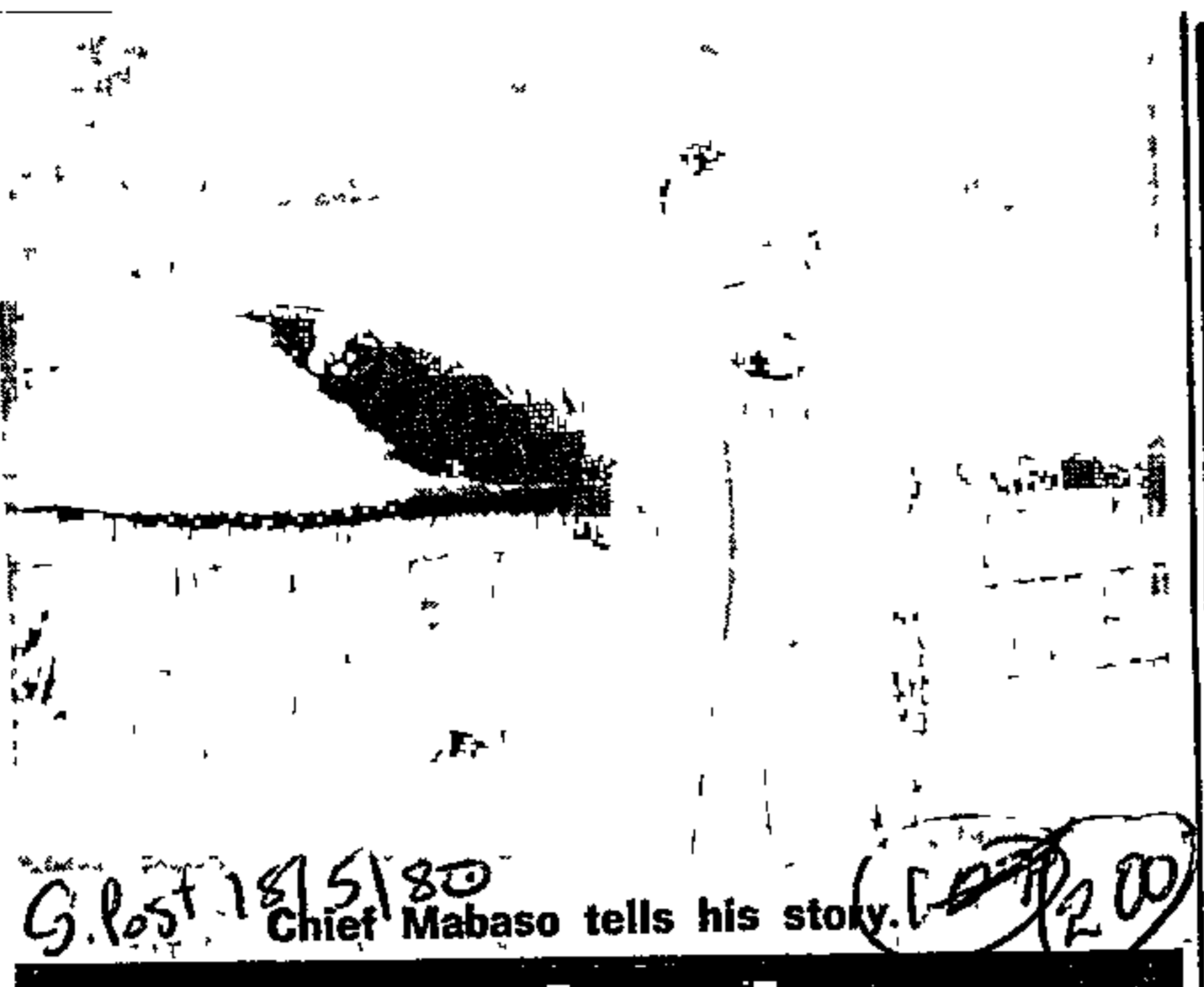
Fosatu has been holding meetings with night watchmen to find out what they want the new wage to be, and also to discuss problems they have at work. These problems will be raised at the Wage Board hearing.

Fosatu is having another meeting this Thursday, May 8, at ten in the morning, where all night watchmen can tell of their problems.

The meeting will be held in the Industrial Aid Society's offices in Sacta House. Fosatu says as many night watchmen as possible should come to this meeting.

Fosatu says that night watchmen should also go to the Wage Board hearing, which will be in Europe House, 32 Park Street, at 10 am on May 12.

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G. Post 18/5/80 Chief Mabaso tells his story. (1-20)

Msinga, land of bloodshed

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THE MSINGA district of KwaZulu is a land of bloodshed where a death promise is not made to be broken. Here rival clans have been feuding for more than 80 years and hundreds of people have been killed. But the faction fighting is not confined to the Msinga area — the feuding often spills over to the streets of Soweto and Johannesburg.

The reasons for the fighting range from land-grabbing, stock theft and the migrant labour system to disputes over love affairs. Each case leads to a new outbreak of violence in which death squads ruthlessly hunt their "hit-list" targets and gun them down.

The latest flare-up, two weeks ago, was over a useless piece of land and the fighting between the warring Esidakeni and Esampofu clans left 17 people dead. SUNDAY POST this week spoke to Msinga people... See Pages 2 and 3.

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7 PAC MEN CHARGED WITH SIBEKO MURDER

SEVEN members of the banned Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa (PAC) will be tried for murdering PAC leader David Sibeko in Dar es Salaam last June, the Tanzanian government newspaper reported yesterday.

A trial date has not been fixed.

The Daily News said that the Director of Public Prosecutions said that 12 other PAC members also detained since the killing be released.

on grounds of lack of evidence. A judge endorsed the order this week.

Sibeko, a member of the PAC's three-man Presidential Council and its director for foreign affairs, was shot in the head in his apartment on June 11, 1979.

To be tried are Titus Soni (24), Daniel Nhlangano (24), Reuben Zwane (21), James Hlongwane (21), Ingam Mazobu (25), Shindo Mahangu and Abraham Tatu.

The rulers of this land consciously intend feelings of inferiority, which to a large extent are still evident effects and the damage it has inflicted on blacks. There are deep make a case against apartheid in South Africa by pointing to the Today it is still the pastime of psychologists and sociologists to

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Today it is still the

Peace is still out of the picture

"IT'S NOT easy to say why these people are fighting. The reasons appear so ridiculous very few people would believe them," said Chief Mheksanhu Mabaso.

He stopped in mid-sentence to ask reporters where they spent the night.

"Even the local people no longer feel safe in their own homes; they spend nights in the mountains," he said.

Chief Mabaso is one of the chiefs in the Mbatanga district whose subjects are at war.

"We have had faction fights for all kinds of reasons — even long before I was born — but the latest fights started only in January this year over a piece of land," he said.

TODAY'S 'WAR' IS OVER A PIECE OF USELESS LAND

One group wanted the chief to redefine the existing boundaries which would mean more land on its side.

"It's hard to imagine that the score will ever be settled. People have laid down their lives and it seems they will continue to do so."

"The sad thing though is that even if they got this piece of land, they wouldn't be able to use it. It's so dry nothing grows on it," he said.

But a settlement in Chief Mabaso's area would not necessarily mean peace for the Mbatanga people.

"Our people often take up arms at the slightest provocation," said a chief who for three years struggled to quell faction fights in his area.

Weapons used are rather sophisticated for the apparently sleepy rural community.

"If we were to count the number of people who died from assaults there would be very few, if any. The commonly used weapon is the gun. But where these guns come from is a mystery," said a chief who did not want to be identified.

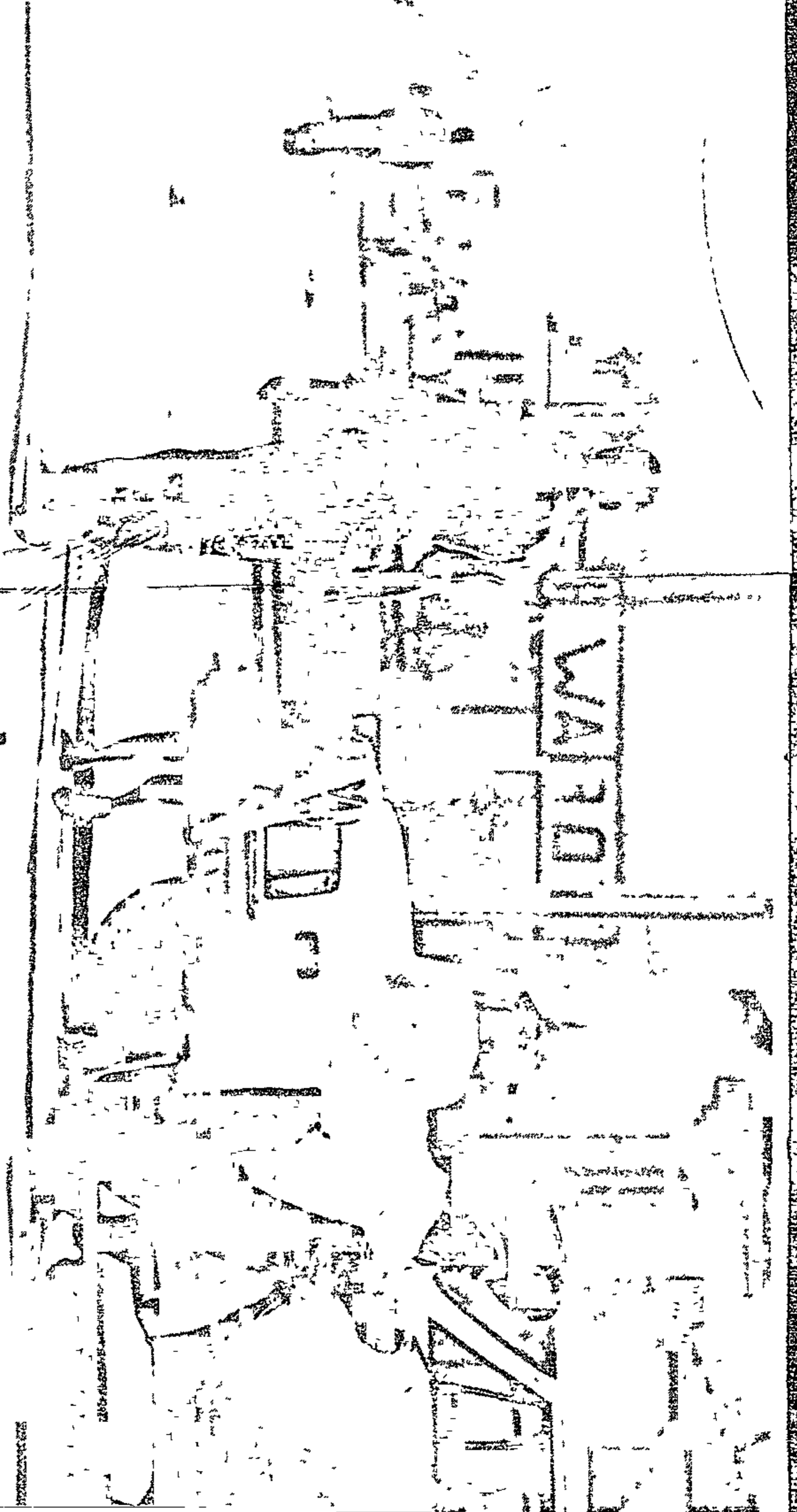
Weapons used are rather sophisticated for the apparently sleepy rural community.

One said he did know the number of people who were under him. He did not have the names of families affected, but the faction fights and did not even know where to find them. He seldom ventured into the community and depended on his "indunas" for information.

"But even my right-hand men often fear for their lives. It sometimes takes two or three days before it is safe for them to come out of their hiding places and tell me about a death resulting from a faction fight," he said.

A social worker at a local hospital said she did not handle any cases caused by the faction fights.

"No case of that nature has come to my notice. I am aware that several people have been killed as a result of these fights, but none of their families has come to me for help," she said.



Msinga's business area of Pomeroy . . . beneath the everyday life runs the strong currents of bloody tribal feuding.

A BLOODY

TO the visitor Natal's trouble-torn Msinga district is deceptive.

At first glance this typical black reserve is a picture of tranquility. There is little activity except in the one-street business area of Pomeroy and the bustling Tugela Ferry area with the prominent Church of Scotland Mission Hospital, police station, shops, taxis and the magistrates' court.

A number of residents, predominantly women in tribal regalia and bare-breasted maidens from the outlying kraals, cross the historical Thukela (Tugela) River to buy

His features become paired as he tells of the latest flare-up, two weeks ago, between the clans from Esidakeni and Esampofu. When the fighting stopped, 17 people lay dead.

"What is heartbreaking," continue, the headmaster, "is that on the Sunday that these people lost their lives I had called a

It seems there will be no end to the faction fights which have bedevilled this drought-stricken area. Even the R200 penalty for any person found guilty of provoking fights has not helped (two years ago the penalty was R40).

Recently gripping the area is mirrored in the headmaster's face as he flatly refuses to be quoted by name or to have his picture taken. "Oh, no, you people want me shot!" he pleads.

Lieutenant V A Dube of the Tugela Force

Reports by ZULUBOY MOLEFE and MATHILDA MASIPA

necessities or attend to other business

But beneath the surface of everyday activities runs a strong current of bloody tribal feuding which has lasted more than 80 years

A local headmaster says: "This fighting started long before I was born. Since then we have never enjoyed peace"

meeting with the village elders in a bid to stop the fights. We were too late with our efforts."

One of the people who died was a preacher and chairman of the school committee

"These people are fighting for nothing. Their reward is only death or imprisonment," says the headmaster

Pics by MACDONALD MOGOROSI

Stern warnings from the KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the Msinga member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, Mr Z Chonco have fallen on deaf ears

The fear that is cur-

police station is light-lipped. "The situation is tense," he says, "but I cannot comment"

The local magistrate refers inquiries to the Legislative Assembly at Ulundi. Mr Chonco and Chief Buthelezi are not available

The residents are suspicious of strangers says Chief Bhekabantu Mabaso, head of the feuding clans: "I wouldn't advise you to talk to the people about the fighting. It would not be safe for you to do that"

From speaking to a cross-section of the residents an ugly picture of the causes of the fighting emerges. Land grabbing, stock theft and fights over women are the main reasons for the feuds. Also, the Msinga tribesmen working in urban areas like Johannesburg and Durban are involved in gun trafficking

One trick the fighting clansmen use, according to a spokesman of one royal kraal, is that the men working in the urban areas form death squads

The men usually hire special transport to bring the death squads to Msinga. This gives the clansmen the alibi that when the murders were committed they were at work. "Even the employers will stand by their employees," says the spokesman

The people of Msinga are formed into four tribal groupings — the AmaChunu, Amabomvu, Abakwa-Majozi and AbaThembu.

In the mid-1880s the friendly relations between the AbaThembu and the Mabaso clans broke into open hostility as the clans encroached on each others' land. This was the beginning of boundary disputes in the area which have led to the killings up to this day

SUNDAY POST May 18 1980

Scrap, don't modify pass laws, say leaders

Post
11/6/80

200

ABOLISH the evil pass laws system and do not try to modify or improve the evil.

This was the clear reaction of black leaders yesterday after the Government announced the regulations on the "relaxation" of pass laws.

The leaders said this was not the time for modifying the pass laws

An agitated Dr Nihato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said: "I don't want to hear it," and continued: "I will only listen when the whole rotten system of pass laws has been abolished."

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said the general move towards a change of the laws governing this country was welcome but that blacks now only wanted the pass laws scrapped not modified.

He said: "We are looking forward to the time when the pass laws will be abolished."

UNETHICAL

The Rev Jeff Moselane said: "Much as we appreciate the cosmetic change, the dignity and rights of man should play a paramount role and should take precedence on his domicile, whether rural or urban."

"The concession granted urban blacks is therefore unethical, unacceptable and immoral because it is based on the apartheid system," he said.

The president of the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa), Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu said in a statement: "That is besides the point. The basic demand by blacks is the

scrapping of the pass laws. You cannot modify or improve an evil, evil is evil"

Mr Sisulu further said: "In essence we see the pass laws as instruments of oppression and until the removal of pass laws and their attendant evils are complete, the Government has not started grappling with the real issue"

Leader of the Mamelodi Civic Association, Mr Bernard Ndlazi said nothing had been changed

by this move and it left the question as to whether this will create job opportunities

He said: "Influx control should be abolished"

Stringent black workers regulations streamlined

STAR 13/6/80 (200)

By Arnold Kirkby
Pretoria Bureau

PRETORIA — Time-consuming regulations and Black Labour Bureau red tape has been curtailed and streamlined in conjunction with the recommendations in the Riekert Commission Report.

Black labour matters will be transferred from the Department of Community Development to the Department of Man Power Utilisation, it was announced in today's Government Gazette.

This will be done during next year's Parliamentary sitting when the Department of Manpower Utilisation, it was amendments to incorporate the present Black Labour Act of 1964.

But the Department of Community Development

will still control the influx regulations.

The white paper to be laid before Parliament covers some of the following regulations amendments suggested by the Riekert Commission

- The decentralisation of labour offices to black residential areas and labour assembly areas on the borders of black states.

- Labour bureaux will not only note employment opportunities, but will also check the availability of housing for employees.

- Enable employers to obtain registration of workers through writing and not having to queue up at labour offices.

- Established employees who fall under

Section 10 (Influx Control Regulations) will only need register once and not every time they change jobs.

- Allow established workers to obtain employment in other areas provided they satisfy the Labour Bureau in that area that they have accommodation or are willing to commute back and forth

- Administration boards in the black residential areas will still deal with the administration of the Labour bureaux for the Department of Man Power Utilisation.

- Scholars and students who comply with Section 10 and who have a note from their parents and heads of their educational institutions, stating that they have no objection to their employment after school or at

weekends will be able to take jobs.

- Registered workers who already have registered employment, may now take up part time employment when not on duty, provided the registered employer has no objections

The Riekert Commission also recommended that no employers be held responsible for the repatriation of workers on termination of their contracts

The existing regulations prescribe that certain categories of workers are exempt from Labour Bureau requirements. These categories are extended to include all officials in the State service, provincial and statutory boards.

The existing limitations on advances or credits by employees falls away. This means that blacks will be able to get housing loans

Five jobs per applicant soon—prof

Pretoria Bureau

By December South Africa will have such a shortage of skilled workers that there will be five jobs for every applicant in certain fields, a Pretoria manpower expert predicted last night

There would be industrial chaos, predicted Professor Martin Nasser, of the University of South Africa School of Business Leadership, who was delivering his inaugural lecture

He said the fields with the worst shortages were in computers, engineering and certain artisan trades

Professor Nasser deplored the fact that in spite of the critical skilled manpower shortage, only "peanuts" was being spent on training and development

An average of R79 was spent yearly on training whites and R31 on blacks

He warned companies

not to be satisfied with implementing codes of employment such as the Sullivan and EEC codes, as a form of "window dressing," while the vital issue of training and development was "relegated to the basement"

"This is a very shortsighted approach and at best can only lead to industrial chaos and dimi-

nished returns on investment," he said

Unisa research had shown that the demand for skilled blacks in the Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging area would rise from 7,5 percent of the qualified work force at present, to 40 percent by 1984.

There was only a slim

chance that the country could keep pace with the training needed, and he urged companies to conduct black advancement programmes

Professor Nasser said the second Wiehahn report, published this week, opened further avenues for businesses to integrate blacks in their systems, in a meaningful way

But influx

retained

Pass

laws

Post
13/6/80

[Handwritten initials]

200

relaxed

Regulations published in the Government Gazette today following the recommendations of the Riekert Commission relax pass laws while retaining influx control.

The "special" — a work-seekers permit in the reference book — is scrapped.

People with Section 10 qualifications need report only once to the labour bureau and not each time they start in a new job or terminate one.

People with Section 10 qualifications may be employed in another prescribed area on condition they can satisfy the labour bureau in the new

By JOE THOLOE

area that they have accommodation.

It is now the duty of the employer to notify the labour bureau when he employs a person or terminates employment

Workers who do not have Section 10 qualifications have to carry a certificate that shows they are employed. This certificate is obtained by the employer.

An official of the Department of Co-operation and Development yesterday said these workers "would be well-advised to get to the labour bureau when they are registered so they can have the certificates transcribed into their books."

If the certificate is not in the pass, the worker has to carry both his pass and his certificate

The regulations published today are amendments to the Black Labour Re-

gulations of 1965. According to officials, they were drafted to make easy "the transfer of the administration of the labour bureau system to the Department of Manpower Utilisation in accordance with the recommendations of the Riekert Commission."

The bureau will still be run by the administration boards, but they will be doing some of their duties for the Department of Co-operation and Development and others for the Department of Manpower Utilisation.

The administration of the bureau will be the responsibility of the Department of Manpower Utilisation, but influx control that of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Among the amendments

they get the permission of their principals and their parents.

All people who work for the State, provincial authorities and statutory boards will be exempted from labour bureau requirements.

Employes can now give loans to their employees without any limitations.

to the regulations are:

A temporary identification certificate — duplicate — will no longer serve as a reference book for purposes of recruitment and employment, except for people who already have records or have come to an area on a call-in card.

The spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said in the past many "illegal immigrants" had come into South Africa using these

This prohibition will affect people who have never worked before and do not have a record of residence before turning 16.

Labour bureau will now be decentralised with employment offices in black residential areas and "labour assembly centres in the vicinity of national states."

EXAMINATIONS

Selection, orientation and medical examinations would be done at these centres under the supervision of administration boards.

Labour bureau "are not only to take cognisance of employment opportunities and of vacancies, but are also to take note of the availability of housing for employees."

Students will now be able to work after school or during weekends without having to register if

15/6/80 200 ~~205~~ ~~239~~ SUN TIME

Riekert: Like the curate's egg

By IVOR WILKINS

THE implementation this week of the first recommendations of the Riekert Commission will mean substantial relaxations in the way of life of blacks qualified to live in urban areas

But, like the curate's egg, the news is only good in parts, according to labour experts

The most significant relaxation is that blacks with urban residence rights can now move from one urban area to another to take up jobs provided they have "suitable accommodation"

But therein lies the rub

"In theory, the new regulations will give 'qualified' blacks much more mobility," said a labour economist

"But I am highly sceptical of a big improvement in practice"

The problem lay in the requirement that the move from one area to another could be made only on condition that

there was "suitable accommodation"

The Riekert Commission itself showed that there was a desperate shortage of accommodation in the urban areas

The relaxation would benefit only those blacks who could afford to buy virtually nonexistent houses under the 99-year lease plan, or those so highly qualified that companies would regard it worthwhile to provide housing

This problem will also apply to labour recruited from the rural areas

Under the new regulations, labour assembly points will be created near the homelands

But it is a specific instruction to officials manning labour

bureaux there that in selecting labour they must not only take note of employment opportunities and vacancies but also the availability of housing

Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on labour matters, said the housing specification created a classic Catch-22 situation

"How can you say a man can't look for a job until he has suitable housing?" he asked

While there were aspects of the new regulations that were positive, there was also a sting

"This doesn't change anything in terms of influx control and the pass system — it doesn't get to the root of the problem and until it does, it is only tinkering"

Overall, labour experts agreed that the new regulations would improve the quality of life of blacks who enjoy the precious Section 10 1(a) and (b) status, which is the sole open sesame to the new relaxed regulations

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash in Johannesburg said

"It is definitely going to be much easier for 'qualified' people. All they need is that stamp in their pass books"

"Employers are going to take a much closer interest in that stamp from now on (because they now face stiffer fines for employing 'illegal blacks')

"If there is no stamp, they will say no jobs"

"On the one hand it improves

the lot of 'qualified' blacks but it also puts up more barriers for those who are not qualified"

Mrs Duncan said the Riekert Commission had estimated there were 1.5-million blacks in South Africa who qualified for urban residence rights. This represented about 10 per cent of the total

And the 1.5-million whose lives were going to be a bit more sunny would be a diminishing elite

According to the current citizenship laws, the children of urban blacks would not inherit the right to be South Africans

They would be forced to become citizens of independent homelands

"It is not moving away from discrimination, or grand apartheid, or getting rid of the pass laws, or making influx control any more humane"

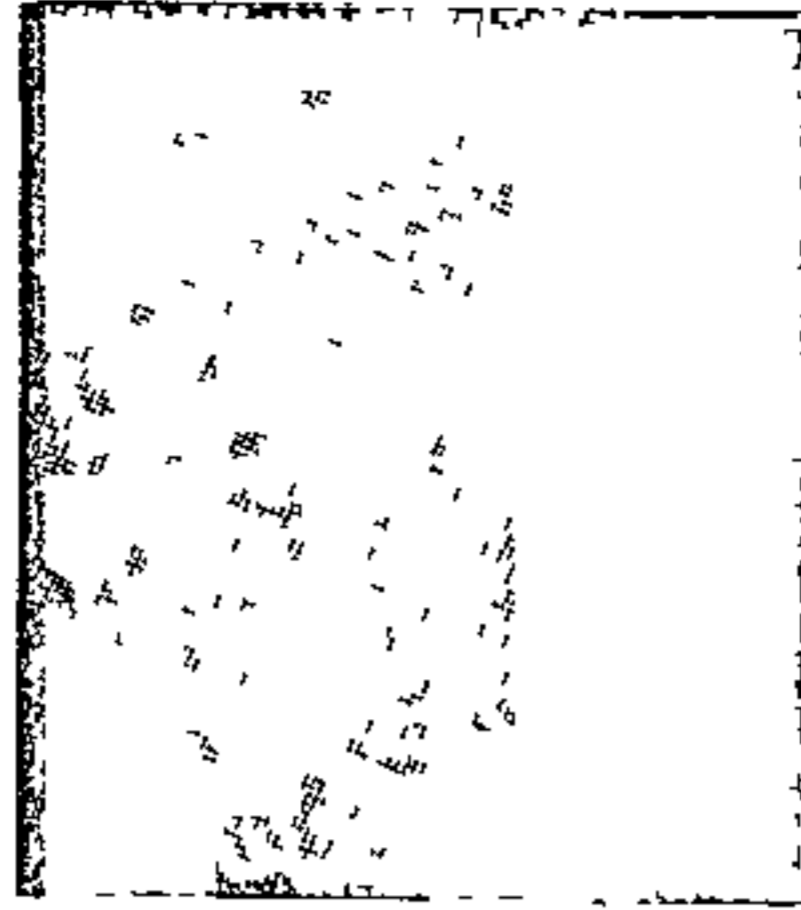
"What is happening is that the Government is co-opting a small group of blacks into the central white core of South Africa by making things easier than they were before"

For those who do have the qualifications, the most important of the new regulations will mean

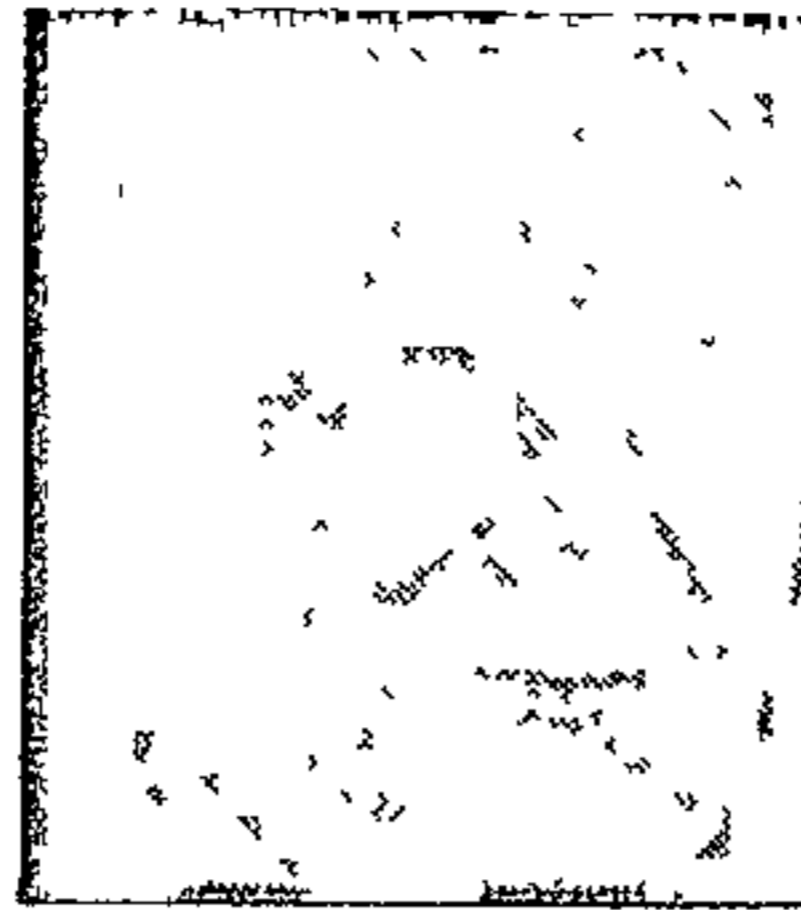
• They can move to jobs from one urban area to another provided they have suitable accommodation

• They do not have to report to a labour bureau if they change jobs. They can begin work immediately

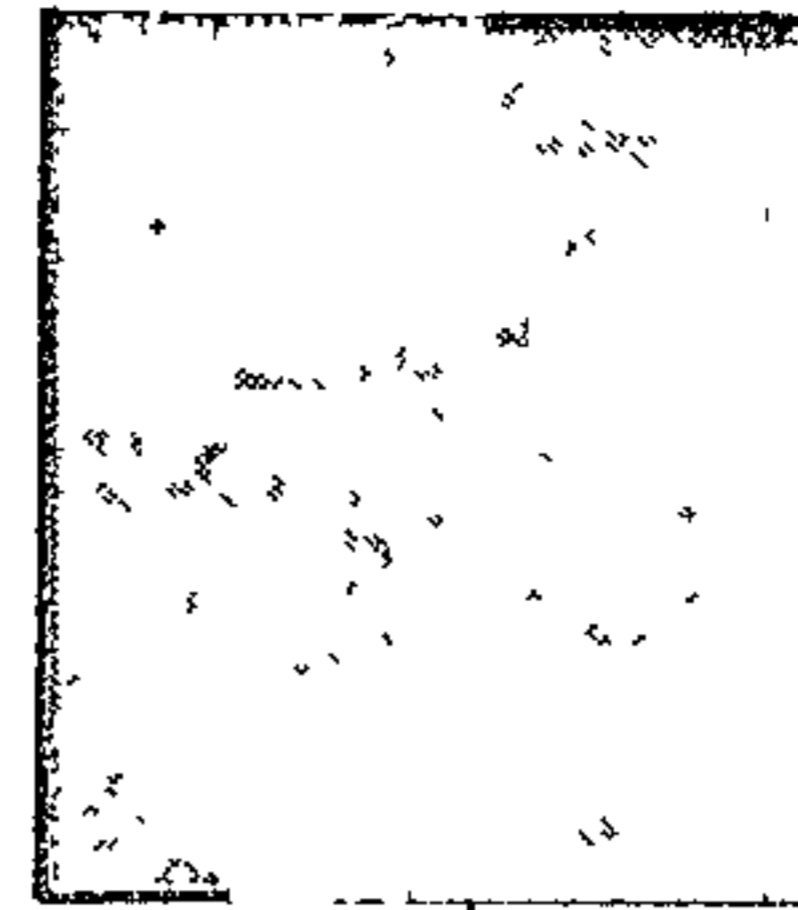
• Neither they nor their employers will have to appear at a labour bureau personally to register. It can be done in writing



DR PIET KOORNHOF



DR ANTON RUPERT



MR GAVIN RELLY

Cities face black

By BEVIS FAIRBROTHER

SOUTH African cities face an influx of 21-million black people in the next 20 years. And the only way to deal with them is to scrap Government racial restrictions on the use of land.

This was the conclusion reached in an in-depth report released this week after an international conference in Johannesburg last year on "Free Enterprise and the Individual".

The report was compiled by Syncom, a private-sector organisation which develops scenarios, policy alternatives and action programmes for all fields of business and related environments.

Many influential people, including two Ministers, Senator Owen Horwood and Dr Piet Koornhof, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Mr Justice J Steyn, Dr A M S Makunyane, Dr J H de Loo, Secretary for Finance, Mr Gavin Relly, of Anglo American, Dr Anton Rupert, Dr L L Sebe, of the Ciskei, President L Mangope, Professor Walter Williams, of the United States, and Mr Michael Ivens, of Britain, contributed to the conference.

The report that emerged concludes that, next to nuclear warfare and massive hunger, the influx of blacks to the cities is the biggest threat facing the country.

influx of 21-million

Sund Times 22/6/80
27
200



CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI

South Africa will not be able to cope with the current means at its disposal. The alternative is "massive squatting" or "giant slums".

The report predicted that 75 per cent of the black population of 37-million would be urbanised by the year 2000 compared to 33 per cent in 1970.

It was estimated 40 new cities — 20 the size of Johannesburg — would be needed. In terms of housing for blacks, the backlog calculated was 6 150 000 units.

To build and maintain the cities for whites and blacks, about R140-billion would have to be spent over the next 20 years.

It was estimated that if 27-million urban blacks in the year 2000 were evenly spread over 27 cities the size of Soweto, they would roughly require 27 000 doctors and dentists, 250 000 teachers, 18 000 pharmacists and 540 000 city engineering staff, hospital staff, town planners and administrators, professionals, etc.

"The purpose of this (very rough) exercise is to demonstrate that the planned urbanisation of this size over 20 years requires considerably more than civil engineering planning."

Powers

The report includes a survey by Mr Leon Louw, executive director of the Free Market Foundation, of restrictions on land use.

He says a commonly expressed view at the conference was that the powers of the administration boards, and particularly the superintendent in black urban areas, created a sense of insecurity and resentment which pervaded the entire black community.

"It has a significant effect on the willingness of blacks to invest in homes or businesses," he said.

He argues for immediate changes including:

- ⊙ Substantially less Government intervention and participation in the economy
- ⊙ The removal of virtually all statutory discrimination
- ⊙ The legalisation and encouragement of the informal sector (agriculture, industry and commerce)
- ⊙ The transfer to the private sector of State economic activities which are not of a special strategic nature
- ⊙ The involvement of the private sector in strategic areas
- ⊙ The fact that there is a universal correlation between the degree of free enterprise and the degree of socio-economic prosperity

CAPE TIMES 25/6/60
**Workers
leave Cape**

Staff Reporter

42
200

Forty-two meat workers who appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court last week left the Peninsula under police escort last Thursday.

They were some of the 800 meat workers who went on strike last month. More than 150 of the workers are contract workers from the homelands.

The 42 workers were arrested for being in the Peninsula illegally. On passing sentence, the commissioner, Mr W Fourie, said the men should be sent back to the homelands.

A spokesman for the Western Province General Workers' Union said the workers who had been sent back to the homelands would be called back if the meat dispute could be settled.

THE flood of work-hungry homeland blacks attempting to enter the industrial areas is expected to rise dramatically during the next few years as population growths outstrip the ability of the economies to provide jobs

The increasing black pressure to break through apartheid's legal barriers into the urban areas is reflected in the rising number of convictions under the Government's influx control regulations

According to the latest figures — for 1978 — the number of black males arrested for pass law offences increased by more than 6 000 to 154 621. The number of women arrested increased by nearly 10 000 to 38 461

The number of convictions men and women in 1978 was 44 519 — an increase of nearly 2 000

The obvious remedy is a costly and intensive effort to develop the primitive economies of the homelands, to create jobs, to provide the infrastructure for the establishment and growth of factories and businesses, and to provide well planned and serviced urban centres with adequate housing

Economic development over the past two decades — although there has been a recent speed up because of the efforts of the Corporation for Economic Development — does not come close to absorbing the teeming thousands who are looking for work

Against this background the urban areas are a magnet and the result a toughly administered policy of blocking the entry of black work seekers into the so-called white areas

Had the Government acted on the recommendations of the Tomlinson Commission report a quarter century ago, and had it been prepared to spend on the scale believed by the commission to be necessary to develop the homelands, the story today would have been very different

However, the Government balked — just as it balked at implementing the Theron Commission recommendations which could have been a factor in preventing the recent coloured unrest — at spending the large amounts recommended

The commission bluntly spelt out the alternative — integration. Even this failed to frighten the Nationalist Government into launching the programmes which would have jerked the homelands onto a course which would have progressively led to greater self sufficiency

The rejection of the Tomlinson proposals left the homelands bogged down in economic backwardness, stagnation and poverty

At a conference on 'Free Enterprise and the Individual' held in Johannesburg last year, it was emphasised that South African cities face an influx of 21-million black people over the next 20 years

It was suggested at the conference that the only way to deal with them is to scrap Government racial restrictions on the use of land

A report on the conference concluded that next to nuclear warfare, and massive hunger, the influx of blacks to the cities was the biggest threat facing the country

South Africa would not be able to cope with the current means at its disposal, it was claimed

The alternative to a viable counter programme was "massive squatting or gigantic slums"

The report forecasts that 75% of the black population of 37-

The Hungry Flood GROWS

RDM 30/6/80

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Free

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Rural blacks are being forced into an urban job hunting situation. GERALD RILEY reports from Pretoria on the squeeze.

million would be urbanised by the year 2 000, compared with 33% in 1970

The massive dimension of the problem is apparent against an estimate that 40 new cities — 20 of them the size of Johannesburg — will be needed

The housing backlog calculated in the report was more than 6-million units

For more than 30 years the Government has talked apartheid and separate development

Action to implement the policy has been woefully limited because of the political consequences associated with spending its supporters taxes on developing the black rural areas

Apartheid was great as an election slogan, but to make it work as a viable political policy, it needed the continuous injection of large amounts of money

Now as the problem reaches near overwhelming proportions and its potentially chaotic and disastrous consequences begin to surface, there is a sense of urgency in some Government agencies

But praiseworthy as the efforts of the Corporation for Economic Development are, when the awesome scope of the problem, including hundreds of thousands of unemployed or under-employed blacks involved is taken into account, there is reason to fear that again the efforts are too late and too little

The corporation is well into an intensive programme to train black farmers and develop the agricultural potential of the homelands

The general manager of the agriculture of the corporation, Dr J van Marle, said the corporation was only at the beginning of the "giant task"

As the programme snowballs in the years ahead, he claims, the dream of many blacks of a fully employed prosperous and self respecting rural community could be realised

He is confident that black agriculture and rural prosperity will be unrecognisable a generation ahead from the present subsis-

Eton... backs turned on the state system

tence farming scene, which is still apparent in too many tribal areas

Given the limited resources available, the achievements of the corporation to date are impressive

Since 1975 almost 6 000 farmers have been established by the corporation in the homelands and in BophuthaTswana

Jobs have been created for more than 11 600 blacks on agricultural projects in the homelands initiated and managed by the corporation

About 1 350 black farmers are to be established in the next 18 months when it is expected a further 5 000 jobs will be created on CED managed schemes during the same period

The total CED investment in agriculture development in the homelands at the end of the 1980 financial year in March was R40.3-million, or R2 284 per job created

The capital investment programme for the current financial year is estimated at more than R20-million

Of this R4.5-million will be contributed by the individual development corporations in the homelands

The basic objectives of the CED's agricultural division are the establishment of a viable commercial farming sector, the creation of rural employment and the production of more food and agro-industrial raw materials

To fully involve the homeland development corporations in agricultural development, the CED and the relevant corporations have established companies in each national state

The companies initiate farming projects on tribal lands after full consultation with the tribal chiefs

From these co-operative schemes are developed for individual farmers who are assisted in management, with finance and technical aid

The companies provide other services, including ploughing schemes and marketing operations

They also establish agro-industrial schemes to process farm products, usually in conjunction with private enterprise

So something is being done, but when the fast rising populations of the areas, and the barriers confining them inside their tribal areas, are taken into account, the problem assumes frightening proportions

It is a basic factor in any national development programme that there should be a drive towards self sufficiency in food production

This is what the corporation is doing — it is spearheading this drive

But it has an awful long way to go

Govt to decide ^{17/1/60} on black citizens

2.00

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Fish Hoek last night that the government would soon take a decision and make an announcement regarding the issue of citizenship for blacks in South Africa.

The minister was speaking in support of the the NP candidate in the Simon's Town by-election, Mr John Wiley.

Dr Koornhof said consultations with black leaders in recent weeks had brought several grievances to his notice. Among them were objections to the passbook system, the compulsory removal of people and the question of black citizenship.

Legislation would be introduced during the next session of parliament to eliminate racial discrimination in the passbook system.

Regarding citizenship for blacks, he said the cabinet had received the report of the Nieuwoudt Commission and a decision would soon be taken.

He gave an assurance that people would not be further compelled to move away from their homes till they were ready to move.

The government's 12-point plan was based on the three concepts of freedom, safety and security for all the population groups.

The government saw it as its role and duty to improve the quality of life for all the people within the framework of a Christian democratic society based on free enterprise.

"The basis of our policy is that we believe, in the safeguarding of minority rights in South Africa."

The government was creating machinery in the proposed president's council and the black council for consultation at the local level. It was beyond his understanding that the official opposition was trying to lead the country into a forest of the constitutional machinery.

The proposed councils were good machinery which deserved to be given a chance.

"This country is in the process of reform, and nothing will stop it. That reform will be taken through to its logical conclusion," Dr Koornhof said.

— Sapa
News by Johan van Heerden, Van der Stel building, 58 Burg Street, Cape Town.

● Employers have to register vacancies with the local labour bureaus. They cannot employ migrant workers directly according to their needs but have to wait for appointments from the bureaus. This measure has been extended to include farm labour.

● Workers may no longer transfer their contracts if they are dismissed during their terms of employment. This used to be possible where a recommendation was made by the previous employer.

Although a West Rand Administration Board official denies its policy has changed, he admits that the number of contracts renewed has been "greatly reduced".

In Cape Town, the number of contract workers has been reduced from 40 000 to 18 000 over the last three years.

Government has centralised the labour bureau system during the last five years and these new measures now give them greater control over black workers.

Although these negative effects on "migrant" workers were anticipated at the time of the Riekert report, it was hoped that certain recommendations would benefit workers with Section 10(a) and (b) rights.

Theoretically, workers with these rights, once they have been registered, need no longer report to a labour bureau to renew or change their work contracts.

They may also, theoretically, move from one area to another with less trouble — provided they are secure of a job and housing.

But, says Joyce Harris, president of Black Sash, these have not yet been implemented.

"The negative aspects of the report are being implemented but workers are not yet feeling the recommended benefits," she says.

Although the Department of Co-operation and Development denies it has adopted a tougher line, labour experts say it is becoming increasingly difficult for workers to be registered for employment other than through the established labour bureaus.

A number of loopholes which previously allowed employers to "bend the rules" have been removed — leaving work-seekers at the mercy of the government-established labour offices.

Measures which restrict the employment opportunities of workers include:

● The R500 fine for employers of unregistered workers. The effect of this has been that employers are no longer prepared to carry the risk of an unregistered worker — frequently the case before the moratorium.

● The removal of "special requisitions" which allowed for "individual employment." Workers who found jobs and had the necessary forms from the local administration board and employers would return to their home areas where they would officially be recruited — but to the job of their choice.

With the removal of this concession, workers are at the mercy of formal recruitment. "This means that in areas where there is no recruitment, workers can no longer gain legal employment," says a labour expert.



Factory worker . . . closing the loopholes

INFLUX CONTROL (200)

Tightening up

Indications are that government is tightening its hold on SA's black labour movements through stricter adherence to influx control measures. FM 25/7/80

Rural poverty that drives them to SA

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

EVEN if crop production were doubled in Lesotho, the resulting income to farmers would still fall far below the poverty datum line, according to Dr E M Makhanya, of the University of Zululand

Only 1% of adult Basotho farmers make an "adequate living" from agriculture and in most cases a member of the household has to find paid employment to augment the income from crops, he says

A former lecturer in geography at the National University of Lesotho and the holder of a doctorate on agriculture in Lesotho, Dr Makhanya makes these points in an Africa Institute publication "Plight of the rural population in Lesotho"

In it, he draws attention to another feature of Lesotho's rural population the large number of landless families who are dependent on share-cropping for income

Share-croppers are subject to

even greater pressures to supplement their income by, paid employment, which in most cases means trying to obtain work as contract labourers in South Africa

Employment opportunities in Lesotho as a whole are limited and the shortage is felt most acutely in the rural areas, Dr Makhanya says

According to the first Five-Year Plan, he continues, the distribution of the male labour force in 1969 was 7% in paid employment in Lesotho, 45% in paid employment in South Africa and 48% occupied in agriculture in Lesotho

Dr Makhanya quotes figures to show that landless households are under the greatest compulsion to supplement their income by contract work in South Africa

"Among the migrants to South African mines, 49.7% were those who did not have land, 22.2% had one piece of land, 17.6% two pieces of land and only 10.5% had more than two pieces of land"

Two consequences of men having to seek work in South Africa are

○ Postponement of decisions relating to agriculture Those left behind are often reluctant to proceed without consulting the absentee wage earner

○ Unbalanced sex ratios In the particular area Dr Makhanya analysed, the ratio was 76 males to 100 females

Dr Makhanya says "In various publications, the churches, government and individual writers express concern about the migrant labour system, but there have been no positive steps either to halt or to discourage it, because migration to the mines results from 'push' factors over which there is no immediate control"

He notes that from 1921 to 1956 the rate of population growth in Lesotho dropped markedly from 2.4%, falling as low as 0.4% during the decade 1936-1946 but never rising above 1.4%

The reason was that during

these years both Britain, as the colonial power responsible for Lesotho and South Africa envisaged the integration of Lesotho into the wider South African labour market

"There was thus a free flow of people between Lesotho and South Africa that resulted in a net loss of population in Lesotho"

Since then, the movement of Lesotho nationals into South Africa has been restricted and there has been a marked decrease in the number of Lesotho absentees

The population growth rate has consequently risen, reaching an officially acknowledged compounded rate of 2.2% a year

Dr Makhanya does not specifically make the point, but it is commonly known that recruitment of Lesotho nationals to the mines has dropped sharply since the mid-1970s — which means it is increasingly difficult to obtain that all-important job to lift income above the PDL

24/9/80 5 POST 200

Migratory labour backed

By ZWELAKHE SISULU

THE migratory labour system would stay even if apartheid were to be scrapped, the head of Anglo American's gold division, Mr Dennis Etheredge, said this week.

Mr Etheredge reiterated remarks he made during an interview with SABC/TV earlier in the week that the migrant labour system was favoured by

most black miners

Mr Etheredge said although he viewed migratory labour as a negative system, it had some benefits to black workers and the country's economy

He did not believe, he said, that the system was a political creation "Migratory labour was existing even long before the introduction of apartheid and I cannot see how it can be eradicated"

Ciskei

Development

200
4/9/88

Drought relief measures have helped at most one-tenth of the Ciskeian people. In the long-term, the total Ciskei budget this year is "a drop in the ocean" of what is needed to uplift the homeland nation. But the Ciskei government is committed to self-help.

JOSIE BROUARD reports...

ZWELITSHA — The Ciskei Government is using a R3-million manpower development programme, which has doubled the number of employed Ciskeian people in the past six months alone, to tackle the problem of the jobless in the homeland.

With staggeringly high unemployment in the Ciskei, the government has begun an intensive recruitment and training programme to "sell" to white South Africa an improved Ciskeian labour force — and so create more opportunity for the homeland people.

The sophisticated manpower programme — like a massive employment agency — is the first to be launched by any homeland government and has the full backing of the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr Lennox L Sebe.

Before it was launched, there were about 12 500 jobs available in the homeland. Thirty two factories provide 3 500 jobs, government and public service employ 7 800 and an additional 1 200 jobs have been created on three irrigation schemes.

Assets

Since January, at least another 12 000 people have been placed in jobs — BUT, outside the homeland. One of the Ciskei's main assets remains its people.

About 60 percent depend on the soil to survive. The Ciskei has never exported food: its minuscule agriculture is subsistence only.

A small percentage of Ciskeians own land. A recent survey undertaken by the Department of Agriculture made the startling finding that only 27 000 Ciskeians of about two million have land rights, their average landholding being less than one hectare.

This, says Ciskei's agriculture chief, Mr Gary Godden, is not enough to feed one man, let alone the eight 12 people most workers have to support.

Computer

Efforts have been made to attract and create industry in the homeland, but the great bulk of the manpower supply is still idle.

Using a computer system to record workers' employment details, the Ciskei's manpower development programme hopes to roll out able Ciskeians to South Africa's mines and industry as neatly as off an assembly line.

The criticism such a programme draws is that people are regarded as saleable products. But the campaign is one which Mr B du Randt, programme head, and his specialised 35-man staff are proud of.

The programme is a firm step to alleviate unemployment and hunger.

Since it was launched this year, the response has been overwhelming, Mr du Randt said. He reported a 26,8 percent increase in placements over last year.

Potential

Ciskei's agriculture department has created 1 200 jobs at the three irrigation schemes at Tyefu on the Fish River in the west, Keiskamma river basin in the centre and the Shiloh irrigation scheme in the north, which have an irritable potential of more than 10 000 ha.

Mr Godden sees a potential for 20 000 jobs in the Keiskamma region alone, and points out that 10 000 ha of forests would mean another 400 jobs. The R7-million allocated to the Ciskei for drought relief is being stretched taut — and used to solve the short-term crisis.

Half has been allocated for work for those who have no food or income because of drought. Workers are chosen by tribal chiefs from the most needy, and are paid R2 a day for building dams, clearing dongas and growing vegetable gardens.

Malnutrition

A relief programme to provide fodder for cattle reached "at most" one-tenth of the cattle, Mr Godden admitted.

The black state's hospitals, with malnutrition run-of-the-mill, are perhaps hardest hit. In spite of the drought the government was able to provide 8 000 bags of fortified maize.

This fed about 400 000 children for five days — on 200 grams of maize total a day. Says Dr P E Pistorius: "This is yet again, a short-term solution..."

All indications are that the time is long overdue to cure the cause and the symptoms in the Ciskei.

Plans to 'sell' a

land force

STAR
4/17/80
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The Ciskei Government cannot cope with the invasion of people in its settlement camps, which spring up like mushrooms the lands' bare plains. Their people have no facilities. But nurses and social workers try to reach the remotest rural areas.



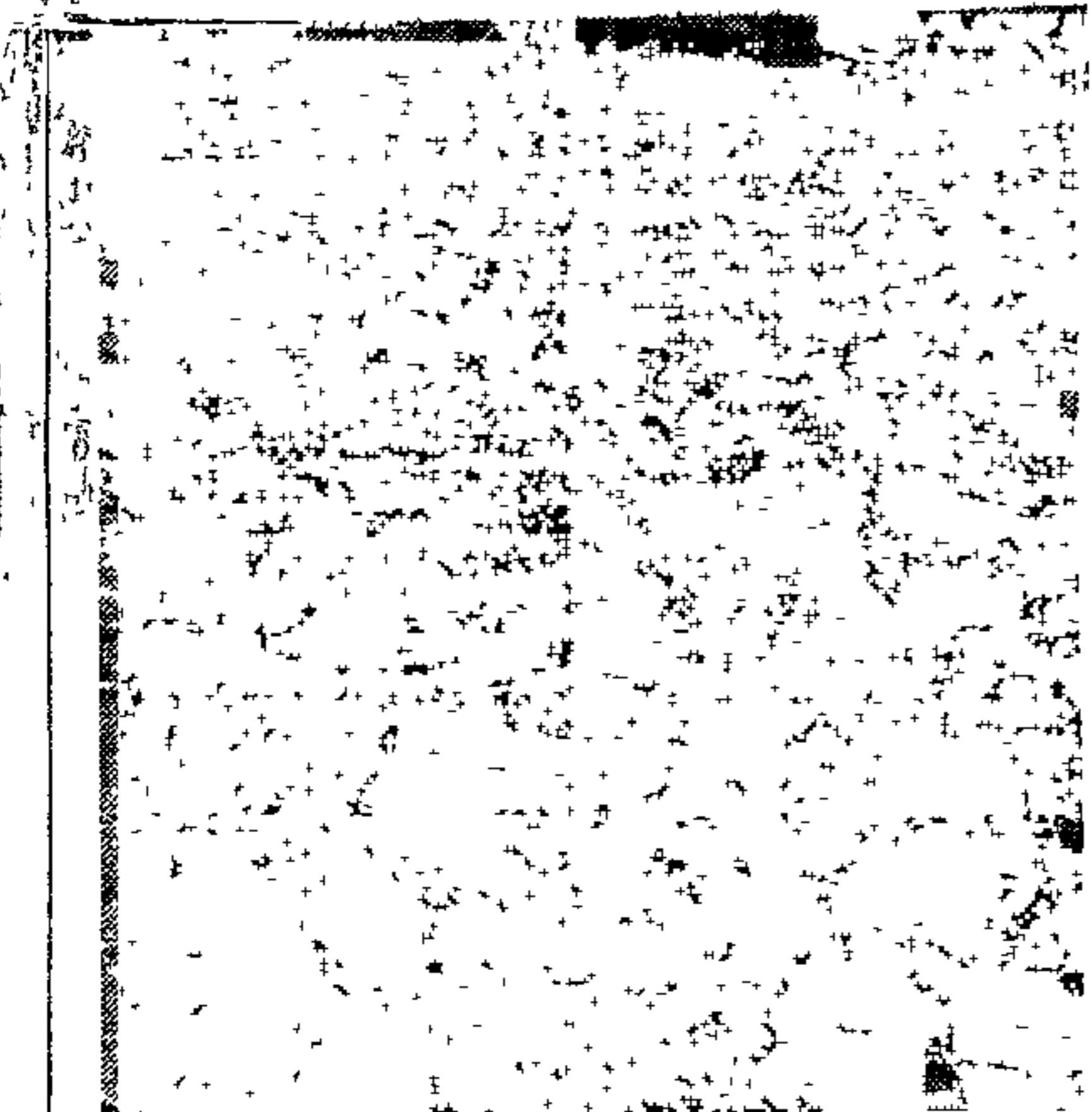
Ciskei Chief Minister Mr. Lennox L. Sebe.



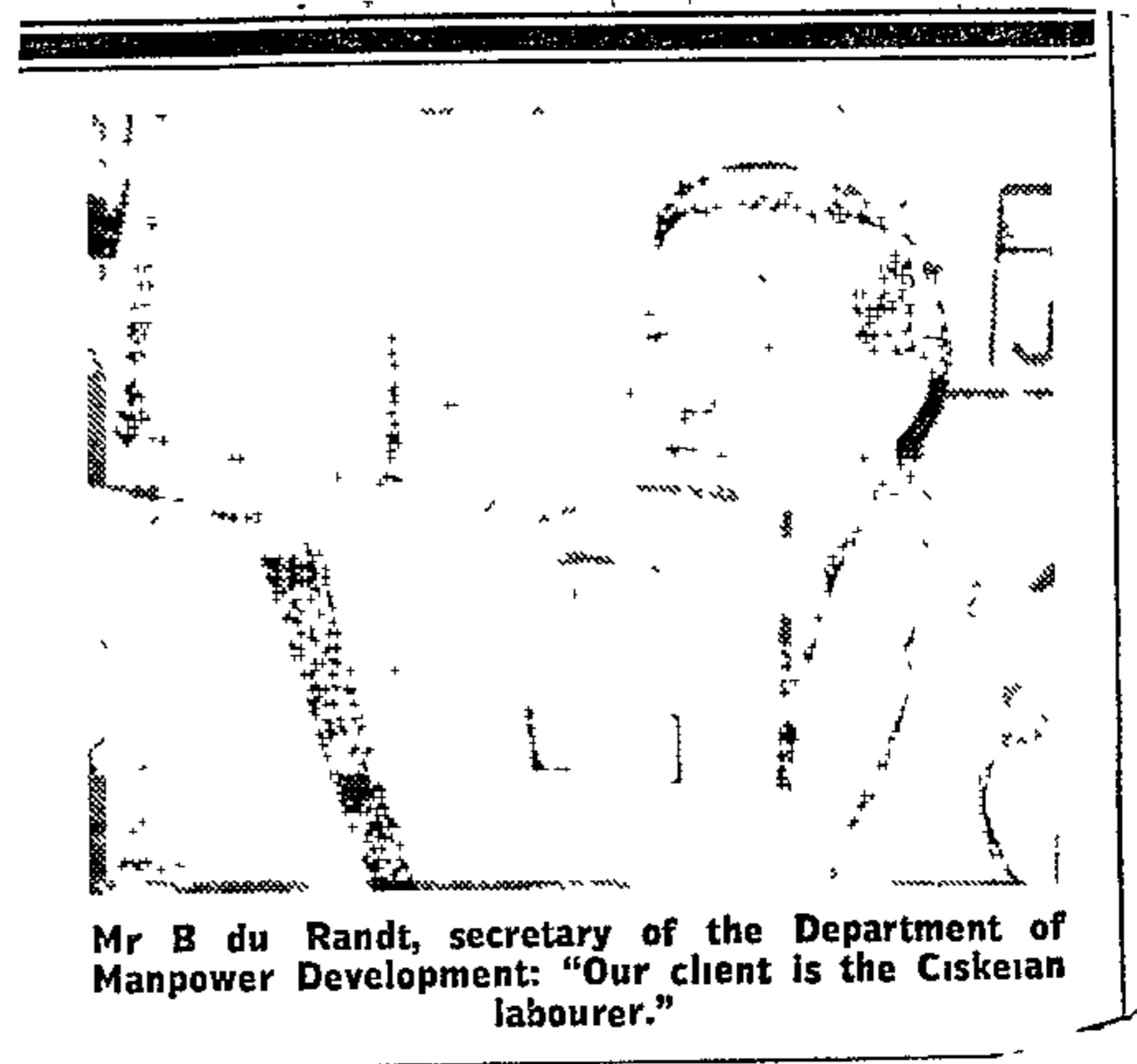
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STAR 4 September 1980

200



Work at last (above and below) for some of Ciskei's needier people. The wage: R2 a day. Thousands of people have been employed to do drought relief work since the homeland was declared a drought disaster area in April.



Mr B du Randt, secretary of the Department of Manpower Development: "Our client is the Ciskeian labourer."

Saagmeule maak groot deurbraak

(20^o) Rapport 2/1/47

Van Ons Korrespondent
MOSSELBAAI
GESAMENLIKKE be-
planning deur 'n inge-
nieursmaatskappy van
Mosselbaai, 'n saagmeu-
le van Groot-Brakrivier
en 'n Kaapse maatskappij
het daartoe gelei dat
saagsels, skaafsels en
houtstof, wat tans 'n
groot beslommernis in

die houtbedryf is, omskep gaan word in 'n energiebron wat meentlik sal kan voldoen aan die saagmeule se vraagbehoefes

Die maatskappye betrokke is Searle's Timber op Groot-Brakrivier, Art Welding van Mosselbaai en Gassifier Systems van Kaapstad. Die aanleg verwerk daaglik ongeveer 60 kubieke meter hout en produseer in hierdie proses ses na ses ton afval bestaande uit saagsels, skaafsels en houtstof.

Hierdie afvalmateriaal is moeilik verwerkbaar en word normaal weg deur 'n konvensionele verbrande verbrand. Dit het egter tot groot omgewingsbesoedeling gelei as gevolg van waas, rook en gasse. Energieveelies veens die opgewekte hitte wat nie gebruik kon word nie en hoe onderhoudskoste van die verbrande het ook probleme geskep.

Die volume afvalhout was te groot om anders as deur verbranding te hanteer. Die rook, as, gasafskiedings en rondwaaiende houtstof het die plaaslike gesondheidsinspekteurs so omgeknap dat hulle gedreig het om die aanleg te sluit.

Daar was slegs 'n paar alternatiewe, naamlik om die aanleg te sluit, om die bestaande brander met 'n meer moderne rooklose model te vervang, om die afval in 'n altyd groter wordende gat te gooi wat heeltemal onkonomies is, of om alles in gas te omskep wat dan produktief aangewend sou kon word.

Laasgenoemde stelsel se voordele was oorweldigend, want dit sou onmid-

dellik ompowingsbesoedeling uitstapel en 'n nuwe energiebron skep.

Daar was ongelukkig geen bruikbare toerusting beskikbaar vir die vergassing van houtasval nie. Houtvergassing is 'n proses wat al sedert 1852 bekend is, maar weens die vrye beskikbaarheid van ander goedkoop energiebronne is min aandag aan hierdie proses gegee en moes daar sulik van vooraf herin word.

'n Afvalversteelsel, 'n vergassingsinstallasie wat slegs 0,5 persent as laat oorbly, twee koeltoerings waar die gas gereinig en verkoel word voordat dit dan na verbrandingspunte versprei word en 'n verbrandingspunt waar oortollige gas verbrand word, is vir die doel ontgin. Die gas wat as verhuikersgas bekend staan, bestaan uit diokoolstofgasse en 'n klein hoeveelheid waterstof.

Volgens mnr Jan Swanepoel van Searle's Timbers sal die firma se besparing op dieselbrandstof en paraffien vir verhitting en die verharding van lym ongeveer R20 000 per jaar wees. „Ons kan verder ook nog ongeveer 250 kW elektriese krag opwek deur 'n gasturbine te gebruik. Dit sal aan ons totale kragverbruik by die verwerkingsaanleg voldoen as ons hierdie installasie se beskikbare afvalmateriaal alles verbruik.

Dit lui definitief 'n nuwe era in die ekonomiese verbruik van afvalmateriaal in die saagmeulbedryf in Tsentrale bestellings vir dertig eenhede is alreeds ontvang en dan is daar nog nie eens aan die uitvoermark gedink nie.”

Change laws for

Urban black women

200

28

STAR 1/10/80

Customary marriage cannot function properly in an urbanised setting because it was neither designed for it nor developed in it.

The Government must recognise this fact and reform the laws that affect the position of the urban black woman, especially those that affect her status, and this includes civil marriage.

This call for reform has been made by Mrs Carmen Nathan, senior lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand.

She has studied the Witwatersrand judgment and questions whether or not it applies to all "wives".

In terms of the Appeal Court judgment made in August it is believed that thousands of wives and children barred from living with men legally resident in Soweto and other black townships would from now on be able to do so without restriction.

THE LAW

But this in Mrs Nathan's opinion applies only to couples whose marriages are regarded as legal in the eyes of the law. Customary law wives, she avers, do not fall into this category. Only civil law wives

"The rights of a customary union wife in traditional law may be enforced in the Courts, but only in matters where all the parties are black and where the

A call for reform of laws that affect the urban black woman, has been made by senior lecturer in law at the University of the

Witwatersrand Carmen Nathan, who has studied extensively the court ruling abolishing lodgers' permits for urban blacks.

SUE GARRETT reports.

Matter is one involving customary law," said Mrs Nathan.

This means that a customary union wife living, say in Soweto, would not be able to remain there in terms of the Komani judgment, according to Mrs Nathan.

CANNOT STAY

"Influx control and the migratory system are, of course, the greatest single factors that militate against family life, and the law ought to preserve and protect every person's right to a family life," said Mrs Nathan.

She pointed out that the migratory labour system had been one of the main causes of the



CARMEN NATHAN

called "black mother family" and the extended family consisting of a mother and father, their daughters and grandchildren, but no sons-in-law.

These families had developed out of necessity and did not conform to Western or indigenous standards and values with consequent prejudice to the individuals concerned and society as a whole.

"Everything possible ought to be done," said Mrs Nathan, "to encourage the nuclear family headed by a father and a mother."

A civil marriage, designed to avoid unnecessary pre-

Judges for either "cause," supported by the rules of public law that touch on family life, is in my opinion the answer," said Mrs Nathan.

She contended that if influx control was necessary it had to be carried out in such a way that if a man or a woman was accepted legally in an area, he or she should be accepted together with his or her immediate family.

ENTITY

"Since the present social services and housing facilities to be provided for the extended indigenous family, it must be the civil monogamous marriage that causes a family to be considered as an

entity," said Mrs Nathan. She feels that the section of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act 25 of 1945, which allows the wife, and daughter and son under the age of 18 to live with the husband and father who is qualified to be in an urban area, ought to be extended to include the husband of a woman who is so qualified.

"The present law discriminates unfairly against men," said Mrs Nathan. She said there must be a large number of customary union wives in Soweto, and a large number of men who have such wives in the homelands. She suggested they set married under civil law

PROBLEMS

"Problems will obviously arise where there is more than one customary union wife. For this reason alone, a permanent commission of inquiry ought to be established to investigate all laws relating to black family life," suggested Mrs Nathan.

The commission, in her view, ought to consist of people well versed in the law of the land and in- discriminate, as well as representatives of the urban, planning and housing.

"At least half the people on the commission ought to be black, and at least half of the total number of members ought to be women," said Mrs Na-

Free enterprise must 'involve blacks'

By MARJA TUTT

BLACKS must be involved in the private enterprise system — or they will choose socialism, Mr Dennis Etheredge, chairman of Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Company, said on Monday.

He was speaking at the opening of a new shopping complex, at Vaal Reefs No 5 Shaft, designed to serve the nearby hostel's 5,000 black mineworkers.

Mr Etheredge said there had been a spectacular growth of the mining industry, and "although there still remains a lot to be done, there has been a great improvement in the quality of life of black employees in the last 10 years".

Referring to the migrant labour system, he said the mines would remain "stuck with it".

It had its bad aspects, such as the breakdown in social values "I don't like the idea of separating families, but gold mines are where they are, and cannot be moved".

But the migrant labour system was not "all evil".

"It has been an important factor in spreading the wealth of the mines to other countries."

There had been an improvement in wages and also accommodation, and "we have also managed to stabilise our work force, which has brought about a close association of loyalty between man and mine", said Mr Etheredge.

The mines were concerned about the leisure time and amenities of their employees, and because of the increasing interest in shopping facilities, a new concept of shopping had

been established to take the place of the old concession stores, which were "definitely out of date and unimaginative".

Mr Etheredge said both Frasers — the company which built and runs the new centre — and Vaal Reef "represent capitalism, and private enterprise is the only way a developing country can progress".

It was important to involve blacks in the capitalist system. The worry was that private enterprise had been the white man's privilege.

"If blacks do not become involved, we face the possibility that capitalism will be overthrown here in the years ahead."

Blacks should see themselves as part of the system.

"It is important that we turn our minds to these matters as quickly as possible."

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Computer plan to control workers

STAR
9/10/80

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By Tom Duff, Political Reporter

The Government is considering a vast national computer network to give it far-reaching control over the lives and work of urban black people.

Computers in all the areas now controlled by the main administration boards, linked to each other and to a central computer in Pretoria, would enable the Government to combat unemployment by providing instant information on where jobs are and where workers are who can do the jobs.

The system would also enable the Government to tighten up severely on influx control. A wide array of personal details — including "relevant" criminal offences — would be fed into the computers.

This system could have some important benefits for black people

However, there are fears that the system could be abused by the authorities and that it could give the Government unprecedented control over the lives of black people in urban areas.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on black affairs and civil liberties, warned today that the introduction of such a system might result in South Africa entering an era of bureaucratic control "which will make the pass system seem like child's play."

Mrs Suzman said that while the system might have some important benefits for black people, it could introduce a degree of labour control which she doubted existed anywhere outside Russia.

Sources say that if the system is introduced, and it is being contemplated by some senior Government men, personal details fed into computers

will include

- Educational qualifications and results of aptitude tests
- A lengthy record of previous employers
- Records of "relevant" criminal offences. It is understood that the system could provide for a "message input" into the computer by the police if

a person is required for questioning

- Ethnic origins of urban blacks
- Their status under influx control laws
- Labour law qualifications
- Detailed information about accommodation and employment

The system also provides for extensive information about employers to be fed in.

Excluding

Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash advice office in Johannesburg, said today the system would be in line with that part of the total strategy expressed in the Riekert Report.

It could lead to a severe tightening up of influx control.

She feared that it would intensify the rate at which people in the homelands are being totally excluded "from their rightful share in the wealth of the resources of this very wealthy country."

She pointed out that the use of computers in the administration of blacks was already causing problems.

The Black Sash office had already had to do with difficulties caused by incorrect information being fed into computers.

hit out at control by computer

STAR 10/10/80

209 200
205 206

By Craig Charney and Mike Derry

Black leaders have slated the proposed new system of computerised control over black workers' jobs and personal histories.

The proposal, disclosed in The Star yesterday, would give employers and Government officials a complete file on any black worker — including his movements, work history, employer recommendations, and even police record — at the push of a button.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said "I find it very sinister"

"While there will be peripheral advantages, the worrying aspect is that it will give the authorities major control over the movements of blacks. Therefore, I think the churches and other interested bodies will have to ask the authorities to have another think"

While some people had said the proposals amounted to the coming of Big Brother to South Africa, Bishop Tutu said, 'Big Brother is here already. It's just getting worse'

"DISTURBED"

Inkatha's principal urban representative, Mr Gibson Thula, said he was "very disturbed" at news of the proposed computer system

"The Government has been using computers for some time in influx control," he said

"Obviously now they plan to link up and keep a stricter watch on black people's movements"

Mr Thula said there was no doubt the new computer system would be used to tighten up influx control

The introduction of the proposed system could mean that "bad elements" in the black community could be singled out, warned Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation

"If you're found guilty of any crime — from a pass offence to a political offence — you'll fall victim," he said

Deported from a bantustan, two men are . . .

Stateless!

That's the story of two Xhosa-speaking men who have been deported from the Ciskei and are now living in white South Africa waiting for permission from the Department of Co-operation and Development to live in East London

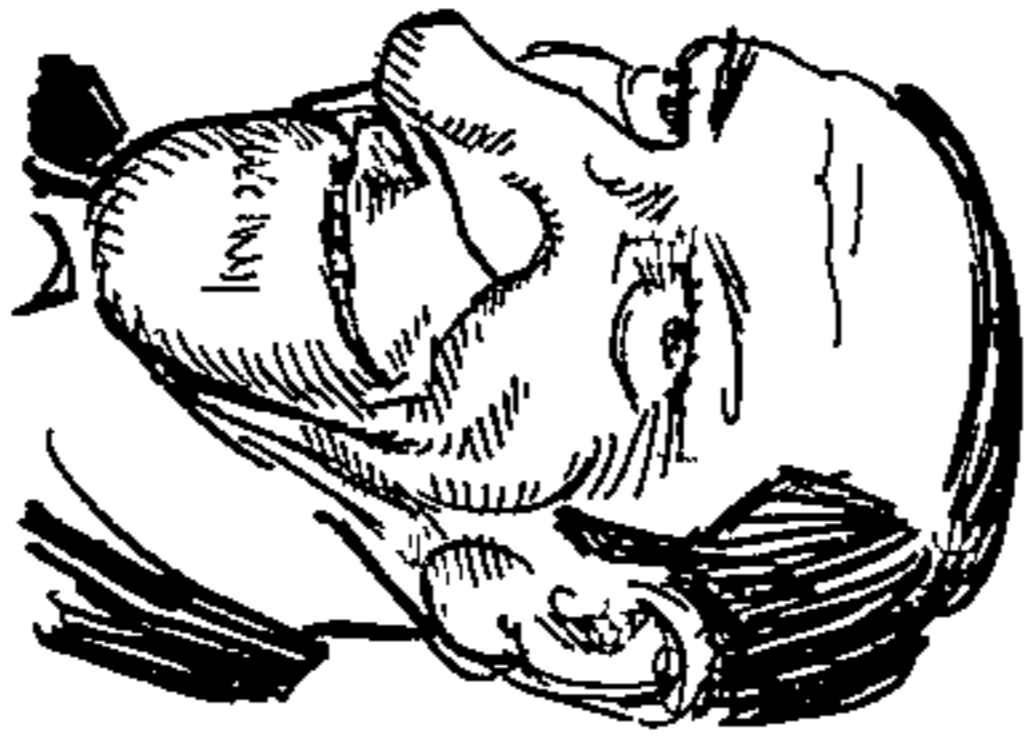
Mr Joe Kobo and Mr Livingstone Malotana have now been informed by Dr Piet Koorhof's department that they will be informed in two weeks whether they can remain in their refuge in Duncan Village near East London.

And besides Mr Kobo's Ciskei ban he is also not wanted in Transkei, where he recently spent 387 days in detention before being released this year and ordered out.

Transkei-born Mr Kobo and Mr Malotana are now unable to visit their wives and children in nearby Mdantsane because it falls under the Ciskei. Mr Kobo has five children and Mr Malotana two.

Mr Kobo says his troubles started in the mid-sixties when he entered Transkei politics after studying economics at university in London "I detested talk of

because I wanted to test the sincerity of the Nationalists. I later had to fight it through the Democratic Party of which I became national secretary. But I was forced to flee when the entire executive of the party was detained in 1976."



He then lived in Ciskei where he was given political asylum by the Sebe government and appointed editor of the government's newspaper, Umthombo.

"But they also started talking of independence — something I always opposed — and later I suffered another miscarriage of justice," Mr Kobo said. "In 1979 there was a bus drivers strike and

to the government any longer because independence was a fait accompli.

"I was on my way to see Prime Minister George Matanzima after having made an appointment, when I was detained and kept in prison in Umtata for 387 days. I was released in August this year and ordered out"

the Riotous Assemblies Act and the charges were withdrawn in court and I was served with a deportation order which gave me 48 hours to leave the Ciskei."

"By then I wanted to return to Transkei because I felt my objection to independence did not matter

live as a South African. At least one has hope, as there are some homeland leaders who have refused Pretoria-type independence

Mr Malotana, who has lived in Mdantsane and East London for 21 years, was a statistics clerk at the Ciskei Transport Company when the bus drivers strike erupted.

He was also a member of the Mdantsane Township Council, but was detained for 90 days and charged in court under the Riotous Assemblies Act as a result of the bus strike

His charges were all so withdrawn in court and he was served with a deportation order and also lives with friends in Duncan Village

in Ciskei
"This to me is all just a miscarriage of justice and all I want now is to be reunited with my family."

"I just hope the South African Government will let us live in peace because I have no intention of going to live in Transkei where I was born, and I am not worried

SUNDAY POST Correspondent

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RDM 14/10/80
'No black labour for SA' plan (200)

LUSAKA — Seven black Southern African states have formed a labour ministers' commission whose main purpose will be to block labour migration from their countries to South Africa

Zambia's Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Joshua Lumina, said this yesterday on returning from Swaziland,

where the meeting was also attended by representatives of Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana. Mr Lumina was appointed as one of the commissioners.

Before Zambia's independence in 1964 thousands of black workers used to be re-

cruted from this country by the then Witwatersrand Native Labour Association (Wenela) for work on South African mines and farms.

Although illegal recruitment of Zambian labour still goes on, the country has legislated against it, but countries like Malawi and Mozambique have not banned recruitment.

200
15/11/50

Big bid to curb labour for SA

'a countermove'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE attempt by seven Southern African states to stem the flow of migrant labourers to South Africa should be seen as part of their bid to establish a 'counter-constellation' of states. Dr Deon Geldenhuys, of the Institute of International Affairs, said yesterday.

Dr Geldenhuys was commenting on the announcement in Lusaka by the Zambian Minister of Labour, Mr Joshua Lumina, of a decision by seven black-ruled states to set up a joint labour commission to end the export of labourers by their countries to South Africa.

The decision was taken at a recent meeting in Swaziland by representatives of Zambia, Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The last five of these are substantial exporters of labour to South Africa.

Describing the export of labourers to South Africa by these states as an issue of symbolic importance, Dr Geldenhuys said: "They simply could not ignore it. But to set up a committee to end migrant labour does not mean that they will succeed."

Since the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, committed himself to the establishment of a Pretoria-centred constellation of states, black-ruled Southern African states have held three major conferences at which ways and means of lessening

their economic dependence on South Africa have been discussed.

The conferences were held at Arusha in Tanzania, Lusaka, and, most recently, Salisbury. The Swaziland conference seems to have been a smaller affair but may be significant as a pointer to a new field of activity in the bid to lessen economic dependence on Pretoria.

The first three conferences seem to have concentrated more directly on diminishing trade ties with South Africa and building an alternative African-controlled network of communications.

Zambia and Angola excepted, the member states of the new labour commission have been dependent on South Africa as a provider of work for thousands of their citizens. As underdeveloped regions, they have been characterised by large-scale unemployment and under-employment.

A spokesman for the Chamber of Mines, which recruits migrant workers from neighbouring countries, yesterday put the proportion of foreign migrant workers on South African mines at 42% (of 470 000 workers).

The mines are the chief but not the only employers of foreign blacks. In June 1978 there were more than 327 000 foreign black workers in South Africa, of whom more than 258 000 were on the mines.

MIGRANT labour ²⁰⁰ block

denied
RFA 11/10/79
By CHRIS FREEMOND
Southern Africa Bureau

THE Deputy Prime Minister of Swaziland, Mr Pea Nsibandze, has denied that black Southern African states want to end the migration of labour from their countries to South Africa.

He believed the Zambian Labour Minister Mr Joshua Lumina, who was reported to have made this statement in Lusaka recently, was misquoted.

Representatives of Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique and Angola met in Swaziland over the weekend to discuss the export of labour to South Africa.

Mr Lumina was later reported to have announced that the seven states had formed a commission of labour Ministers whose main task would be to curb the recruitment of labour by South African companies.

Mr Nsibandze said it was economically impossible for most of the states to cut their labour ties with South Africa.

The commission would look into the co-ordination of recruitment and service conditions for labourers who worked in South Africa, he said.

Although Zambia has outlawed the recruitment of labour by South Africa, more than 250 000 workers from the other six states are employed in this country.

They generate more than R60-million a year in deferred payments and family remittances sent back home.

Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in particular are heavily dependent on the South African mines for employment. In 1979 the figures were Botswana 19 000, Lesotho 112 000 and Swaziland 9 000.

Editorial comment
Page 12

Migrant labour won't be stopped

200 DD 17/10/80
JOHANNESBURG — The Deputy Prime Minister of Swaziland, Mr Ben Nsibandze, has denied that black Southern African states want to end the migration of labour to South Africa.

He believes the Zambian Labour Minister, Mr Joshua Lumina, who was reported to have made this statement in Lusaka recently, was misquoted.

Representatives of Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique and Angola met in Swaziland at the weekend to discuss the export of labour to South Africa.

Mr Lumina was later

reported to have announced that the seven states had formed a commission whose main task would be to curb the recruitment of labour by South African companies.

Mr Nsibandze said yesterday that it was economically impossible for most of the states to cut their labour ties with South Africa and the matter was not even considered at the conference.

Although Zambia has outlawed the recruitment of labour by South Africa, more than 250 000 workers from the other six states are employed in this country — DDC.

Prof: labour laws hurt migrants most

200 DD 17/10/80

GRAHAMSTOWN — Black migrant workers from outside the urban areas had no rights of negotiation in the labour market and were last in the queue for jobs, said Professor Simon Bekker, of the Rhodes University Institute of Social and Economic Research.

Delivering his inaugural lecture as Stella and Paul Loewenstein professor of development studies, he said that in accordance with the government's own adherence to the principles of a market economy and racial equality in the labour

market, there should be such rights for this group of underprivileged workers.

Their representatives should be involved institutionally in negotiations over labour matters if their dispossession was to be counter-balanced.

Speaking on State control over the Labour Market, Prof Bekker said that as the modern South African economy developed, so the rural black economies underdeveloped.

"The privileged flourish as the underprivileged suffer. And the more efficient the system of control over labour supply becomes, the more these differences will be exacerbated."

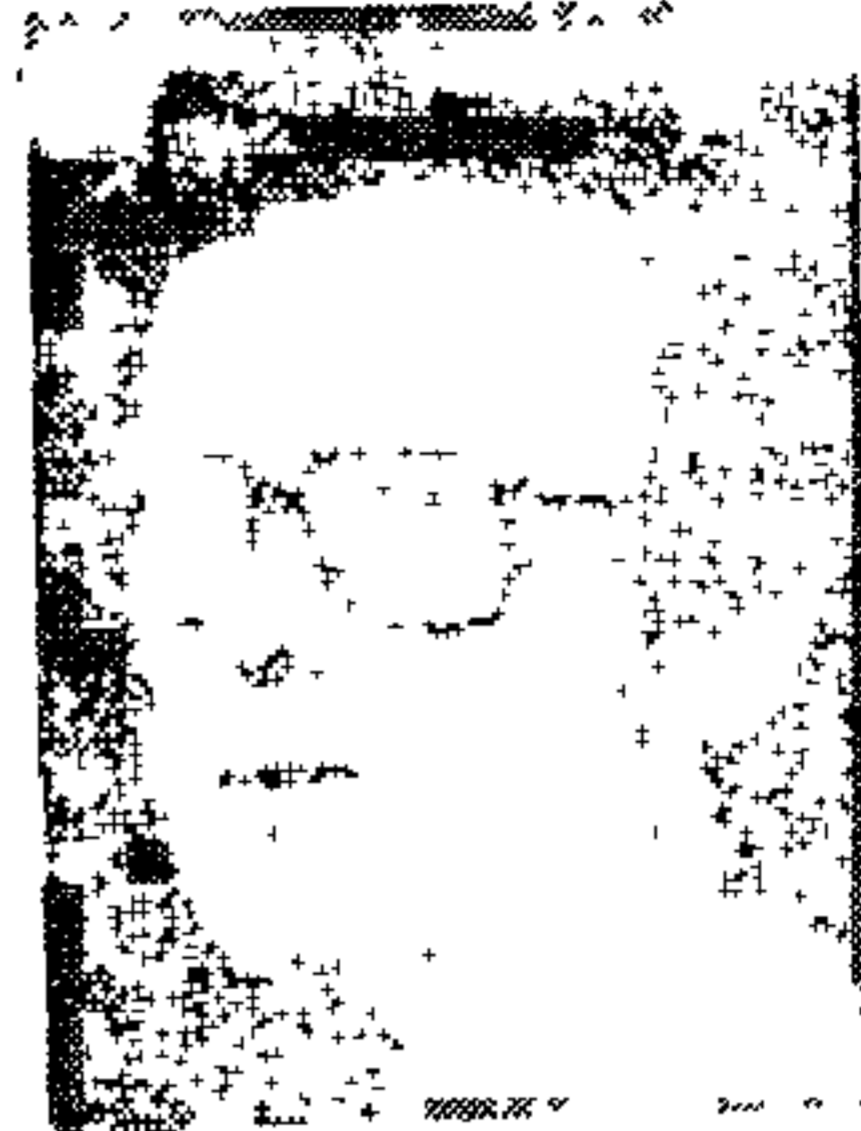
If one focused solely on the permanent urban black community, then the government's stated policy of doing away with restrictions on the mobility of skilled labour offered many rewards.

"It offers, more than before, opportunities for employment, for advancement, and for shared decision-making in the labour market and the work place."

"These opportunities accord more with merit and experience than with race"

What the policy did not offer was political involvement in national issues, except in "alienated nation states."

Seen from the perspective of the labour market, the government's policy



PROF BEKKER

towards urban blacks seemed to be one of offering permanent status and a decent standard of living without political rights.

"If the Republic's labour policy offers the urban black permanent status and a decent standard of living without a vote, it offers the black in a national state the vote without bread in that state and a place in the job queue behind workseekers from the Republic."

Prof Bekker said that influx control had not stemmed the flow of workers to the urban areas

It remained discriminatory in a number of areas and the decentralisation policy — the other side of the influx control coin — had failed to live up to its political promise of creating viable regional development, or its political promise of creating viable national state economies. — DDC.

Towards a labour Opec?

200

FM 17/10/80

Attempts by seven African states to sever their economic links with SA by reducing — and ultimately stopping — the migrant labour flow across their borders could have unexpected local benefits. For one thing, mining houses appear confident that recruitment in SA could fill any gaps.

The countries involved in setting up the commission to investigate the migrants' situation are Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Malawi and Zambia. This development is merely an extension of the declaration drawn up at the conference in Arusha, Tanzania, last year where a nine-nation southern Africa economic summit pledged to "combine measures to co-ordinate development projects with steps to reduce economic ties with Pretoria".

In the long term, the states clearly wish to force change in SA. The feeling against apartheid within black Africa still runs very high indeed. Although many realities suggest their economic battle may prove fruitless, they will not abandon the fight. They are doubtless fully aware that it is in SA's political interests to keep them as economic dependants.

The greatest irony about a policy banning migrant labour to SA would be that the labour suppliers would have greater re-adjustment problems than the mining houses themselves. Says a mining house spokesman: "Mining houses would have little to worry about. There is no doubt that there is the availability of labour in SA and that foreign labour could be recruited locally. The greatest loss would be that of expertise if experienced workers no longer returned."

The spokesman points out that the situation cannot change overnight and that, over a period of time, mining houses would be able to adjust. Clearly recruiting exclusively within SA's borders would incur greater costs — initially — but the Chamber of Mines agrees that the mining industry could successfully survive without foreign labour. Severe unemployment — particularly in the homelands — will mean no shortage of recruits even if, as is often argued, SA blacks have a "traditional" dislike of mine work.

SA's mining industry has virtually 100% reliance on migrants for its black labour force: 55% were recruited internally (including the homelands) last year compared with 33% in 1975.

Whether the seven states could survive without the income from selling their labour is a moot point. Last year the Chamber of Mines' recruiting arm, The

Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba) paid out R133m in deferred pay and remittances to the families and relatives of migrant workers: some 19% of their total earnings. Lesotho, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe benefit particularly as they insist that 60% of the wages earned by their citizens be paid out in their home countries.

Lesotho, for one, could not lower its reliance on SA mining — which employs 113 000 Basothos — according to the Chamber of Mines — as it has scant resources other than labour. Although it is committed to doing so in theory, a government official has noted that "it would be impossible to break all links with our neighbour".

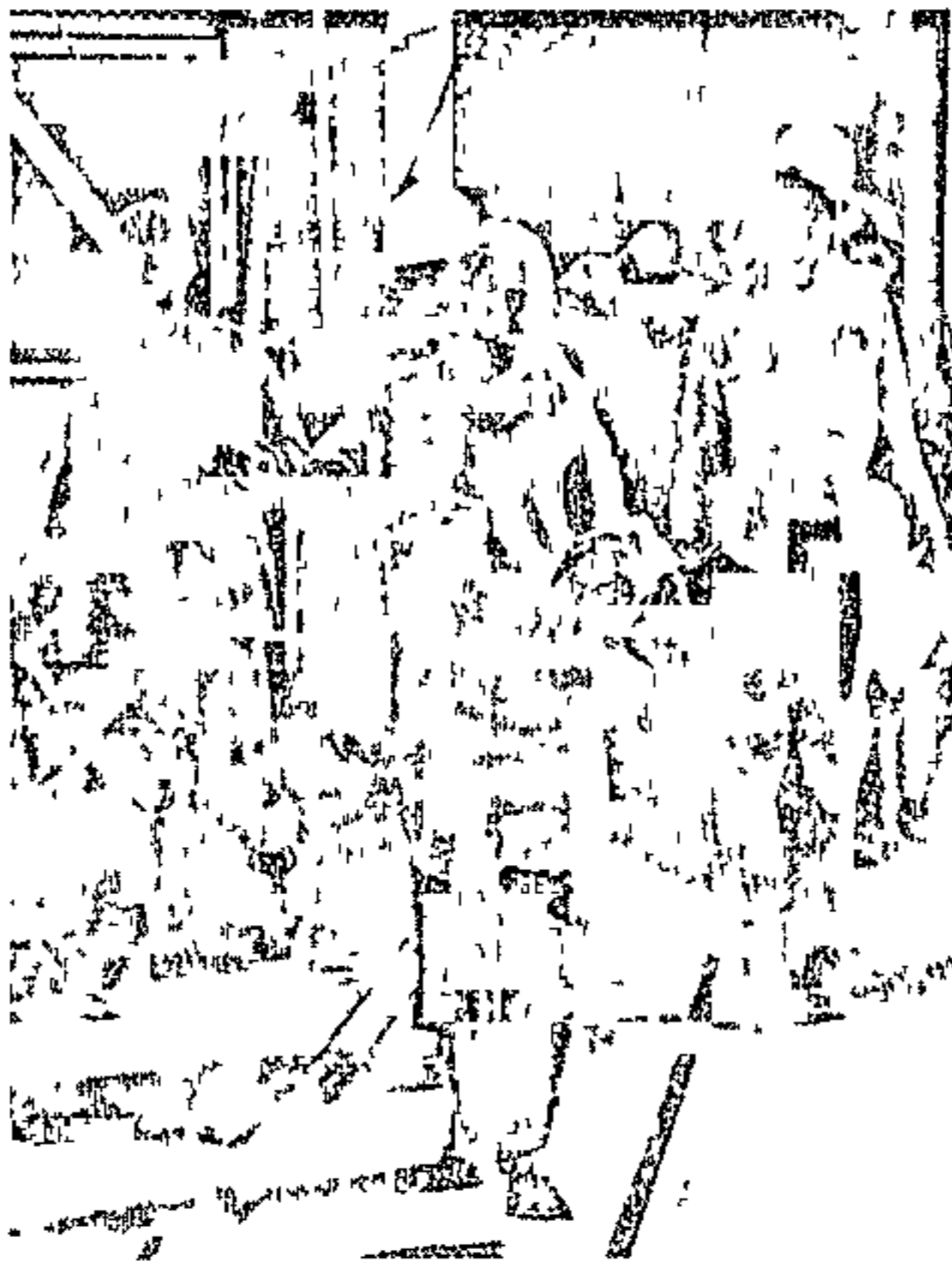
Similarly Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Swaziland would also find it extremely difficult to end their employment dependency on SA. They are faced with grave unemployment problems, as well as soaring energy costs and falling world prices for their primary export commodities.

In this light a "counter-constellation" of states appears to be some distance away. Until they operate as healthy eco-

On the one hand it is argued, the mining industry ought to be concentrating on local recruitment to ease SA's own unemployment problem. On the other, eliminating the migrant labour system and its devastating effects — if only on one front — would be a welcome development.

During the last five years, the Chamber of Mines has concentrated on recruiting locally — reducing foreign labour from 64% of the total labour force in 1975 to 45% last year. Part of this has been due to reduced labour supplies from neighbouring states — such as Malawi's total of temporary ban in 1974. It appears more extensive local recruitment plans may be the best safeguard against future developments and possible shortages.

Very probably the mining houses are already drawing up contingency plans.



Migrant miners withdrawing?

omic states, their hopes of regional co-operation and determination to bring pressure to bear on the "skunk of the south" are bound to remain unfulfilled.

Despite this, political observers feel the labour commission plan, although a difficult one, does make sense — not only for the foreign countries, but for SA as well.

RDM 24/10/80
**No more
labour**

SALISBURY Contracts made between South Africa and previous Rhodesian governments under the Wenela migrant recruitment programme will not be renewed when they expire, said the Labour Minister Mr Kumbirai Kangai.

He said his ministry did not approve of migrant labour to the Republic but individuals who wanted to continue working there were free to do so, as there was no law barring people from getting jobs abroad.

The Minister also said more industrial relations officers were to be employed in Zimbabwe to protect indigenous workers and speed up black advancement — Sapa

Officials 'Overrule'

Bureaucracy strikes again. Government and administration board officials involved with black townships are ignoring an Appeal Court judgment that has given black wives the legal right to live with residentially qualified husbands in urban areas.

The finding of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in August (which is a binding ruling, alterable only by Act of Parliament) applies to the controversial Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act (number 25 of 1945), which for more than 20 years has forced black married couples and families in South Africa's cities and towns to live apart.

The Consolidation Act is the piece of legislation that "qualifies" blacks for urban residence. Under Section 10(1) there are four categories of people who can live and work in the country's main centres

a) those who have resided in the same area continuously since birth;

b) those who have worked in one area continuously, for one employer, for 10 years, and those who have lived in the same area "continuously and lawfully" for 15 years without being employed outside the area,

c) the wife, unmarried daughter or son under 18 of a black in class a) or

d) those granted spe-

The bureaucratic system is effectively blocking the right of black wives to live with "qualified" husbands in urban areas in spite of a court judgment that they may do so. MARION DUNCAN reports.

cial permits to remain (such as workseker)

In practice, however, things have never been that straightforward — particularly for anyone claiming a 10(1)(c) right

Administration board and government officials (backed by the Bantu Commissioners' courts and the Supreme Court) have been insisting that wives can stay with their husbands only if they are written on to the husbands' lodgers' permits

It has been an effective blocking mechanism: township superintendents have usually refused to add the women's names to the permits

Said Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the main Johannesburg Black Sash advice office: "The 10(1)(c) rights have been sore points for years

"Dr Piet Koornhof (Minister of Co-operation and Development) complicated the issue further with two of his famous promises. He said that any man who built or bought a house under the 99-year leasehold scheme could have his wife and family with him

"And he said that the wives of men who live in their fathers' houses could get an automatic 10(1)(c) endorsement (on the theory that the son would eventually take over the house).

"But over the years an enormous number of women have come to us because they have been

endorsed out when they tried to get 10(1)(c) rights. We opened this advice office in 1982, and this issue has been one of the major problems throughout the time since"

The whole messy issue is summarised in the story of Mr Veli Komani, a Cape Town man who has worked and lived in the city since 1960. In 1974 his wife went to the Cape to be with her husband in Guguletu. She was given a visitor's permit, which was renewed for a few months until January 1975 when the administration board ordered her to leave her husband and go back whence she came.

Mr Komani sought legal advice. The case went to the Supreme Court, which refused to acknowledge that Mrs Komani had any right to stay with her husband. It went to the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein, and on August 19 this year the highest court in South Africa ruled that she had a right in law to live with her husband in Cape Town as a 10(1)(c) qualified person

It was an important judgment, with far-reaching implications for thousands of black families

Chief Justice Mr C J Rumpff handed down a 41-page judgment that went into a detailed analysis of Section 10 of the Consolidation Act and the Residential Regulations published in Govern-

ment Notice R1036 of June 14 1968

He reached a major conclusion, that the regulations (which force people to have lodgers' permits to live in rooms in black township houses) were "ultra vires" — in other words, they were not lawful.

Said Mrs Duncan: "It is a breakthrough, but the whole thing is very complicated and it will take weeks before all the implications are understood

"What is, however, without doubt is the fact that it is now illegal for administration boards or community councils to insist that wives have lodgers' permits to live with their 10(1)(a) or (b) husbands.

"Now, Pretoria should have issued a circular on this ruling and sent it to the chief bantu commissioners throughout the country. They in turn should circulate it around their particular areas to other bantu commissioners and to the administration boards.

"There is no excuse for officials to pretend that they do not know about the Komani judgment

"And yet petty bureaucratic officials are still endorsing wives out of urban areas when they try to stay with their husbands, and are still refusing to give them what is now a proven legal right to live with their 10(1)(a) and (b) qualified husbands

"It is disgraceful. It is indefensible. It is absolutely disgusting"

And it is heartbreaking. Here are the stories of just three women who are fighting a battle of paper and wits with the authori-

tarian monolith of the administration

Mrs T E M is married to Thomas, who lives in Orlando West and who qualifies to stay and work in Johannesburg under Section 10(1)(b). They were married by civil rites in Paulpietersburg in August 1960, and she first lived with her husband eight years later in Alexandra township.

In 1975 they moved to Orlando, where she has been living — technically illegally — ever since. Inevitably she was discovered, and endorsed out of Johannesburg after the August 19 Komani judgment.

She was given a temporary stamp in her reference book, allowing her to stay there until November 8 for "investigation," and her husband was told that he "must" get a lodgers' permit. The case has been referred to a lawyer because of a blatant disregard for the Rumpff findings

Mrs J is married by civil rites to a 10(1)(b) qualified man. She came to Johannesburg to join him in March this year, and when she tried to get a 10(1)(c) stamp in her reference book she was endorsed out — on October 2, a full two weeks after the Komani case. Her husband was told by the authorities that he "must buy a house" if he wants his wife to live with him. The case has been referred to a lawyer

Mrs E M M is married to David, a 10(1)(b) from Diepkloof who has a lodgers' permit. She came from Rustenburg to live with her husband in 1977 and has been staying in Johannesburg — "Officially"

Appeal Court on Wives

narily resident" with him — ever since. On July 1 this year she applied to the Chief Bantu Commissioner for a 10(1) (c) classification. On August 29 (10 days after the Komani judgment) she was notified of the commissioner's refusal and was endorsed out. The case has been referred to a lawyer.

Mrs Duncan of the Black Sash comments: "We have referred a couple of cases to a lawyer who got on the phone to the Administration Board and threatened Supreme Court action. The only result was a panicky call from an official who said he could not over-rule a commissioner's decision, but who said he would give the women concerned two-month per-

mits while referring the cases back to the commissioner.

"We are worried about this delaying action

"When Parliament convenes again soon there are going to be changes in the pass laws. This "loop-hole" provided by the Komani judgment might well be closed and administration board officials engaging in delaying tactics could well be banking on just this development."

One woman has already had a 10(1)(c) application refused since the Komani judgment on the grounds that the house where she and her husband were staying was grossly overcrowded. A legal decision on this particular instance is expected soon.

Said Mrs Duncan: "Women applying for

10(1)(c) endorsements are being asked to bring evidence of accommodation — which means a letter from the township superintendent stating that the house is not overcrowded, that the registered tenant is prepared to accommodate the family and that the superintendent himself has no objection.

"This, of course, gives the superintendent a big say in the matter.

"We're waiting on this one at the moment, to see if any sort of pattern emerges

"But we are definitely getting strong indications that the authorities are doing everything they can to slow down the recognition of 10(1)(c) rights. It is an appalling state of affairs"



... nowhere to go but out.

STAR 26/11/80

PM says labour pool is basis for constellation

200

By David Breier, Pretoria Bureau

Southern Africa already has a common labour market on which the constellation of states should be built, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said last night

Addressing a banquet in Pretoria organised by the Manpower 2 000 campaign and attended by about 2 700 guests, Mr Botha said the common labour market effectively existed and formed a sound basis for mutual co-operation and economic interdependence

This could provide the cornerstone for a constellation of states, he added

Mr Botha said the common labour market could be extended on a wide variety of fronts. These were

- The movement of workers across common borders,
- The training and re-training of workers who moved across common borders,
- The protection of the health and safety of workers,
- The negotiation of rights for workers;
- Machinery for industrial peace

Mr Botha's concept of a common labour market follows the announcement by the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, earlier this month on a plan to engage the help of neighbouring countries to curb illegal strikes

Under this plan neighbouring states which send workers to South Africa will have to agree to withdraw any workers who take part in illegal strikes. Any country which refuses to sign such an undertaking runs the risk of having its workers excluded from South Africa

The Prime Minister also warned employers who carried out unfair labour practices that they were harming South Africa's resources

● See Page 9.

(200) (259) (344) (688)

OFFICIALS 'OVERTHEWHELD' BY COURT'S 'QUALIFIED' HUSBANDS

The bureaucratic system is effectively blocking the right of black wives to live with "qualified" husbands in urban areas in spite of a court judgment that they may do so. MARION DUNCAN reports.

Bureaucracy strikes again. Government and administration board officials involved with black townships are ignoring an Appeal Court judgment that has given black wives the legal right to live with residentially qualified husbands in urban areas.

The finding of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in August (which is a binding ruling, alterable only by Act of Parliament) applies to the controversial Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act (number 25 of 1945), which for more than 20 years has forced black married couples and families in South Africa's cities and towns to live apart.

The Consolidation Act is the piece of legislation that "qualifies" blacks for urban residence. Under Section 10(1)(c) there are four categories of people who can live and work in the country's main centres:

- a) those who have resided in the same area continuously since birth;
- b) those who have worked in one area continuously, for one employer, for 10 years; and those who have lived in the same area "continuously and lawfully" for 15 years without being employed outside the area.
- c) the wife, unmarried daughter or son under 18 of a black in class a) or (b) who entered the area legally and who "ordinarily reside" with him;
- d) those granted spe-

cial permits to remain (such as work permit). In practice, however, things have never been particularly straightforward — claiming a 10(1)(c) right.

Administration board and government officials (backed by the Baruthu Commission's courts and the Supreme Court) have been insisting that wives can stay with their husbands only if they are written on to the husbands' lodgers' permits.

It has been an effective blocking mechanism: township superintendents have usually refused to add the women's names to the permits.

Said Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the main Johannesburg Black Sash advice office: "The 10(1)(c) rights have been sore points for years. "Dr Piet Koomhof (Minister of Co-operation and Development) complicated the issue further with two of his famous promises. He said that any man who built or bought a house under the 99-year leasehold scheme could have his wife and family with him.

"And he said that the wives of men who live in their fathers' houses could get an automatic 10(1)(c) endorsement (on the theory that the son would eventually take over the house). "But over the years an enormous number of women have come to us because they have been

endorsed out when they tried to get 10(1)(c) rights. We opened this advance office in 1982, and this issue has been one of the major problems throughout the time since."

The whole messy issue is summarised in the story of Mr Veli Komani, a Cape Town man who has worked and lived in the city since 1960. In 1974 his wife went to the Cape to be with her husband in Guguletu. She was given a visitor's permit, which was renewed for a few months until January 1975 when the administration board ordered her to leave her husband and go back whence she came.

Mr Komani sought legal advice. The case went to the Supreme Court, which refused to acknowledge that Mrs Komani had any right to stay with her husband. It went to the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein, and on August 19 this year the highest court in South Africa ruled that she had a right in law to live with her husband in Cape Town as a 10(1)(c) qualified person.

It was an important judgment, with far-reaching implications for thousands of black families.

Chief Justice Mr C J Rumpff handed down a 41-page judgment that went into a detailed analysis of Section 10 of the Consolidation Act and the Residential Regulations published in Govern-

ment Notice R1086 of June 14 1968. He reached a major conclusion: that the regulations (which force people to have lodgers' permits to live in rooms in black township houses) were "ultra vires" — in other words, they were not lawful.

Said Mrs Duncan: "It is a breakthrough, but the whole thing is very complicated and it will take weeks before all the implications are understood."

"What is, however, without doubt is the fact that it is now illegal for administration boards or community councils to insist that wives have lodgers' permits to live with their 10(1)(a) or (b) husbands.

"Now, Pretoria should have issued a circular on this ruling and sent it to the chief baruthu commissioners throughout the country. They in turn should circulate it around their particular areas to other baruthu commissioners and to the administration boards.

"There is no excuse for officials to pretend that they do not know about the Komani judgment. "And yet petty bureaucratic officials are still endorsing wives out of urban areas when they try to stay with their husbands, and are still refusing to give them what is now a proven legal right to live with their 10(1)(a) and (b) qualified husbands.

It is disgraceful. It is indefensible. It is absolutely disgusting."

Here are the stories of just three women who are fighting a battle of paper and writs with the authori-

ties in Johannesburg. Mrs T E M is married to Thomas, who lives in Orlando West and who qualifies to stay and work in Johannesburg under Section 10(1)(b). They were married by civil rites in Paulpietersburg in August 1960, and she first lived with her husband eight years later in Alexandra township.

In 1975 they moved to Orlando, where she has been living — technically illegally — ever since. Inevitably she was discovered, and endorsed out of Johannesburg under the August 1975 judgment. She was given a temporary stamp in her reference book, allowing her to stay there until November 8 for "investment" and her husband was told that he "must" get a lodgers' permit. The case has been referred to a lawyer because of a blatant disregard for the Rumpff findings.

Mrs J is married by civil rites to a 10(1)(b) qualified man. She came to Johannesburg to join him in March this year, and when she tried to get a 10(1)(c) stamp in her reference book she was endorsed out — on October 2, a full two weeks after the Komani case. Her husband was told by the authorities that he "must buy a house" if he wants his wife to live with him. The case has been referred to a lawyer.

Mrs E M M is married to David, a 10(1)(b) lodger's permit. She came from Rustenburg to live with her husband in 1977 and has been staying in

cases while referring the cases back to the commissioner. "We are worried about this delaying action. "When Parliament comes again, soon there are going to be changes in the past laws. This "loophole" provided by the Komani judgment might well be closed and administration board officials engaged in delaying tactics could well be banking on just this development."

One woman has already had a 10(1)(c) application refused since the Komani judgment on the grounds that the house where she and her husband were staying was grossly overcrowded. A legal decision on this particular instance is expected soon. Said Mrs Duncan: "Women applying for

10(1)(c) endorsements are being asked to bring evidence of accommodation — which means a letter from the township superintendent stating that the house is not overcrowded, that the registered tenant is prepared to accommodate the family and that the superintendent himself has no objection.

"This, of course, gives the superintendent a big say in the matter. "We're waiting on this one at the moment to see if any sort of pattern emerges.

"But we are definitely getting strong indications that the authorities are doing everything they can to slow down the recognition of 10(1)(c) rights. It is an appalling state of affairs."



... nowhere to go but out.

Minister outlines Govt labour plans

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

THE MINISTER of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, yesterday spelled out a concerted manpower strategy on which his department has embarked

And he made it clear that labour issues are set to play a key role in the Government's total strategy and constellation of states' concepts

He added that wide-ranging labour agreements with homelands and neighbouring states were being sought by the Government

This would form part of 'a total strategy for South Africa and eventually a Southern African constellation of states', he said

Mr Botha was opening the convention of Manpower 2000 in Pretoria yesterday

An important leg of this strategy he said would be

programmes for co-operation between the Government, homelands and Southern African states on training re-training and labour relations

He recently announced that the Government would seek bilateral agreements with homelands and neighbouring governments providing for the deportation of workers who take part in illegal strikes

Mr Botha said yesterday that the Government wanted homeland and neighbouring governments to accept a common responsibility with it for maintaining industrial order

He added that arrangements in connection with liaison and negotiation with the states concerned are underway

His speech follows an address on Tuesday night by the Prime Minister in which he also spelled out the importance of labour issues in the Govern-

ment's constellation plans

Mr Fanie Botha said his department had already begun developing a concerted manpower strategy in consultation with the private sector and other groups

An administrative and organisational structure for such a strategy had already been built in important respects

Specific programmes which would play an important part in it were

- Training and retraining programmes including programmes for school-leavers and the unemployed Mr Botha said he hoped to make important further announcements on this issue soon

- Job creation programmes which were being investigated as well as improved employment placement services

- A campaign to improve productivity

- A programme to maintain labour peace which would include training in labour relations the extension of the official industrial council system and the creation of dispute settling machinery

- Programmes for co-operation with homelands and neighbouring states

- Health and safety programmes for workers

Yesterday's convention was dominated by a series of papers calling for reforms along the lines suggested by Mr Botha

Discussing labour guidelines for the future, Mr Botha emphasised the Government's commitment to union autonomy, but said it could never deviate from its determination to fight illegal strikes

He also welcomed an announcement by the public and private sectors that they would invest R92 000 million over the next five years to create half a million jobs

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Trekarbeid: 'drie keuses'

Deur ALBERT CRAFFORD

IN 'n praguitgawe van Optima, blad van die Anglo American Corporation, val die kollig op die omvangryke trekarbeidstelsel in Suid-Afrika. 'n omstredenheid wat sekere voordele het — dis 'n enorme inkomstebron vir swart gebiede en state byvoorbeeld; maar dis 'n gebruik met vele nadele waarvan gesinsontwrigting net een aspek is.

Dis inderdaad 'n glansuitgawe met talle purk kleurfoto's deur daardie knap Kapenaar Paul Alberts — foto's wat nie net die blink kant wys nie, maar ook sake uitlig wat die myne „'n slegte beeld by SA swartmense gee”

Die teks, deur die navorser Merle Lipton, is krities — jeens die myne, maar veral jeens die Regering, o m oor instromingsbeheer, en die burokrasie wat „hervorming belemmer”.

Sy stel dit dat die „wit oligargie” blykbaar drie keuses omtrent trekarbeid het

- Die handhawing van die status quo (wat die lewe raak van miljoene swartmense in die subkontinent) Net die minimum-getal swart werkers word toegelaat om gevestig te raak. Sy merk op „Hoewel dit lyk of die NP wegbeweeg van dié benadering, bly dit die voorkeurbeleid van sy verkrampde vleuel en 'n groot deel van die burokrasie wat onlangse toegewings moet toepas Laasgenoemdes sal in die praktyk moontlik in staat wees om te verseker dat nie veel van die status quo afgewyk word nie”

- Keuse nommer twee is stabilisasie, wat beteken dat alle trekarbeiders wat hul gesinne by hulle wil hê, toegelaat word om hulle permanent by of naby die myne te vestig. Sy meen dit is al langtermyn-oplossing vir die gedwonge trekkersbestaan. Wat die myne betref, gee sy toe dat dit die bedryf sou ontwrig as sulke vestiging van mense in aller yl moet geskied.

- Ten derde: meliorisme (versagting) Dit gaan om volgehoue pogings om die leeftoestande van trekarbeiders te verbeter, plus 'n beperkte en beheerde verskuiwing van „stabilisering” van net noodsaaklike of meer geskoolde werkers (Op die oomblik word bloedweinig van die swart arbeidsmag by die myne só saam met hul gesinne gevestig)

Mev. Lipton, wat dié navorsing in opdrag van AMC en De Beers gedoen het, wys inderdaad ook met die vinger na die mynbedryf. Sy haal by aan uit 'n opname oor die kampong-lewe. Aan swartes is gevra wat hulle omtrent dié plekke aanstaan. Meer as twee derdes het gesê „Niks nie” Andere het gesê „dis hel” en hul besoeke aan hul tuistes as „'n maand van geluk bestempel”

- In 'n insiggewende voorwoord noem mnr Harry Oppenheimer hierdie dubbele uitgawe van Optima „'n bydrae tot 'n debat wat in die komende dekade

TEENSTELLENDEN foto's uit Optima, wat 'n dubbele uitgawe aan trekarbeid in Suid-Afrika gewy het. Links bo: 'n Toneel in 'n goudmyn-kampong. Regs bo: Gesinshuisvesting by steenkoolmyne in Oos-Transvaal. Die vestiging van swart werkers op gesinsbasis het verder gevorder by nie-goudmyne, veral waar diamante, steenkool en platina gedelf word.

waarskynlik al hoe belangriker sal word” — al word nie saamgestem met al die gevolgtrekkings en opmerkings van mev Lipton nie. Haar navorsingsopdrag was van Anglo American en De Beers, waarvan mnr Oppenheimer die voorsitter is.

Hy noem dat oor die 500 000 swart trekarbeiders net by die myne in SA werk, honderdduisende meer in die nywerheid en die handel. Word gesinne bygereken, word die lewe van miljoene mense geraak.

Mnr. Oppenheimer sê sy ondernemings glo vas dat al hul werkers met hul gesinne by of naby hul werkplek moet kan woon, as hulle dit verkies. Maar, sê hy, dit sal nie maklik wees om in die trekarbeidstelsel in sy huidige vorm te beëindig nie.

Die werkgewer alleen kan dit nie doen nie. Owerheidsbeleid sal gewysig moet word. En dit gaan om grond en middele om mense na behore te vestig.

Dis onvermydelik, sê hy, dat trekarbeiders nog lank, miskien vir altyd, 'n aansienlike deel van die werkkragte by die myne sal uitmaak. Dit sou by nie deug om gemeenskappe te vestig by myne met 'n kort lewensverwachting nie. Sowat veertig persent van hierdie arbeiders kom uit buurstade soos Lesotho, Mosambiek en Malawi. Sommige trekarbeiders — „hul getalle is waarskynlik groot” — wil nog 'n landelike basis behou.

Verwydering van die huidige beperkinge op die permanente vestiging van swart werkers naby myne sou nie die bedryf onthef van die verpligting om die lot van trekarbeiders sover moontlik te versag nie. Die bestaansgehalte sal voortdurend verbeter moet word, sê hy. Geleentheid moet ook geskep word om die omstandighede van die trekarbeider se gesin te verbeter.

En ten slotte „Dit lê voor die hand dat dit 'n groot stap vorentoe sou wees as ons swart werkers dieselfde keuses omtrent 'n gesinslewe kan bied as dié wat die blanke werkers nog altyd geniet het. Dit sou, glo ons, 'n uiters belangrike stap wees om rassediskriminasie in ons indiensnemingspraktyk uit te skakel.” Beoogde veranderinge sal geld kos, maar die styging in die goudprys maak dit moontlik en prakties om dinge te doen wat nie tevore oorweeg sou word nie. Sulke veranderinge sal 'n belegging van die grootste waarde wees, sê mnr. Oppenheimer wat sy woorde goed kies, goed tel.

- Dit is goed dat hy ook sê dit gaan hier om 'n bydrae tot die debat wat nog gevoer moet word. In dié debat sal verby die kleurfoto's, hoe treffend ook al, gekyk moet word — na die derduisende „Poppie Nongenas” van die omvattende trekarbeidstelsel.

Hulle is, soos Merle Lipton aanstip, 'n mensemassa wat nog nie juis „ontwaak” het nie. Maar veral die jongeres begin hulle verset teen 'n beleid wat „hulle die reg ontsê om hul gesinne by hulle te hê.”

SA homelands are 'just labour camps'

200 100 200 8/2/80

Staff Reporter

THE homelands are little more than "labour camps" for white South Africa, says an article in the Black Sash's official mouthpiece

Despite recent findings that the homelands could never become economically viable — with or without consolidation — Nationalist policy had not been deterred in any way, said Ms Prue Croseur in the latest issue of "Sash"

"Government leaders have stated again and again that the homeland policy is not negotiable," she said

Ms Croseur stressed, however, that long before the Nationalist Party came to power, South Africa had been divided 86% for whites, 14% for blacks

Various means had been used to coerce blacks off the land to work on the mines and farms, and now there was an over-supply of unskilled labour and an increasingly mechanised production economy

"Today the homelands are

little more than labour camps for white South Africa. The worker may return to white South Africa as a migrant, but his family must remain behind in the homeland," she said

Referring to the pressure placed on the "non-independent" homelands to become "independent" — and to independent homelands receiving more financial backing than the non-independent ones, she quoted the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntwansisi, as saying "This smacks of political bribery and political blackmail. It is an attempt to persuade non-independent states to sell their birthright as South Africans for a bowl of soup"

Ms Croseur said blacks were never consulted when South Africa was carved up, and the validity of the elections which resulted in the independence of the three homelands had been challenged by many political observers

"The Government's total

strategy is that South Africa will be surrounded by nine 'national states', economically unviable and dependent on South Africa, but drawn into a constellation of states with her so that they can sell her their labour and provide a market for her manufactured goods"

White South Africa could then shrug off all responsibility for the poverty and overcrowding in the homelands because the people there would no longer be South African citizens, she said

Dealing with the cost of forced population removals, Ms Croseur said it was impossible to estimate the cost in human terms

"Communities are broken up in the move, and so are families, as fathers and mothers are usually forced to become migrant labourers — if they can find work"

This often led to a second family in the city, so that the country family was forgotten. The conditions in the new areas were usually grossly inad-

equated, particularly for the first few years

The conditions of living in rural areas were highlighted by the infant mortality rates 12 a 1 000 in "white" South Africa, 280 a 1 000 in black rural areas, and 375 a 1 000 in the Eastern Cape

"Relocated people are generally removed from places where they were managing to survive, with varying degrees of prosperity or poverty, into places where they become entirely dependent upon jobs offered to them," the article said

Hundreds of thousands had no possibility of ever being offered work, and were not allowed to leave the homelands to look for work for themselves, or to establish themselves in communities where successful operation in the informal sector was possible

"It is even difficult to obtain Government figures in financial terms for the cost of removals," Ms Croseur said

Earlier work of mine sought to estimate the extent of unemployment/underemployment in South Africa (Simkins, 1978a) and to investigate the situation of unemployed Africans (Simkins, 1978b). This study seeks to build on the earlier work by considering African unemployment in the context of the distribution of the African population and of African employment between the four regions that go to make up South Africa: metropolitan areas, other towns in 'white' South Africa, 'white' rural areas and 'homelands'. These distributions are, of course, con-

OF AFRICAN UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA : 1960 - 1980

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THE DEMOGRAPHIC, DEMAND FOR LABOUR AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

Foreign Policy Study Foundation

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Draft

MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A. — GENERAL

6 FEB. 1981 — 18 Dec. 1981

Aid migrants' plight union asks homelands

JOHANNESBURG — The Municipal Workers' Union has sent a memorandum to all homeland leaders detailing the "plight of so-called migrant workers" in South Africa.

The union's president, Mr Joe Mavi, said here yesterday the memorandum was sent to Transkei, Ciskei, KwaZulu, Qwaqwa, Bophuthatswana, Gazankulu, Lebowa and Kangwane, through their urban representative offices on the Reef last month.

Items on the memorandum include:

That the contract of the migrant worker must be transferable from one employer to another if the contract is still valid at the time of his dismissal or resignation.

That their representatives' offices in South Africa be empowered to review workers' contracts without them having to return to their homelands.

That migrant workers be allowed to renew their contracts with existing

employers themselves, and

An assurance be given that all contract workers be paid on a par with other workers.

Mr Mavi said the fact that migrant workers had to return to their homeland to renew their contracts incurred unnecessary expenses and they were often "subjected to harassments and lack of protection" from officials.

"Most of the migrant workers are often told by labour bureau officials that they are not citizens of South Africa — although most of them were born here," said Mr Mavi.

"Another factor is that there is a tendency by officials to refuse registering such workers whenever they find employment on their own.

This often resulted in criminal offences such as robberies, because workers and people, who are hungry, will find all possible ways of feeding themselves and their families."

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CHEMICAL

Professor George Manzi D-ize

- B F McClelland
- J H Krens
- D P Weeks
- F J Cumming
- P H Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

Corporation Medals

Breakwater Prison

154 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Hans 3 Ques of 141

(1) Whether the Breakwater Prison is being used to house contract workers employed by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, if so, (a) how many are housed there and (b) for how long has it been so used;

13/2/81

(2) (a) (i) how many workers are accommodated in former (aa) dormitories and (bb) cells and (ii) what are the sizes of such dormitories and cells, respectively, (b) how many (i) showers, (ii) baths and (iii) toilets are provided and (c) what facilities are provided for (i) cooking and (ii) recreation;

(3) whether he intends to re-house these workers in alternative accommodation, if so, how long will it take, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(a) An average of 802 per month were housed during the calendar year of 1980

(b) Since 1927.

(2) (a) (i) (aa) 343

(bb) 339

(ii) Dormitories
1 × 495,56 m³
7 × 513,26 m³ each

Cells

2 × 112,56 m³ each.
18 × 111,45 m³ each
1 × 229,78 m³
1 × 346,35 m³
1 × 313,64 m³
1 × 454,68 m³
1 × 112,69 m³
12 × 22,71 m³ each
8 × 82,52 m³ each.
4 × 97,91 m³ each.

(2) (b) (i) 50

(ii) Nil

(iii) 76.

(c) (i) Inmates are departmentally fed and meals are prepared by properly trained cooks. The fully equipped kitchen *inter alia* contains five oil-jacketed electric cooking pots with a capacity of 225 litres each and two of 135 litres each, one electric fish frier, one electric potato peeler (12 kilogram capacity) and one fridge of 1,08 m³.

(ii) One recreation hall for film shows etc (films are shown at least once per week), one fully equipped beer hall and one boxing ring complete with boxing equipment.

(3) Matter under consideration

South African foreign Black workers

253 Dr A L BORAINI asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

- (1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1980 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Black Labour Act,
- (2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei and (b) Bophuthatswana
- (3) (a) what were the countries of origin of the other foreign worker and (b) how many in each category of labour were from each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	(1)(a)	(1)(b)
Agriculture	709 083	179 275
Mining and quarrying	471 699	467 400
Manufacturing	726 969	160 043
Construction	376 624	103 472
Wholesale and retail trade	386 359	95 968
Government services	506 094	126 286
Domestic services	712 560	212 725
Other	376 350	105 181

	(2)(a)	(2)(b)
Agriculture	80 010	82 384
Mining and quarrying	172 575	75 073
Manufacturing	64 756	86 149
Construction	53 089	42 950
Wholesale and retail trade	27 540	64 154
Government services	55 673	63 247
Domestic services	64 613	133 513
Other	31 448	65 933

200
26/2/81

(3)(a) and (b)

	Angola	Botswana	Lesotho
Agriculture	104	1 088	1 967
Mining and quarrying	110	16 478	119 429
Manufacturing	4	1 358	4 012
Construction	15	722	5 129
Wholesale and retail trade	10	583	1 311
Government services	11	1 102	3 886
Domestic services	26	1 005	2 381
Other	11	864	2 631

	Malawi	Mozambique	Zimbabwe
Agriculture	4 408	5 925	2 112
Mining and quarrying	20 356	46 700	7 379
Manufacturing	1 533	835	424
Construction	443	339	350
Wholesale and retail trade	733	373	946
Government services	762	694	310
Domestic services	2 752	945	6 591
Other	1 332	613	1 741

	Swaziland	Zambia	Other
Agriculture	608	248	421
Mining and quarrying	7 581	160	1 559
Manufacturing	743	68	161
Construction	124	31	279
Wholesale and retail trade	187	68	61
Government services	201	50	350
Domestic services	595	153	140
Other	338	140	131

Hundreds of people in Johannesburg and elsewhere are being forced into menial positions for which they have no experience. They cannot improve their work status, and in a country claiming a "chronic shortage of skilled manpower" they are forced to downgrade their abilities. These are the contract workers in the land of their birth. This year the Government is studying the position of these workers. In the third part of a series on influx control CHARLENE BELTRAMO investigates their plight . . .

Workers find it difficult to better their positions

Korapetse Jonathan Mfulwane has been offered a job as a dispatch clerk at R30 a week. The West Rand Administration Board has told him he must stay in his R22-a-week dry cleaners' employment or get work with a building contractor or as a gardener.

As a Bophuthatswana citizen, Jonathan falls into a certain work category he can only do one of those three jobs and nothing else. He has never worked on a building site or as a gardener.

He can take a step down in his employment category, but he may not improve his position.

In a country crying out for skilled labour, critics point out the situation seems ironic.

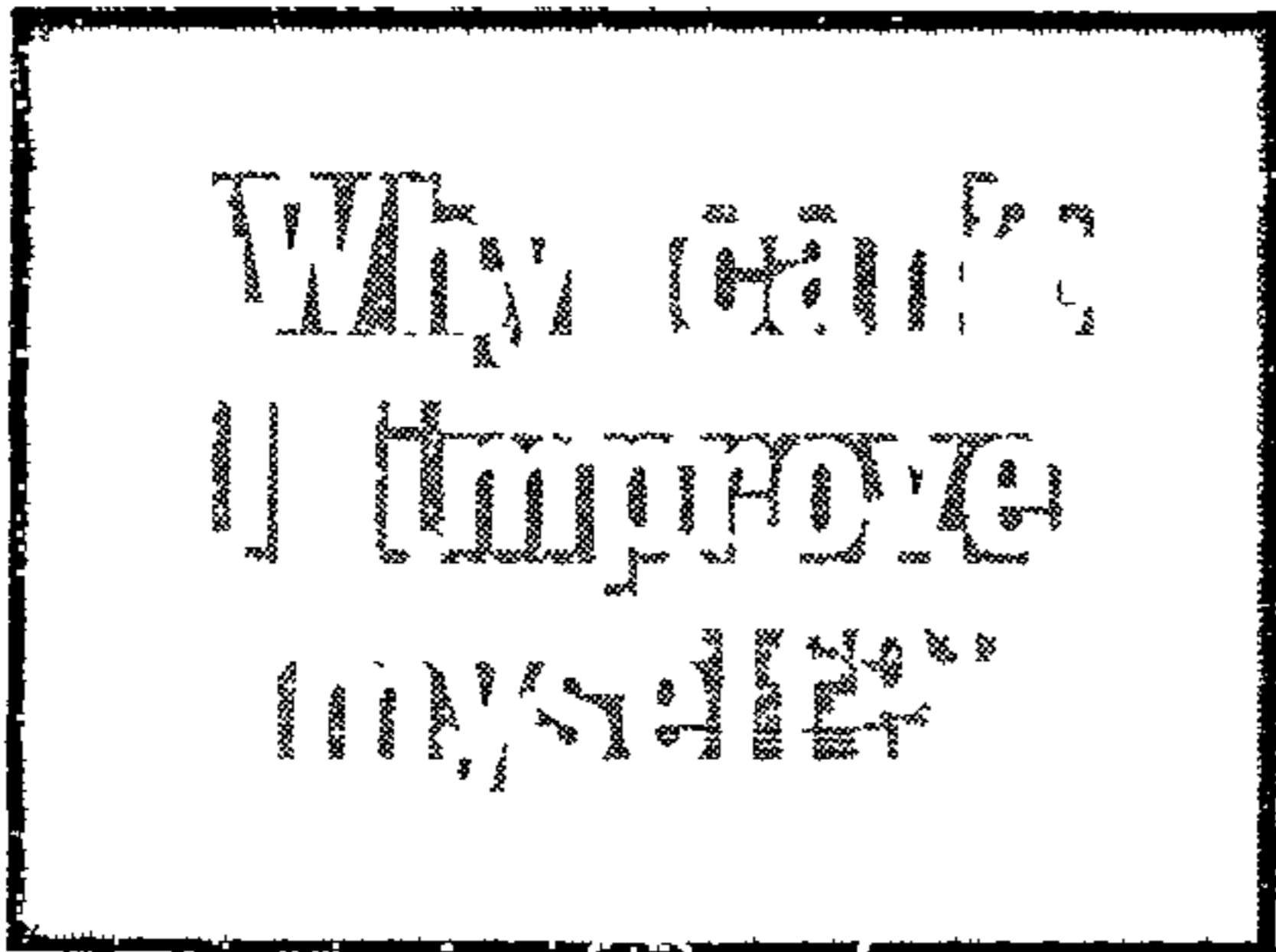
Ephraim Skosahna is in a similar position. He is registered as a waiter but works as an armature winder in Johannesburg. His employer says he must be the highest paid "waiter" in Johannesburg.

William Mateme, Ramapane, lived with his wife and three children at a Zimhlope hostel. Although he has been in Johannesburg since 1965, he has not had a permit for all that time so he is not qualified in terms of Section 10 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1939.

Like the previous two workers he comes from an independent homeland and is registered as a yearly contract worker.

He had been earning R150 a month as a waiter in a northern suburb hotel when he was offered a chance to increase his skills, and his wages by R50 a month more, by working for an automotive engineering firm.

However, the WRAB would not permit him to change his job category and he was given the red stamp giving him 72 hours to leave the city and return to Soekmekaar.



working hours and in a country like ours which claims to be democratic.

"It is incredible that we keep importing labour instead of improving our own human resources. We are extending misery instead of sealing the gap," Mr Monamo said.

Professor Roux van der Merwe, head of the Department of Industrial Psychology at the University of Port Elizabeth, said such a system promoted dissatisfaction and frustration among such people.

"It's a serious distortion of the free enterprise system where people with ability can't do better. There is a fear of an enormous urban influx if there aren't controls but that is not to say the present system is being administered as efficiently as it could."

Professor van der Merwe condemned "the charade of passbook stamps contract workers go through every year. The worker is in effect living permanently in the urban area, but has to return to his tribal area for permission to work in the city."



"These people are generally restricted to the least paid position, to the most dangerous occupation, with the longest

Dangerous

"Can you imagine what it's like to be a contract worker and have a good job offer, a chance to improve your status and standard of living and you can't take it? It makes people very angry and despondent when they can't improve themselves."

"This often restricts a migrant to a single occupation and in many cases to a single employer. The loss of employment may lead to arrest and repatriation," Mr Monamo said.

Mr R Monamo of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand said, "In an area where everyone is concerned about the availability of skilled labour, such a restriction on an individual to exercise his potential can only be regretted."

"Contract workers in the country of their birth is something to be deplored. They can only reside in an area as long as they are employed and subject to the conditions of a work permit."

In reply to additional questions, they referred to their annual report, which has not yet been tabled in Parliament.

Although the replies may seem contradictory they in fact are not. They justify the continued importation of white skilled labour and the downgrading of "foreign" or "home-land" blacks in the labour market.

Professor Roux van der Merwe said the position of these workers should be re-examined. "Modern technology is working against the system of the contract worker — nowadays employers are training them and making an investment in money. They cannot afford to lose the workers at the end of a set amount of time."

"Workers even at lower levels are becoming more technically skilled. The present system brings in a lot of dysfunction," Professor Roux said.

Re-examine

In terms of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, any black who works continuously and legally for one employer for 10 years in an urban area, or for several employers in one urban area for 15 years, can get permanent residence.

But the right was taken away in 1968 when one-year contracts, the maximum permitted, were deemed to break continuous service for purposes of the Act.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the Black Sash advice office who handles dozens of such complaints weekly, sums it up.

Mr R Monamo of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand said, "In an area where everyone is concerned about the availability of skilled labour, such a restriction on an individual to exercise his potential can only be regretted."

Contract workers in the country of their birth is something to be deplored. They can only reside in an area as long as they are employed and subject to the conditions of a work permit.

In reply to additional questions, they referred to their annual report, which has not yet been tabled in Parliament.

Why can't I improve myself?

Why can't I improve myself? he asked Jonathan Soekmekaar. Department of Co-operation and Development officials replied, "The system does not prevent the development of more skilled labour in South Africa. This country cannot fully supply the demand for labour in all the categories from its own resources," they said.

14/13/81

STAR
200

Black Sash says influx law hides social evil

AD
17/3/81

GRAHAMSTOWN — Influx control laws did not prevent overcrowding and poverty, they merely hid it in the rural areas far from the eyes of whites, the Black Sash national conference here said in a statement.

The government and most whites believed that if there was no influx control and the towns were swamped with work seekers living in shanty towns, this would present a social evil.

"Black Sash believes it is a far greater social evil that poverty and malnutrition exist in frightening proportions out of sight in rural areas.

The Black Sash resolved to collect information to ascertain whether blacks who enter cities and towns were in fact as badly off as they were in the rural areas.

National vice-president, Mrs Jill Wentzel, said she believed blacks who came illegally to urban centres experienced a real improvement in their living conditions.

"Too many whites still

cherish the myth that blacks have left behind a lush smallholding only to secure more material advantage.

"This moral argument for splitting families by migrant labour is based on a belief in an idyllic rural life, with picturesque huts, green fields, home-grown food, a healthy open-air environment for the children," said a fact paper presented by the Transvaal region.

The media was blamed partly for propagating the myth through lack of information, because reporting tended to be about "homeland politics, grandly announced development projects — even glittering hotels — and perhaps a little corruption every now and then."

The Black Sash sent a telegram to Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Information, telling him that when he said there was no hunger in South Africa, he meant there was no hunger among whites.

The telegram said starvation in rural areas was

one of the country's greatest problems and that children were dying daily of malnutrition.

Other resolutions taken were

Grave concern at the increasing engagement of South African military forces beyond the country's borders, and in particular, the recent raid into Maputo. The resolution said "South Africans must remember that their fellow South Africans have been driven to armed struggle by the institutionalised violence of apartheid".

A call on the government to extend prisoner-of-war status to all people involved in the escalating guerilla war in South Africa and become signatories to the 1977 Protocol of the Geneva Convention.

To observe June 16 as a day of mourning to express solidarity and show respect for the schoolchildren who died or were imprisoned during and after the Soweto uprising in 1976. — DDC

WAGE (R)	TOTAL NO. OF WORKERS							SCHOOLING
	0-2,50	2,51-5,00	5,01-7,50	7,51-10,00	10,01-12,50	12,50-15,00	>15	
	3	14	27	22	13	5	7	0
	1	1	1	1	2			1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								91
								1
								5
								2
								4
								2
								5
								122

Distribution of workers by schooling completed and cash wage.

TABLE 38

schooling completed.

Finally, cash wages were plotted against level of

SUN 7/3/68 200

Migrant labour criticised

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The migrant labour system was one of the most undesirable elements of the South African industrial scene, the chairman of the giant Premier Group of companies, Mr Tony Bloom, said in Guguletu at the weekend.

He was speaking at the official opening of a hostel to house 300 of the group's contract workers from the Ciskei and Transkei.

Mr Bloom said it was a matter of sadness to him that many of the people present were not able to have their families with them.

He told the workers "We appreciate your sacrifices and are aware of the difficulties and hardships imposed on you."

THE HOMELANDS ²⁰⁰

Juggling the numbers

^{FM 10/4/81}
In the period 1960-80, the homelands had a net immigration of 2m people as a result of "incentives, disincentives and administrative controls," according to a report of the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru). This figure does not account for those blacks still in the common areas but officially counted as bantustan citizens.

Saldru notes that the ratio of blacks in the homelands to the 'white' areas has been tilted in favour of the former. In 1960 it stood at 4:6, but by 1980 it had changed to 5:4:6 in keeping with NP policy to redistribute population in an attempt to make white preserves out of the urban areas. But the homelands remain as unviable and politically unattractive as ever.

Of the 2m uprooted, 62.5% (1.25m) were ejected from the rural areas, mainly the white farms. These areas however experienced a net immigration of young people of working age. Only 38.5% of the net immigration to the homelands came from the metropolitan areas, mainly through the operations of influx control.

The proportion of economically active men and women in metropolitan and homeland areas is yet another grim pointer. There are 78% economically active men in

the metropolitan centres against 44% in the homelands, while for women the figures are 63% and 50% respectively. Many of the men in the metropolitan areas are migrants.

Clearly the homelands are being sapped of the strength to shoulder development. The process of relocation might involve vast numbers, but indications are that this is really a self-defeating exercise in terms of bolstering the ethnic states. The homelands still serve as centres for labour recruitment, while receiving "surplus" people from mainly the farm areas where mechanisation is replacing farm hands.

Court's ruling may add to worker power

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

THE bargaining power of hundreds of thousands of migrant workers — particularly in key industries such as the mines — have been increased markedly by a recent decision in the Natal Supreme Court, lawyers say

They say the decision means that employers cannot evict fired contract workers from their compound housing without a court order.

This would make it virtually impossible for an employer to replace workers before winning such an order.

Last week, Mr Justice Page granted an interim order against a Natal sugar mill, Union Co-Operative Mill, instructing it to restore the compound housing of Mr Cyprian Ngewu, whom it dismissed after a recent work stoppage.

After the stoppage, the company fired workers and sent them back to KwaZulu

The applications of 44 other workers for this relief were dismissed on a technicality, but will be reintroduced in court later this week — with those of 140 others

The case — which has attracted widespread employer interest — is continuing, though the order reinstating Mr Ngewu's housing is only temporary

However, a lawyer involved in the case said it set a legal precedent which meant that employers of contract workers "will not simply be able to evict workers from their accommodation unless the

workers leave voluntarily"

If a company wanted to evict a contract worker from a compound before his contract expired, it would need a court order

Lawyers and unionists point out that this will increase the bargaining powers of contract workers, particularly during a strike

It would make it much more difficult for employers of contract workers to simply dismiss them and send them back to the homelands.

Because employers will need a court order to evict workers from compounds, they will face a period in which they cannot recruit new workers because accommodation will still be occupied by strikers

This, unionists argue, will increase pressure on employers to negotiate rather than simply dismissing workers

It is understood that the decision has caused widespread concern and interest among Natal employers, such as those in the sugar industry, who employ migrants

It would also have implications for industries such as the mines

Observers also point out that the circumstances in the Union Co-Operative case are remarkably similar to those in last year's municipal strike in Johannesburg

A lawyer acting for the Union Co-Operative Workers said that though Mr Ngewu had won only an interim order, the decision had "far-reaching consequences"

He based this on the fact that

Mr Justice Page had granted the interim order in the face of "strenuous" opposition from the mill's lawyers. The judge had also said that Mr Ngewu had a strong chance of winning a final order from the court.

Though employers could still evict contract workers, they could not do so automatically, the lawyer added. They would have to win a court order and would thus have to show cause why a contract worker should be evicted.

This would "presumably" apply in the case of individual workers who were dismissed, as well as strikers, he added.

In the action now before the court, Union Co-Operative workers have asked for an order declaring that the stoppage was a lockout, and one to order the mill to restore to workers their compound housing.

The workers also asked for an interim order reinstating their housing until the court delivered judgment on the other points

This was granted to Mr Ngewu, who is now once again occupying his compound accommodation, though the company no longer employs him

Meanwhile, about 300 former Union Co-Operative Workers have returned to face charges of trespassing flowing from the strike. The charges were dropped in court on Tuesday, but they are still in Maritzburg.

According to the Federation of SA Trade Unions, the workers are being housed temporarily in a hall in the Maritzburg area

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ROM 14/5/81
African States
want to end
migrant labour

'Mail' Africa Bureau
SALISBURY — Representatives from seven Southern African states and three "Liberation movements" are meeting in Salisbury to discuss ways of ending migrant labour to South Africa

The four-day conference of the Southern Africa Labour Commission will get into top gear today when labour Ministers from the seven States join the talks

The countries represented at the conference are Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia

The banned African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa, as well as Swapo, were also invited to send representatives to the conference

They are trying to work out plans to end the long-standing system whereby hundreds of thousands of migrant workers from their countries travel to South Africa for employment

The Zimbabwe Government recently announced its decision to cut off mine labour to South Africa

Mr Joboringo Murisi, Permanent Secretary in Zimbabwe's Ministry of Labour, told the conference that there were now fewer than 5 000 Zimbabwe workers in South Africa compared with the pre-independence figure of about 30 000

He added, however, that the problem could only be solved if South Africa's neighbours adopted a practical approach and created sufficient job opportunities for those people who were "forced" to work under apartheid

It is estimated that Zimbabwe, which is least dependant on migrant labour for income, stands to lose about R6-million a year in foreign exchange with a total cut off of its mine labour to South Africa

The remaining Zimbabwean miners in South Africa will be sent home when their present contracts expire

No. 14

Brand, Politics and African Trade Unionism in Rhodesia since Federation.

17

Groenewald, Sosiale Afstand by Afrikaans-sprekendes: Verdere Toeligtig met 'n Steekproef van Studente.

18

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Many migrant

ADT 15/5/71 miners to SA 200 are now jobless

By DAVID FORRETT
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY — A number of black Zimbabweans who have returned from working on mines in South Africa are now unemployed.

Thus and the reduction of workers foreign exchange are the main effects of the country's decision to end migrant labour to South Africa.

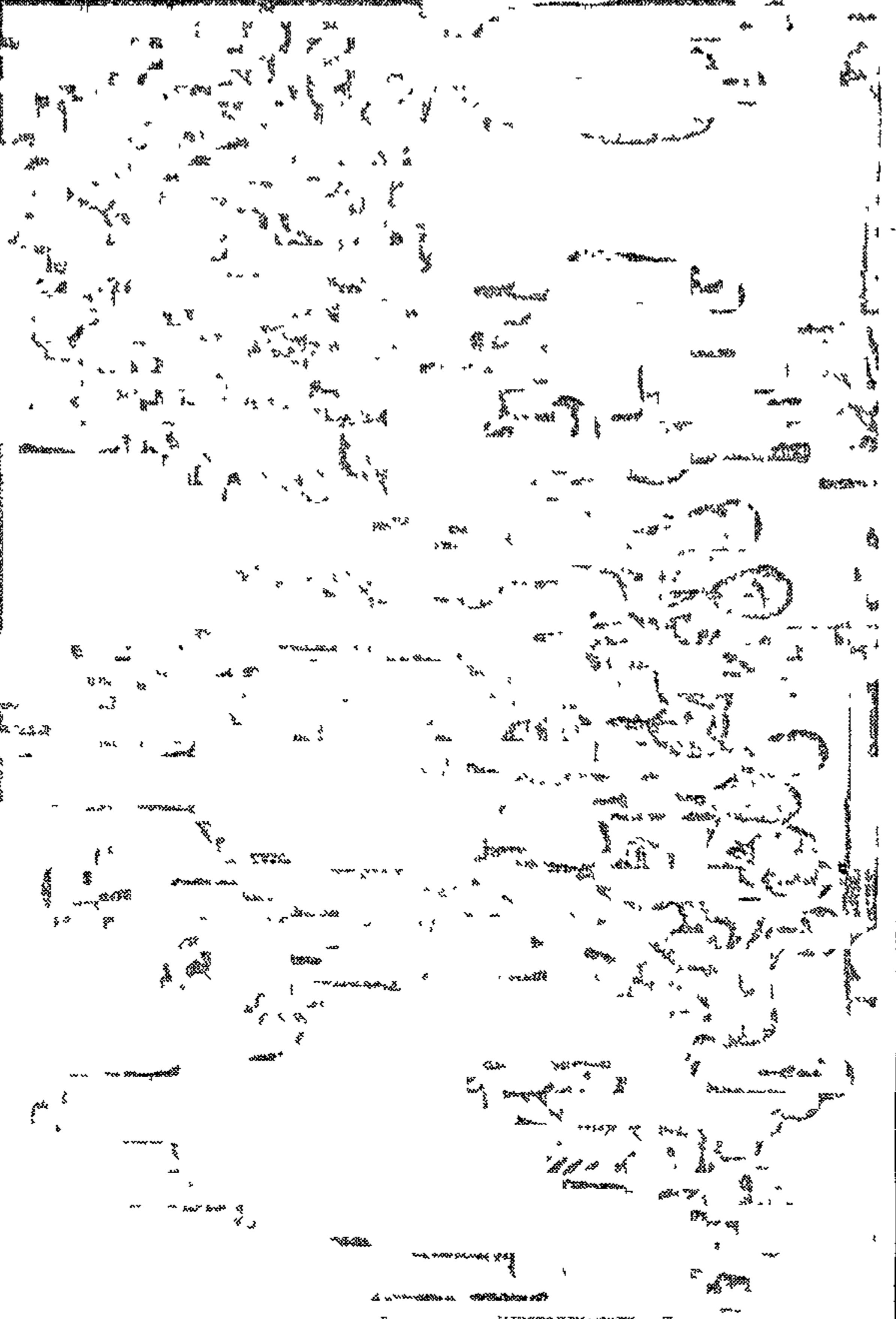
Zimbabwe's Minister of Labour Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday that work opportunities had not expanded enough to absorb all the returning miners.

"Nevertheless, exploitation of many thousands of our nationals has been removed and I am hopeful that overall employment opportunities within Zimbabwe will continue to show a definite upward trend," he said.

He told the conference of the Southern Africa Labour Commission that there were only about 4 700 Zimbabwean mine workers in South Africa, compared with about 30 000 a few years ago. During the past few years there had also been a deliberate policy by South Africa to reduce the number of Zimbabwean mine workers in the country.

The remaining workers would return to Zimbabwe when their present contracts expired, said Mr Kangai.

The conference is considering ways to end migrant labour to South Africa. It is being attended by representatives from Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia, as well as delegates from Swapo, the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress. It ends today.



The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, on his way to placing a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square, Peking. Mr Mugabe is on an official visit to China to modify and expand existing agreements between the two countries.

STAR 28/5/81 (200)
~~278~~
Urban drift 'makes sense'

By John Murray
Chief Court Reporter

A migrant labourer can improve his living standard by more than 700 percent by working illegally in South Africa for nine months and spending three months in jail as a result, a judge was reminded yesterday

Professor Marinus Wiechers of the University of South Africa's Department of Constitutional and Administrative Law was giving evidence in a R7 081 000 civil action in the Rand Supreme Court

He appeared as an expert witness in defence of

a claim by the West Rand Administration Board against Santam Insurance for payment of damages caused during the 1976 Soweto riots

Professor Wiechers recalled the ideology represented by Dr Hendrik Verwoerd's apartheid policies and the problems that evolved

"Regardless of what the law provided, they were unable to stem the townward movement of poorer rural people for whom illegal employment at the risk of a fine or imprisonment makes greater economic sense than remain-

ing in the rural area," the professor said

Professor Wiechers quoted from a work by Professor David Welsh, Professor of Southern African Studies in the Department of Comparative African Government and Law at the University of Cape Town

Professor Welsh had shown, said Professor Wiechers, that there is a 702,7 percent improvement in living standards for a worker from the Ciskei who works illegally in Maritzburg for nine months and spends three months in prison as a result

Tightening the screws

For over a century, SA has drawn its mine-workers from as far north as Malawi and Zambia — and nearly a quarter of a million foreign blacks still make their livelihood on the mines in 'apartheid SA'. Their home economies benefit, on the one hand, from the foreign exchange, and, on the other, from reduced unemployment.

But, as the new states which have come into being since the collapse of the Portuguese empire have made plain, migrant labour is anathema to them — it is seen as a degrading system which they wish eradicated. This raises the question: who stands to suffer most?

It is a pertinent question in the wake of the recent meeting of the seven-nation Southern African Labour Commission (SALC) in Salisbury. Lesotho, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe formed the commission three years ago along with Swapo, the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress. Their intention is to reduce and to ultimately halt the flow of migrant labour into SA.

Zimbabwe has set the example by sharply reducing its contribution to the system. There are now fewer than 6 000 Zimbabweans working on contracts in South African mines compared with 10 000 a few years ago. Zimbabwe has refused to allow The Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba), the Chamber of Mines black labour recruiting arm, to continue recruitment in the country.

Could SA's mining industry cope if all SALC members abruptly halted the migrant labour flow? Production would be disrupted but not crippled, claim mining industry sources. So, with some readjustments, SA could cope.

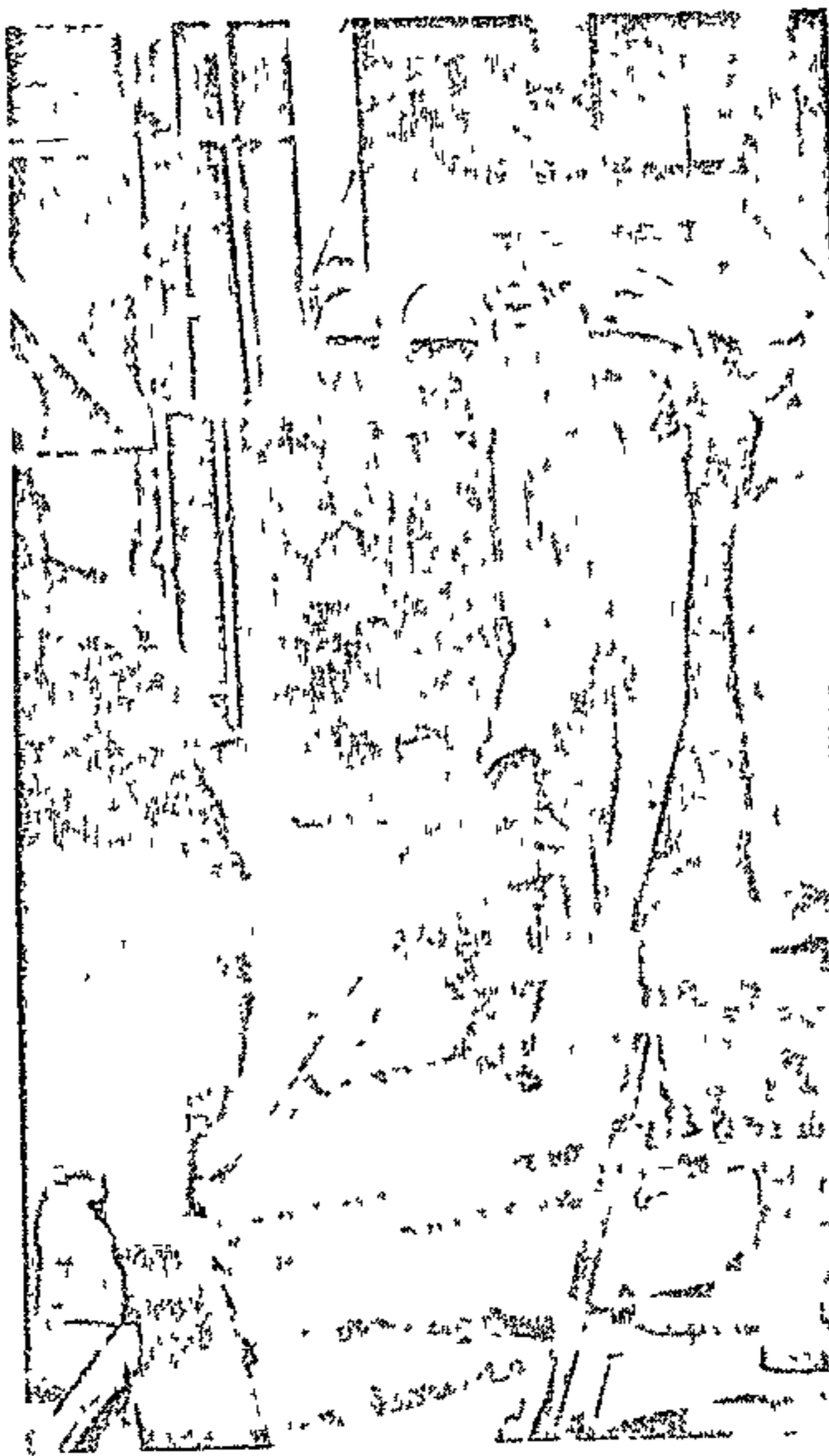
Such a reply would not have been forthcoming five years ago. At that stage, SA relied far more heavily than it does now on foreign migrant labour for its mines. When President Kamuzu Banda stopped recruitment from Malawi in 1974, and the number of mineworkers coming from Mozambique dropped drastically in 1975 due to chaos in that country, the industry was hard-put to make up the 'shortfall'. The position remained serious for a while. "They could have held us to ransom then," admits a South African mining industry source.

The reason why SA is now in a much better position to deal with the threat of a 'labour Opec' lies in recent changes in the pattern of migrant labour. Until a few years ago, about 60% of the black workforce on South African mines consisted of blacks from SALC member countries, with 40% from inside SA and the independent homelands. That ratio has now been reversed.

The main reason for this is that South African blacks, traditionally reluctant to work underground, are being attracted to mining by sharply rising pay scales as well as better working conditions. Zulus, for example, have in the past shunned underground jobs. But there are now more than 15 000 of them working on the gold mines and Teba is geared to recruit thousands more.

The vast majority of migrant workers in SA work on the mines and more than 233 000 — out of 415 000 — are recruited in SA and the independent homelands.

If local recruitment increases, what do



Miners come off shift . . . more from SA now

the former supplying states stand to lose? Deferred pay and other remittances to foreign states and the homelands are heading for the R200m-a-year mark. Lesotho, for example, which provides 96 000 men to the gold mining industry, gains nearly R40m from SA in deferred pay and remittances annually. About 60% of each Lesotho mineworker's pay is remitted to Lesotho. The country cannot at this stage afford to withhold this labour. A decision to do so would amount to a "form of economic suicide," according to a seasoned observer of the migrant labour system. And Chief Leabua Jonathan would have the vast political problem of large numbers of unemployed men clamouring

for their lot to be redressed.

Mozambique, despite increasingly strident anti-SA rhetoric, has about 40 000 men working on SA gold mines, sending back nearly R30m to that country each year.

Although Botswana (17 800 migrants in the gold mines), Malawi (13 500), Swaziland (8 000) and Zimbabwe (5 800) are in a better position to cut off the labour flow, such a step would definitely affect their economies.

Zimbabwe's Labour Minister Kumbirai Kangai admits that his country's decision to stop recruitment has resulted in increased unemployment. It has not been possible to find jobs, especially in the Zimbabwe mining industry, to accommodate returning migrants. Still, according to Kangai, "it is necessary to reduce the miseries of people who are suffering under the oppressive and inhuman South African yoke."

How burdensome in fact is the "yoke"? Black miners' pay has risen in recent years to a minimum of around R100/month. Ignoring the value of other benefits, this is well below SA pdl levels. But even this low sum is vastly more than that paid in the past when the gold price was pegged — and more than most migrants could earn at home. The current round of wage increases should help to make work on the mines more attractive.

Local employers point to free accommodation, food, entertainment, medical care and other benefits provided to migrants — though how else could migrants work if they did not have these facilities? A Chamber of Mines spokesman goes so far as to claim that average disposable income is now close to R200/month. Even if there are many migrants who earn less than this figure, the very fact that they continue to come indicates they need the work.

Some mining houses do concede that the migrant labour system is far from ideal, and that greater attention should be given to the possibility of providing family housing to avoid the social dislocations which are an integral part of the system. However, any such solution would be extremely costly. Providing black family housing on a large mine (with a finite life) would mean creating a black township for about 200 000 people. According to a study commissioned by Anglo American, it would

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has

cost the SA gold mines about R1 300m to provide family housing for all black workers in the gold mining industry

Some critics of the migrant labour system believe the answer might lie in providing informal site-and-service schemes for black miners close to their places of employment. However, given the SA government's obsession with influx control, and its attitude towards this kind of development, such a proposal at present belongs in the realm of wishful thinking.

Government's attitude towards foreign blacks employed outside the mining industry appears to have hardened in recent years. The agreement with the old Rhodesian government which provided for the registration of Rhodesian blacks illegally employed in parts of SA, has been scrapped. South African employers cannot renew the contracts they have with these blacks, who now have to return to Zimbabwe. The Black Sash office in Johannesburg gets many pleas for help from Zimbabweans trying to remain in SA.

Sheena Duncan, head of the Sash's advice office in Johannesburg, says there has been a noticeable tightening up of regulations governing foreign blacks in SA. Estimates of the number of foreign blacks (not counting citizens of independent homelands) in employment in SA outside the mining industry vary considerably — from about 70 000 (according to

official statistics) to three times this figure. However, almost all sources agree that this represents a considerable reduction from the position 10 years ago.

In the long term, attempts by neighbouring states to cut the migrant flow could make sense for both them and SA. It is difficult to defend a labour system which causes men to be separated from their families for long periods of time. They live in hostels which are breeding grounds for a variety of social evils. And no nation likes to be dependent on a system which results in thousands of its citizens working beyond its borders, although several of the poorer European countries have had to accept it.

Local recruitment

At the same time, a reduction in foreign migrants could encourage recruitment efforts inside SA, thus helping to curb local unemployment. But the Chamber will have to jack up what it has to offer. Competitive pay scales and moves towards family housing for black miners would be the key factors. It could be done — the industry is surely in a position to apply pressure on Pretoria, which after all owes a good deal of its current prosperity to mining taxes.

However, the way in which the SALC is going about what it sees as its task threatens to further damage relations be-

tween SA and its neighbours. SA investments in black Africa are being scrutinised as closely as the labour links. So while the Zimbabwe move will not have adverse implications for SA mines, it does underline the continuing deterioration in cross-border political and economic relationships. Zimbabwe government thinking is reflected by PM Robert Mugabe, who recently said in China: "Let it not be forgotten that although they (SA) think they can squeeze us economically, we have more investments from SA in our country than there are Zimbabwean investments in SA." In spite of his rhetoric, Zimbabwe's economic leverage against SA is minuscule, while the Republic's ability to hurt Zimbabwe economically is great.

Some SA companies are aware of their potential vulnerability in Zimbabwe. The Nampak group, for example, decided to sell off its controlling shareholding in Zimbabwe's Hunyani Holdings group to a Dutch concern. There are signs that some other South African companies are reducing their direct investments.

No-one seriously anticipates action by the Mugabe government against South African groups and investments at this stage of the game. But relationships are likely to worsen between Salisbury and Pretoria and businessmen like the migrant workers are certain to be caught in the economic crossfire.

Paper No

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials

NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
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WESTERN CAPE

FM 24/1/81

Ratios and reason

The presence of ²⁰¹blacks ²⁰⁰in the western Cape is the focus of a special report by Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Research, commissioned by the Department of Industries, Commerce and Consumer Affairs

According to Professor J L Sadie, director of the bureau, black workers should be placed on the same footing as those in other urban areas of the country, and those qualifying as permanent residents should be relieved of the special limitation presently applying to them. This is a reference to the restriction placed on employers to prove that a coloured or white cannot be found to fill a job, and at present applies to those with permanent residence rights

The same black/non-black worker ratio should be permitted in the Cape as in the PWV area, the report suggests, and improved facilities for prolonged visits by wives should be provided

The report adds "In the interests of the whole SA economy, it is felt that the

continuation of the migrant labour system should be reformed to enable it to make a worthwhile contribution to increased productivity." To achieve this, those "factors which differentiate the system from an orderly system of settled labour must be removed"

Black contract workers should also be entitled to work continuously for the same firm, enabling them to move upward in the skills hierarchy and earn increased wages

The report questions the validity of maintaining the western Cape as a coloured labour preference area and whether it is still necessary to protect coloured workers from competition. Figures based on manpower surveys by the Department of Labour show that the majority of coloured workers are presently employed in skilled and semi-skilled jobs. Black migrants will only be filling vacancies at the lower skilled levels avoided by the brown labour force

Ultimately, the report suggests, "the migrant worker should be a settled worker in all but legal definition," adding that if restrictions on migrant workers are only to prevent them acquiring citizenship, all that is necessary is for them to return to their "homelands" for an annual short holiday

Sadie's aims are plain "I am not interested in changing the system in a constitu-

tional sense, simply in an economic sense" Is this either feasible or desirable?



Bellwether of change

In countless towns spread across SA's mining strongholds, the recently announced increase in miners' wages comes as more than mere news. It is a vital fact of life.

Carletonville, in the western Transvaal is one such place. About 30 000 whites, mostly Afrikaners, live in the town, with about 20 000 blacks in the nearby township. More importantly, about 120 000 black miners work in the area's 11 mining facilities and live on their compounds.

And the town's commerce is dependent on those miners for its survival.

Last month, black miners' wages were increased by an average of about 18%, with the minimum raised 15% from R100 a month to R115. But the bulk of black miners make well above the minimum — though mining houses are loath to reveal the actual statistics.

One mining house reports that a few of its underground black workers earn as much as R1 249 a month.

Carletonville shopkeepers — whose livelihoods depend on black pay — say the average miner now makes between R200 and R220 a month.

Not all of that stays in Carletonville, of course. About 46% of all black miners in SA come from neighbouring countries, with about 26% from Transkei and 3% from Bophuthatswana. Most of those countries require that the Chamber of Mines' Employment Bureau of Africa send a stipulated share directly back to the

homeland Lesotho, for example mandates that a reported 60% be remitted back.

Nevertheless, that leaves a lot of disposable income in Carletonville and a casual stroll through the town's shopping district reveals just how crucial that purchasing power is. Shops blare American soul music, attractive black women pose seductively outside, windows are full of clothes, luggage and African blankets — all to lure the miners.

And just as the black miners' wages have crept upward, so has the town's reliance on them for its vitality. President of the local Chamber of Commerce, Mike Rautenbach, who runs a hardware store, says that "black expectations have increased" as wages have risen. Local merchants in turn, are stocking higher quality goods.

That may be an understatement. Some shops carry R400 stereos, others sell motorcycles. Still others capture the foreign miner's purchases of food and household staples not available to him at home.

"When I first came 23 years ago, this town was small. Where these buildings are now," Rautenbach says with an expansive wave of his hand, "that was just veld. Now look at it."

Indeed. A massive shopping centre was recently erected. Banks have opened branches, stores with glaring signs crowd each other for attention. The downtown area shouts growth and newness.

The boom has attracted the entrepreneur. One of them, 22-year-old Paul Barendse, set up his Induna shop about three months ago with the express purpose of going after black custom.

Before that, he parked his van near the town's black bus station and sold directly from there. He even tried selling at the compounds until he says "security threw me off."

He is not reticent about his motives. He says that "this is where the future is and I want to be part of it."

Now his shop has a turnover of about R12 000 a month and he expects it to be up to R30 000 a month next year. Both to keep costs down and because white housing is in short supply, Barendse lives in the shop and sleeps behind the counter.

His experiences appear typical of many of the local merchants. He says the miners insist on high quality, but can be lured into buying more than they might have planned for. Because many are from rural backgrounds in the neighbouring states, they often lack knowledge of cash transactions and the value of currency.

Indian traders are also busy in the town. About five years ago they started to sell in Carletonville, circumventing restrictions by working through nominees. Now, at least half of the Carletonville shops are Indian-run.

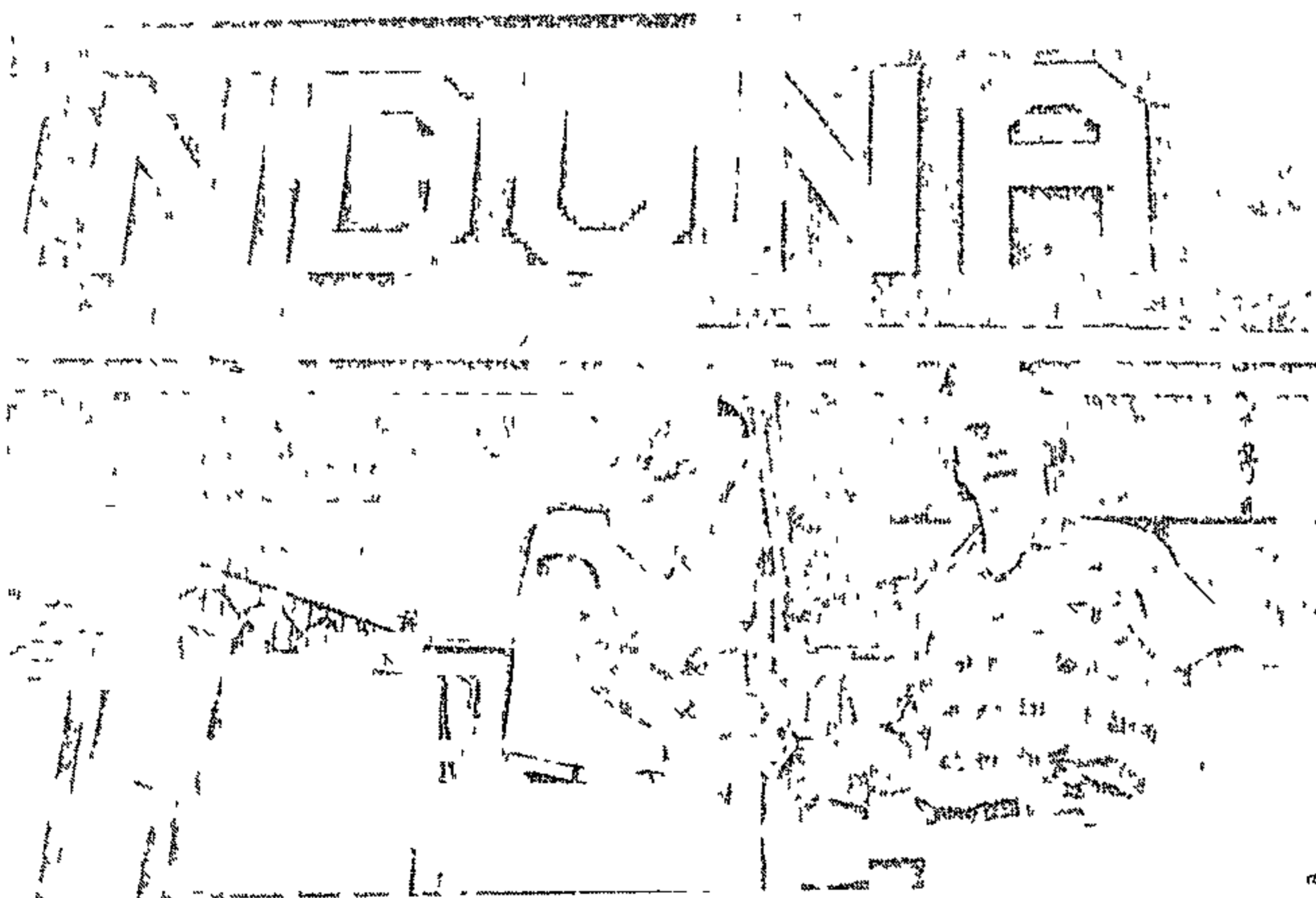
Despite resistance from the white mining unions, it seems inevitable that blacks will increasingly fill more and more skilled positions at SA's mines. One reason, no doubt, is that the supply of foreign labour may dwindle if Zimbabwe, for example, carries out its pledge to reduce migrant workers in SA.

Meanwhile, most of the mines around Carletonville are generally expected to keep producing for years to come. Gold Fields' massive merger of the existing East and West Driefontein and the inclusion of the new North Driefontein are in the area.

New townships are being built to house coloureds, blacks and Indians. White housing remains under-supplied. Extensions to schools in the present black township, and talk of building a hospital there, are all indicative of the by-products of wealth.

For Carletonville that means more black purchasing power. Says a Portuguese cafe owner, with a touch of hyperbole, "Without the blacks, this town would dry up. And in a few years they'll do all the spending."

Carletonville, a mining town like countless others, is gearing up for the changes that seem to be sweeping across SA.



Induna's Barendse and friend . "where the future is"

The emphasis on self sufficiency has severely limited the sources of income which may be exploited for investment in social services, to the pockets of the location residents themselves. On the one hand it has led to the creation of artificially high rentals which cover not only the immediate costs of accommodation, and interest redemption, but also part of the general costs of location administration. On the other hand it has led to the creation, (peculiar to South Africa) of a consumption sector, as a source of income for urban finance. The state has established liquor outlets and breweries in the black areas, and imposed a state monopoly on the sale of liquor and beer to black consumers. The profits are used to supplement income from rentals.

Location finance therefore places a premium on consumption - the more a community consumes, the better its services will be. The only way that such income sources can be supplemented is through taxation of the same consumers, and this has taken the form of the creation of several artificial revenue producing levies: housing fees, sport levies, school levies, etc. Such a system of finance has inbuilt constraints. Profits come from workers' wages, which are structurally low. The provision of accommodation and services is therefore hampered by lack of funds, and subject to crisis. Deficit accounting is an institutional aspect of location finance.

Prior to the creation of the BRABs, several local authorities balanced the deficits of their budgets by revenue accounts from their general rates funds. As local authorities were largely autonomous, the extent to which budget revenue accounts were subsidised varied from area to area, creating regional disequilibrium in the quality and quantity of services and accommodation thereby undermining the conditions under which labour was being allocated and reproduced, nationally.

The creation of the BRABs in 1971 was the state's means of... the state's... with pre-... all the further...

not double as sleeping areas. Each person has a maximum living space of 5½ sq. metres. These huts are constructed without ceilings, internal doors, internal plastering, kitchen sinks or electricity. (Gravelli, 1977 : p 17) Only cold running water is provided. Lack of electricity forces occupants to use inflammable fuels for lighting and cooking, thus causing soot collection on interior walls. Tenants are theoretically allowed to...

Migrant labour and child abuse

NM 12/8/81 (200)

CHILD abuse in the Zulu community was almost unheard of when the population was purely rural. Dr Walter Loening of the King Edward VIII medical school stated this at a report-back meeting on child abuse recently.

But since the introduction of the migratory labour system, ignorance, poverty and slum conditions have led to incidences of child abuse.

There are some definite types of abuse among the Zulus. Abandoned children - babies and younger children - are becoming a distinct problem with management of it being difficult.

Brutality is most readily detected but the pigmentation of the skin does make lesser forms of physical abuse difficult to detect.

One of the most common forms of abuse is among step-children and injuries to children while one parent is drunk rate high on the list.

Doctors say that it is difficult to say whether injuries are neglect or merely ignorance on the part of the parents.

Dr Loening suggested various methods of improving the situation.

Education must improve in quality and quantity, pre-natal care must be developed, improved primary health care, screening of mothers who may be potentially abusive parents, the adoption service must be extended and promoted, social workers should have adequate resources and support groups of people who previously abused their children and who can help those with similar problems CH.

In the course of each room is meant to provide heating, although heat dispersates rapidly through the bare brick floors and corrugated iron roofs. (Selvan, 1975 : p 27) (Gravelli, 1977 p 64) Electricity for each room is electrified by a single cable. Mattresses and lockers are not provided. All possessions must be kept under bunks.

The creation of... the state's... with pre-... all the further...

The balance sheet of the company as at 31st March 1981 is as follows, in summarised form:

They have been unable to find any long-term finance, and do not wish to enter into a sale and leaseback agreement on the land and buildings. They wish to avoid injecting more than R40 000 into the company, as this represents the limit of their resources.

TRY-AGAIN TEXTILES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MARCH 1981

	Share Capital
	Authorised: 400 000 ordinary shares of R1 each
	250 000 7% preference shares of R1 each
	Issued: 250 000 ordinary shares of R1 each
	150 000 7% preference shares of R1 each
	Less: Accumulated losses
	Shareholders' Interest
R400 000	R250 000
R650 000	R150 000
R250 000	R400 000
R160 000	240 000
R80 000	R160 000

	Fixed Assets
	Land and buildings at cost
	Plant and machinery at cost
	Less: Accumulated depreciation
	Patents and trademarks, at cost
	Listed Investment, at cost (market value R18 000)
R120 000	65 000
R80 000	190 000

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS					
		Whites	Coloureds	Indians	Blacks
(a)	(i)	Nil	—	Nil	3
(a)	(ii)	5	1	Nil	8
(b)	(iii)	610	2 000	Nil	30 000

(35 000)
5 000
R160 000

Hostel buildings (200)

156 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(a) How many hostel buildings are (i) under construction or (ii) being planned at present for the period ending December 1985 and (b) how many men of each race group will be accommodated in such hostels?

reference shares are preferent as to bear dividends.

The/...

The cap: Net Pre: Curr: Less: De: St: Curr:

There may eventually not be one black man with SA citizenship, according to Professor Dugard

Black rights 'uncertain'

15/9/81 STAR

With the Piker due to become the fourth independent homeland in December this year the thorny issue of nationality again raises its head

In an article which appeared in the Denver Journal of International Law, Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, took up the issue

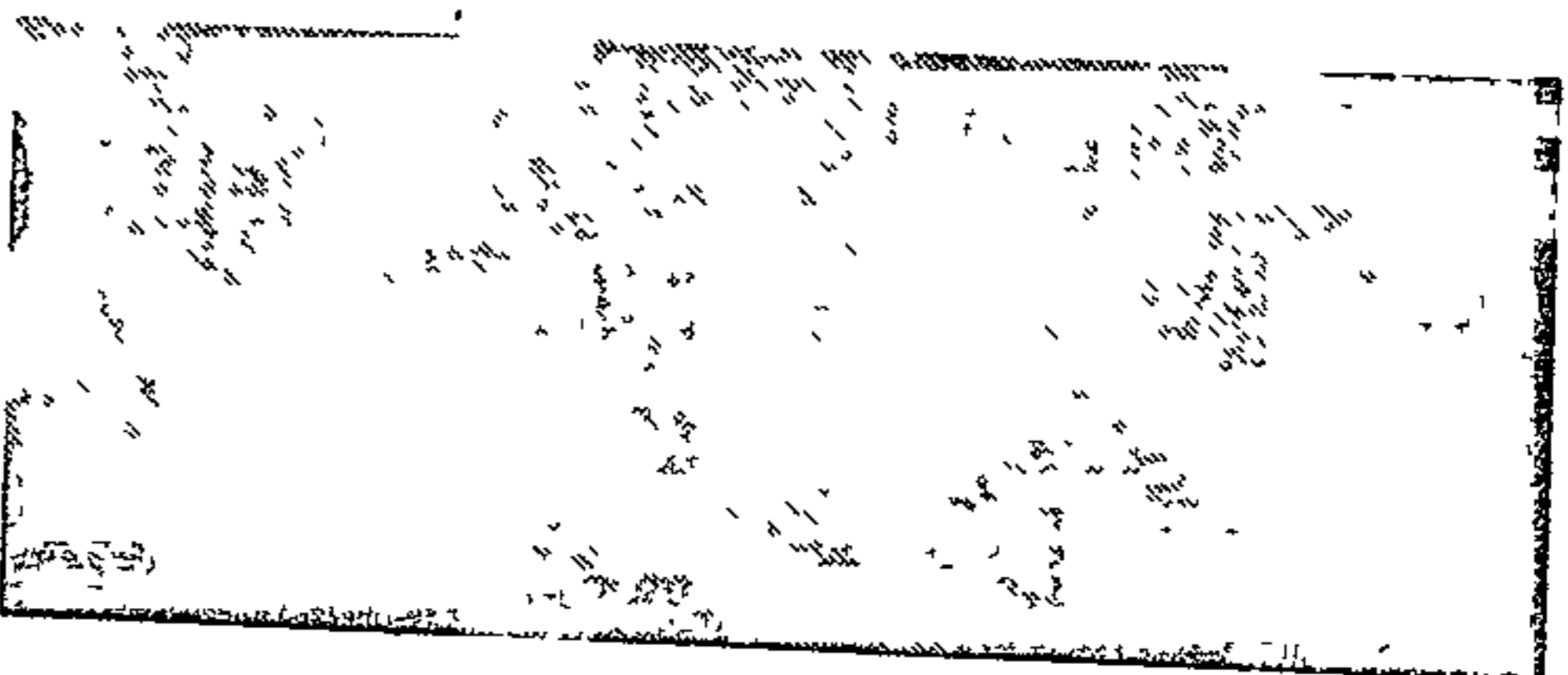
He stated that the issue of nationality was central to the political future of South Africa. If blacks were given dual nationality, or allowed to opt for South African nationality when their homeland became independent, this would amount to an acknowledgement that blacks may have political rights in South Africa in future

If not, there may eventually not be one black man with South African citizenship. Here is an extract from the article:

Under international law, a State is required to accord a certain minimum standard of treatment to aliens admitted to its territory.

This means that where a State has a low standard of justice towards its own nationals an alien's position is a privileged one

This "minimum standard of civilisation" is not an exacting one and has been described as simply "the standard of the 'reasonable state', reasonable, that is to say, according to the notions

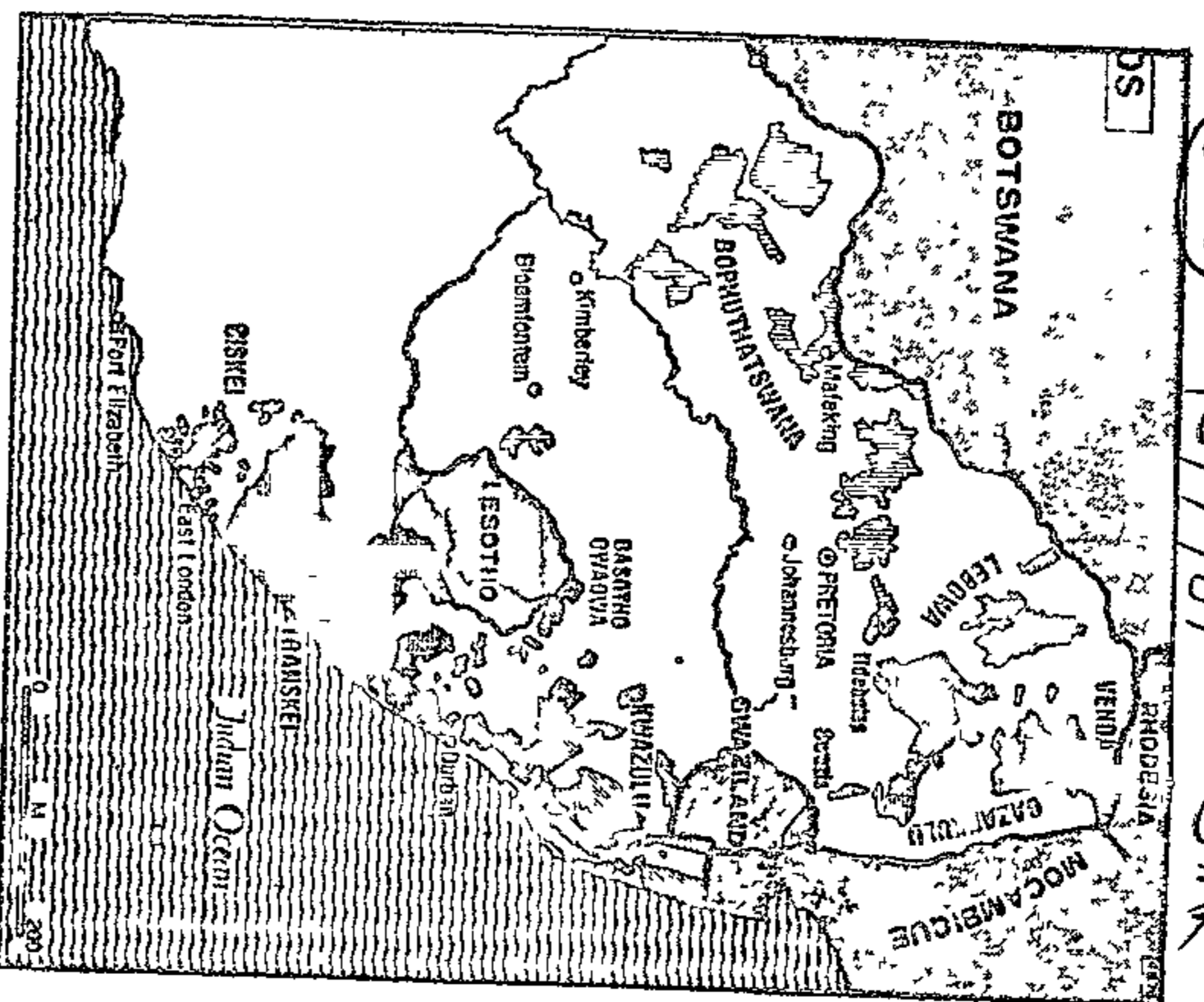


Dugard - "minimum standards of civilisation"

that are accepted in our modern civilisation"

Although the precise limits of this standard are not clear, it is accepted that a State violates its international obligations, and thus incurs responsibility to the State of which the alien is a national, when it denies an alien basic human rights on the ground of his race

While the "minimum standard of treatment" scripturously observed by the South African Government in the case of aliens from most States, is certainly not respected in the case of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda — and possibly Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland



The reasons for this are twofold.

First, most of South Africa's discriminatory laws apply to blacks *per se* and not to blacks as South African nationals

In terms of the Population Registration Act, which governs race classification in South Africa, a "black person" (previously "Bantu") is defined as a "person who is, or is generally accepted as, a member of any aboriginal race or tribe of Africa."

This definition is referred to in a number of discriminatory statutes. Other statutes contain their own definitions of "black" but follow the formula employed by the Population Registration Act

Thus most discriminatory laws apply not to

black South African citizens but to any persons who are members of any aboriginal race or tribe of Africa.

The following statutes, for example, affect black aliens as well as South African blacks: the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, which obliges blacks to carry identity documents (passes) which must be produced on demand by a policeman; the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act) which regulates the residence rights of blacks in urban areas; the Education and Training Act, which provides for separate schools for blacks; and the Black (Prohibition of Interdicts) Act, which deprives blacks of the right to obtain court interdicts pending a

determination of their legal rights affecting residence.

It is possible that Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda waived the protection against discriminatory treatment afforded by the international minimum standard in their pre-independence agreements with South Africa.

In the agreement between the Government of South Africa and the Government of Transkei relating to the employment of citizens of Transkei in the Republic of South Africa, it is agreed in Article 1 that

"No citizen of Transkei engaged in Transkei for employment in the Republic of South Africa shall enter the Republic of South Africa for the purpose of taking up em-

ployment unless (a) he complies with the laws and regulations relating to the admission to, residence in, and departure from the Republic of South Africa"

Similar agreements apply in respect of Bophuthatswana and Venda

Another accord, the agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Transkei relating to the movement of citizens of Transkei and of the Republic of South Africa across the common border, provides in Article 1 "The movement to and the sojourn in the Republic of South Africa of citizens of Transkei . . . shall be governed by the laws and regulations governing the admission to, residence in and departure from the country."

Sebe . . . the thorny issue of nationality,

There are corresponding provisions in the agreements with Bophuthatswana and Venda

These agreements are apparently intended to deal only with migrant labourers in, and visitors to, the Republic of South Africa from Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, but they are so widely phrased that it may be contended that they constitute an agreement between South Africa and the independent homelands to subject all the latter's nationals to South Africa's discriminatory laws

The second reason for non-compliance with the international minimum standard probably is that the new black States in southern Africa lack the political power to insist on compliance with the standard by the South African authorities

It might be argued that nationals of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda

are in a privileged position vis-à-vis other aliens in South Africa because they retain all their "rights, privileges or benefits" that existed at the time of independence in terms of the independence-conferring statutes

This is an untenable argument as the rights, privileges and benefits that accrue to black South Africans fall short of the international minimum standard of treatment because of their discriminatory nature.

In any event there is so much uncertainty as to the scope and duration of these "existing rights, privileges or benefits" that urban blacks can hardly draw much comfort from them.

The meagre scope of the "preferential treatment" accorded to citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda is apparent from the statement made in 1978 by Dr C P Mauder (then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development) to the effect that such persons enjoyed "preferential treatment over foreign blacks as to employment opportunities, extended rights of entry, viz 14 days instead of 72 hours, admissions to RSA through any place of entry, while foreigners have to enter at specific points which are manned by officials of the Department of the Interior, etc."

Such "preferential treatment" makes no attempt to exempt black aliens from discriminatory and repressive laws and thus fails to meet the requirements of the international minimum standard

One must conclude that denationalised blacks from Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda are not accorded the minimum standard of treatment required by international law

Consequently they get the worst of both worlds: loss of their "birthright" to participate in the government and power process of South Africa at some future date, and denial of the standards of fair treatment which normally accrue to aliens.



All the facts on black earnings

Political Correspondent

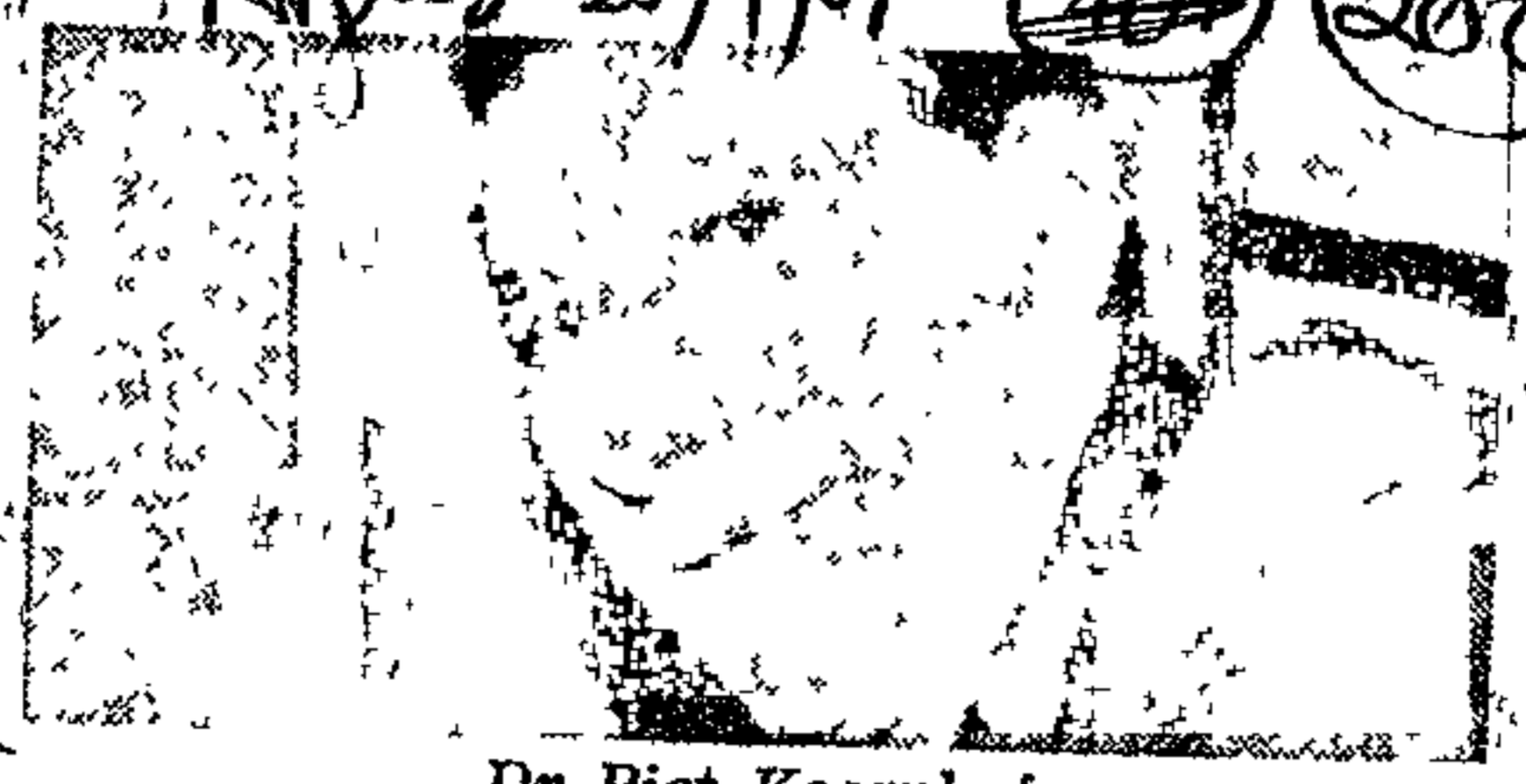
FIGURES given by the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, show that the vast majority of citizens of the black territories work outside these areas.

The figures also show that those working outside these areas earn far more than those who work inside them.

In answer to questions put to him by Mr P A Myburgh (PFM Wynberg), Dr Koornhof gave the following figures:

In the case of the Ciskei 21 807 work inside its borders while there are 47 000 migrant workers and 37 000 commuters.

The Ciskei's gross domestic product is R69 243 000 and its gross national product R169 601 000. The gross domestic income per



Dr Piet Koornhof

capita is R192 and the gross national income per capital is R808

In Kwazulu 58 895 work inside the territory. There are 300 000 migrant workers and 400 600 commuters.

The GDP product is R278 021 000 and the GNP R1 206 818 000. The domestic income is R106

per capita and the national income R418

In Gazankulu 15 685 work inside the territory while there are 36 000 migrant workers and 7 800 commuters

The GDP is R31 052 000, the GNP R142 136 000. The domestic per capita income is R94, the national income per capita R351.

In Lebowa 47 327 people work inside the area and there are 139 000 migrant workers and 57 900 commuters.

The GDP is R118 582 000 and the GNP R482 109 000.

In Kangwane 7 767 work inside the territory and there are 35 000 migrant workers and 33 100 commuters

The GDP is R13 871 000 and GNP R58 395 000.

Domestic income per capita is R95 and national income R377.

Qwaqwa has 6 872 working inside its borders while there are 35 000 migrant workers and 2 500 commuters.

The GDP is R12 547 000 and the GNP R32 888 000

Domestic income per capita is R109 and national income R257.

and thus forced interest rate down... on... MEI schedule, however, a significant rise in investment occurs as investment is relatively interest elastic. As the interest rate falls, investment increases considerably. On graph 2, this increase in investment is shown by the new aggregate demand function, AD(2). Potential income has increased by a large amount.

Keynes didn't agree with this view, and felt that a change in the money supply would have little effect on the interest rate, as the demand and supply curves for money were relatively interest elastic, while the MEI curve was fairly interest inelastic. Keynes felt that the final increase in GDP brought about by an increase in supply of money and the consequent change in interest rates would be minimal.

P. TO. for graphs.

(big) not supply re has before my is bands MEI

Seekers from the wasteland

Swapan 24/10/81

THE death in a police cell of Mr Solomon Molopyane who was arrested for a pass offence places yet another ugly mark on the country's statute book of discriminatory laws.

He died 56 hours after he had been locked up in Hillbrow police station about a week ago, and God knows that he may have still been with his family today, had it not been for the pass law offence.

He died of a heart attack, according to a post mortem report. And again this is no assumption, but only God knows if his heart failed as a result of his arrest.

By the time of his arrest on a Friday night, police apparently had no alternative but to lock him up. It is sad though to note that the charge against him was withdrawn on Monday morning, when he was already dead.

The withdrawal of the charge against him two days after his arrest points out that he was held on a minor offence that disturbingly climaxed his death. Perhaps an offence that should not have resulted in his detention.

Mr Swart's comments expose the limitations of the Aid Centres and open them to severe criticism, and also show that police are still wielding the big stick against pass law victims.

"Aid Centre is the wrong name for such places", was the sharp criticism from Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of Black Sash's Johannesburg Advice Office. She says "These are merely centres for the processing of arrested black people".

She said these were offices concerned with the administration of the pass laws. "They do not prevent people from being arrested, but they may in some cases prevent those arrested from going to court". Mrs Duncan said "It is the actual arrest and methods of influx control which humiliate and anger black people very much. The Aid Centres do nothing, and they will never be in a position to stop the pain and suffering of the arrested people".

VICTIMS

Mr Molopyane had accepted a job as a domestic two months ago, but was ar-

MANDLA NDLAZI, acting News Editor of THE SOWETAN takes a look at the offensive pass laws.

Take the case of Miss Sheila Moekelesane, a B Comm student who was arrested on her way to the examination hall in Milner Park about a week ago. Despite the fact that she had a Bophuta Tswana travel document, a student card and an examination timetable with her, police arrested and locked her up on a pass offence.

The incident made her miss the important examination, and one is bound to question the sympathy the officials often talk about. Hillbrow police station's Col B J van den Berg who confirmed the arrest according to reports said the incident had been "very unfortunate", but added that blacks had to produce their reference-books on demand.

THE WASTELAND: Where work is scarcer than water

The Garment Workers small paper had figures that graphically showed the movement of blacks in search of work. Quoting from the figures given by Dr Piet Kooimhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development in Parliament, it seemed blacks from the so-called homelands worked in "white" South Africa. The figures showed that

In Ciskei 21 807 people work inside its borders while there are 47 000 migrant workers and 37 000 commuters (ie people who live in the Ciskei, but work in "white" SA e.g. East London).

In Kwa-Zulu 58 895 people work inside the homeland, 300 000 Kwa-Zulu are migrant workers and 400 000

are commuters. In Gazankulu 15 685 work "at home", 300 000 are migrants and 7 800 are commuters. In Lebowa 47 827 work in the homeland, there are 139 000 migrants and 57 900 commuters.

In Kangwane, 7 767 work at home, 35 000 are migrants and 33 1000 commuters, and finally in Qua Qua 6 872 work in the territory, 35 000 are migrants and 2 500 are commuters.

From these figures it is clear that in every case more workers have to leave the "homeland" to seek employment than those who find it locally. Most leave as migrant workers on contracts who return home yearly, but many are also commuters to "white" areas — this usually applies when the homeland is

near to a city like Durban or East London. Dr Kooimhof also released figures that indicate that those working outside the "homelands" earned far more than those who worked "at home".

The figures give a strong indication that as long as the pass laws remained in South Africa's statute books blacks will forever be shunted left and right, or from pillar to post in their search for a home or a job.

Mr Steenhuisen of Wrab confirmed just the other day that hundreds of black men and women looking for jobs in Johannesburg were turned away daily. In the absence of work in their "homelands" the question arises that should they remain there and starve to death or revolt?

travel document to identify himself.

His case brings to mind the Aid Centres established mainly to help in such matters. These centres, according to government officials, have been built to assist and whenever possible prevent the detention of such people and thereby minimise their numbers in the country's jails. Such centres, according to the officials, are found in the big towns or cities.

NO RULING

But when Mr Molopyane was arrested, the Johannesburg-based Aid Centre in Market Street was already closed for the day. And according to Mr J Swart, the West Rand Administration Board's assistant director for labour, police use their own discretion in such cases. He said there was no ruling or directive that police have at all times to take a pass offender first to such centres before locking him or her in the cells.

Mr Swart stressed that "normally", a person arrested under the pass laws was taken to the Aid Centre where he was "quickly" identified through his fingerprints that were taken to Pretoria. But when told that Mr Molopyane had a BophuthaTswana travel document with him when he was arrested, Mr Swart said he could not answer for the police who at "all times use their own discretion". The centres, he said, closed at 4 pm and he was not in a position to say whether this time could be extended.

On papers fixed address. He also, according to reports, had not been legally registered.

Critical of the pass laws, Mr Tom Manthata, an official of the Becker Street Advice Office set up to help victims of such laws said these laws should be wiped off the statute book.

Mr Manthata told the SOWETAN the other day "Black people are drawn by abject poverty and not the wanton pleasure to city life".

He said the men who come to the urban areas looking for jobs leave behind them "children dying of hunger and malnutrition, their lands scorched by drought and their animals dying because of the lack of feed".

Mr Manthata said any official who said the Government had shown sympathy in the application of the pass laws spoke "like a God reclining on the hills, careless of mankind".

This reminds one of the expert evidence given for the West Rand Administration Board in the Rand Supreme Court early this year by Professor M Wiechers who said of the pass laws, "You can alleviate the problems, but cannot remove them by applying the laws in a sympathetic manner".

When told of this, Mr A E Steenhuisen, Wrad's director of labour would not comment. He had told the SOWETAN that the pass laws were "sympathetically applied and the Aid Centre officials go out of their way to ensure that they are even more sympathetically applied".

Industry must help own workers, not wait for Govt—Bifsa

San TRIB
1/11/81

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By Frank Jeans

BUILDERS have been left in no doubt about their future role in new deals for their 300 000-strong workforce and in providing homes and supporting infrastructures, the new president of the Building Industries Federation (Bifsa), Leon Glaser, told delegates at the annual congress in East London.

"The time is long passed when we can afford to sit back and wait for Government to do something about the appalling conditions in which some of our workers are expected to live and still turn out a decent day's work."

And the speakers at the congress who touched on the thorny question of labour relations thumped home the message to delegates — in close harmony with the black majority and learn from others about trade union

development, otherwise "it will be at our peril".

Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, who opened the congress, handed out the challenge.

"In view of our expected population growth and rapidly increasing living standards, the uninterrupted provision of housing on a large scale in urban areas, is one of the great challenges of our time.

"It requires careful thought, bold planning and the most effective marshalling of financial, physical and human resources imaginable."

"South Africa is living in a period of change in which new methods and techniques are frequently being introduced.

"The need for change is also apparent to many in the building and construction industry, but there is also some doubt as to precisely what is required

and the steps that should be taken to promote greater efficiency and increased productivity in such an important sector of the economy."

On the question of homes for blacks, "serious consideration should be given by the Government to providing individual employers with greater financial assistance in the form of a tax rebate or additional depreciation allowance.

"Furthermore, tenure of land will be an added incentive to employers and employees alike and the apparent official inertia in this regard is to be regretted."

Black communities in many instances were at the mercy of small businessmen who "are mere opportunists and who rate low both in skills and integrity," Mr Sam Motsuenyane, president of the National African Federated Chambers of

Commerce, told delegates.

"These individuals who have had no appreciable amount of formal academic or technical education, who have never had the practical experience of serving as managers, foremen or supervisors in the building industry, are to a great extent self-made men

"They are capitalists at heart but with little or no capital in hand. Some of them are skilful, conscientious men with a high degree of integrity and dependability. But others are mere opportunists who rate low both in skills and integrity," said Mr Motsuenyane.

The Nafcoc president said the denial of property rights deprived blacks of an opportunity to invest and to participate in the development of a capitalist or free enterprise society in South Africa

"Capitalism will never survive where a vast majority of the population is compelled to live without basic rights and under intolerable conditions of poverty and dependency"

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Bishops detail migrant workers' list of rights

Mail Reporter

IN RESPONSE to an urgent plea to assist the plight of millions of migrant workers who contribute significantly to South Africa's economic buoyancy, the Catholic Bishops' Conference has called for recognition of a charter of rights for them

"The Church can never condone any social, political or economic system in which the full dignity of persons is not respected, the fulfilment of married life denied, profit and productivity

pursued regardless of human cost and the totality of the worker's life controlled," a spokesman for the bishops said

They referred to migrant workers as men and women who, to make a living, left home for another place and were unable to take up permanent residence there because they were legally debarred from doing so

The bishops said "In principle we consider it unjust that people are prevented from taking up permanent residence at their place of work for they should have the right to live where they

contribute to the good of the community by their work

"However, realising that in Southern Africa the practice of migrant labour will not be easily abolished we call for the recognition of the following Charter of Rights for Migrant Workers

- Migrants should have the right to live wherever they please according to their means,
- Migrants have the right to be decently housed and to maintain their families and bring up their children in comfort and security
- Migrant workers, like all other people, have the right to a just and human condition of life materially and spiritually,
- They have the right to be seen and treated in their full humanity and not merely as instruments of production
- Migrants should have the right to compete in the open labour market and in so doing undertake work or enter professions as opportunity occurs
- Migrants should be free to enter or form trade unions with the accompanying benefits and obligations, and,
- In regard to conditions of work, migrants should enjoy the same rights and benefits as other workers"

After a special meeting, the Bishops' Conference also reacted to the De Lange Commission's report on its recommendations for the future of education. They said its implementation could remove the causes of the student unrest in the last five years

The bishops said it would be a tragedy if the excellent work of the commission were rendered ineffective and if recommendations which could provide a solution to many of our country's ills went unheeded because of blind adherence to an outdated ideology"

Bishops call for charter to protect workers

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—In response to an urgent plea to assist the plight of millions of migrant workers in South Africa who contribute significantly to the country's economic buoyancy, the Roman Catholic Bishops' conference has called for recognition of a Charter of Rights for them

'The Church can never condone any social, political or economic system in which the full dignity of persons is not respected, the fulfilment of married life denied, profit and productivity pursued regardless of human cost and the

totality of the worker's life controlled,' a spokesman for the conference said

The conference refers to migrant workers as men and women who, in order to make a living leave home for another place and are unable to take up permanent residence there because they are legally barred from doing so

Recognition

'In principle we consider it unjust that people are prevented from taking up permanent residence at their place of work for they should have the right to live where they contribute to

the good of the community by their work

'However realising that in southern Africa the practice of migrant labour will not be easily abolished, we call for the recognition of the following Charter of Rights for Migrant Workers

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Same rights

Migrants should be free to enter or form trade unions with the accompanying benefits and obligations

In regard to conditions of work, migrants should enjoy the same rights and benefits as other workers.

Migrants should have the right to live wherever they please, according to their means

Migrants have the right to be decently housed and to maintain their families and bring up their children in comfort and security

The bishops' conference has also reacted after a special meeting to the De Lange Commission's report on its recommendations for the future of education in South Africa

Concern

'The implementation of the recommendations of the report could remove most of the glaring injustices and inadequacies of our present education system and eliminate the causes of the widespread student unrest which has disrupted so many communities over the past five years

'It is a matter of grave concern that the Government has already voiced its determination to maintain separate schools and separate departments for each population group.

'This decision could undermine the whole value of the report which would be reduced to a costly but useless exercise'

The conference also said it would be a tragedy if the excellent work of the commission was rendered ineffective and if

recommendations which could provide a solution to many of our country's ills went unheeded because of blind adherence to an outdated ideology.

Opponents of South Africa's migrant labour system see it as a buttress of apartheid and have devised a scheme to destroy it with financial aid from the United Nations.

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STAR
3/11/81

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A R2500-million plan to end South Africa's migrant workers system and speed up the collapse of apartheid has been put forward by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Geneva.

Out to wreck SA's system

If successfully implemented, it would take 15 years to withdraw the workers from the Republic. It would take another eight years to complete a re-settlement programme to minimise financial loss, either to the workers or the countries to which much of their earnings were remitted.

sociation would then be in a position to control the number of migrants leaving for South Africa, as well as the length of their contracts there.

And the whole project would be underwritten by a R300-million United Nations back-up plan which could be used to plunge the South African economy into a recession by immediate withdrawal of all migrants if the South African Government refused to cooperate.

- The imposition of an employment levy on South African companies relying on migrant labour — largely the South African Chamber of Mines. This in time would help finance the project and would mean the UN back-up fund might never need to be activated.

The plan — which concludes a lengthy report on black migration to South Africa edited by W R Bogning — is the boldest yet advanced to end migration to South Africa without plunging the migrants themselves into poverty.

- An orderly withdrawal of migrants should begin, spread over 15 years. This would allow an equally orderly re-settlement programme, as well as a chance for South Africa to return to domestic labour. Since South African labourers tend to avoid mine work, larger salaries would have to be offered South African mineworkers with a commensurate increase in standard of living.

The whole project, as envisaged by Mr Bogning and Mr C W Stahl, depends on securing the R300-million back-up fund financed by all but the poorest of the United Nations member countries.

The report suggests that the association should also use its power — control over about 367 000 workers now in South Africa — to negotiate a compensated withdrawal.

With this in hand, an association of home countries of migrants could either secure the co-operation of Pretoria by threatening to use it to finance an immediate withdrawal of migrant labour, or to cope with any retaliation by the South African Government in the form of holus-holus repatriation of migrants to their homes.

The "big stick" threat of an overnight withdrawal could be supplemented by other pressures on South Africa, such as asset confiscation in supplier countries.

Once financed, the report suggests

The plan, says the ILO, would not only lead to a greater degree of economic independence in supplier countries but their political independence from South Africa would also be reinforced.

- Immediate control by the association of migrant labour to South Africa.

"It would also strengthen the hand of South African blacks in dealing with apartheid," the report adds.

This could be accomplished by a series of licensing arrangements, as well as passport controls. The as-

RDM 9/11/81

Charter to guard rights of migrant workers

By ANNE SACKS

A CHARTER to protect the rights of the huge number of migrant workers in South Africa has been drawn up by the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference

The eight-point charter — the first to be devised by the conference of Catholic churches in South Africa, Swaziland and Botswana — was prompted by a need to protect the rights of migrants, who have no trade union

Thousands of workers flock from their homes in the rural areas and in Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Mozambique to work in South Africa, where they are not allowed permanent residence

Migrants are debarred from having their families with them and have to live in single-sex hostels and compounds

The charter's preamble says "In principle we consider it unjust that people are prevented from taking up permanent residence at their place of work for they should have the right to live where they contribute to the good of the community

"However, realising that in Southern Africa the practice of migrant labour will not easily be abolished, we call for the recognition of the following charter of rights for migrant workers"

The charter says migrant workers

- ① Like all other people, have the right to a just and human condition of life materially and spiritually
- ② Have the right to be seen and treated in their full humanity and not merely as instruments of production
- ③ Should have a big enough income to maintain a sound standard of living
- ④ Should have the right to compete in the open labour market and in so doing undertake work or enter a profession as opportunity occurs
- ⑤ Should be free to enter or form trade unions
- ⑥ In conditions of work, should enjoy the same rights and benefits as other workers
- ⑦ Should have the right to live wherever they please, according to their means
- ⑧ Have the right to be decently housed and to maintain their families and bring up their children in comfort and security

NEW Measures Replace Inflation Law

KSM 13/11/81

WVTL
258

THE Government is to scrap a 13-year-old law which limits the number of blacks city industrialists can employ — but is to replace it with new “indirect measures” aimed at discouraging employers from investing in the cities.

The new measures are aimed at pushing up the costs of city industrialists but no detailed proposals have been released. The law will only be scrapped once the “indirect measures” come into effect.

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

This is the thrust of a memorandum by the working group for economic affairs of the Prime Minister's Economic Planning Branch, released by the Prime Minister at his meeting with businessmen in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Botha said in his address to businessmen that the Government accepted these recommendations in principle but would welcome comment on their detail.

The official Opposition believes the plan would be costly and believes it is designed to keep down the number of blacks employed in the cities.

But organised industry seems willing to accept it, despite reservations.

In his address, Mr Botha said industrial growth in cities “should in future be regulated mainly by indirect measures” and added that sections of the Environment Planning Act (previously the Physical Planning Act) would be repealed as a result.

This would include Section 3, which limits the number of blacks employers can hire in the cities without Government permission.

Ratio

It has meant that city employers cannot exceed a ratio of five blacks to every white employed, or two blacks for every white in some cases.

Section 3 is regarded as an

Employers would have to pay “the full cost” of these. This would mean that the cost of employing large city labour forces would increase and that businessmen would have an incentive to decentralise.

Withdrawn

“The idea as we understand it that, because employers in decentralised areas will now have extensive incentives, these should be withdrawn in the urban areas” Mr Arthur Hammond-Tooke, economist for the Federated Chamber of Industries, said yesterday.

He said the first effect of the new system would be to increase growth in the cities but added that, once the measure had been in operation for some time, this would be balanced by increased costs.

“Naturally nobody likes having costs pushed up and the timing is all-important. If the new measures are introduced rigidly, it could have serious implications”, he said.

But he added “We have been saying for a long time that decentralisation must not rely on direct controls, but must be in

PC

Act) would be repealed as a result

This would include Section 3, which limits the number of blacks employers can hire in the cities without Government permission

Ratio

It has meant that city employers cannot exceed a ratio of five blacks to every white employed, or two blacks for every white in some cases

Section 3 is regarded as an "influx control" measure and as a means of forcing employers to decentralise to black homelands

It has been attacked by industrialists and Transvaal clothing employers allege its application stunted the industry's growth in the mid-1970s

In 1979 the Riekert Commission recommended its repeal and the Government agreed, provided that alternative measures were introduced to stem city growth

A Bill repealing Section 3 was introduced in 1980 but withdrawn pending a decision on these measures

In his speech, Mr. Botha said the memorandum had recommended that "the control of industrial land in terms of Section 2 of the (Environment) Planning Act and the recovery of costs of infrastructure and public services in such areas by means of taxes were suitable alternative controls

Section 2 regulates the zoning of industrial land

Cost

The memorandum says "As an indirect control measure the Government should recover from employers and other residents the cost of infrastructural and other Government services which would be affected, inter alia, by the creation of additional sources of Government revenue to finance services"

Section 3 should be scrapped as soon as these measures came into effect

No details of the planned con-

new system would be introduced growth in the cities but added that, once the measure had been in operation for some time, this would be balanced by increased costs

"Naturally, nobody likes having costs pushed up and the timing is all-important. If the new measures are introduced rigidly, it could have serious implications", he said

But he added "We have been saying for a long time that decentralisation must not rely on direct controls, but must be in line with market forces. The new system meets these criteria and we have no argument against it"

When the new system was first outlined there were fears that one of the subsidies employers would lose were tax concessions on the training of labour. But businessmen now seem confident that these will remain

By Garner Thomson
LONDON: A R3 000 million plan to blackmail South Africa into submission over its controversial migrant labour policies has been put forward by the International Labour Organisation.

The message is: cooperate in a 15-year planned withdrawal of migrant labourers from South Africa or we will plunge you into an economic recession by pulling them out overnight.

At the moment, the ILO estimates there are about 370 000 labourers in South Africa from neighbouring black countries. The gold mining industry is almost totally dependent on these migrants to fill jobs unpopular with black South African labourers.

So far, all attempts to solve the migrant labour problem have failed. Not only do many of the countries which provide the labour lack opportunities for their workers at home, but some are greatly dependent on the money remitted by migrants from South Africa.

BLACKMAIL

STRATEGY...

Now, however, the ILO believes it has the answer.

According to a project envisaged by C. W. Stahl and W. R. Bohning, an association of home countries of migrants would be established.

The association would seek a "back-up fund" of R300 million from the United Nations, funded by all but the poorest member nations.

Then immediate control of migrant labour should be seized by the association. This could be done by a system of passport controls and visas to take up only contracts of an approved duration.

At the same time, South African employers would be called on to pay a levy on each migrant employed as well as to co-operate with a 15-year phased withdrawal of all foreign labour.

Compensation should also be sought for South

African employers for the withdrawal, and this, together with the employment levy, would be enough to resettle the migrants in their home countries and to provide them with work.

Should the South Africans refuse to cooperate, or retaliate by dumping all the migrants back in their own countries without warning, the back-up fund would be activated. This would then finance withdrawal and resettlement.

The researchers point out that if South Africa cooperated over the 15-year period employers would be able to readjust to local labour and incidentally, probably improve the wage levels of black South Africans by having to offer incentives. If not, the effect of an overnight withdrawal could be disastrous to the South African economy.

Jun. TRIB 15/11/81

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SA official confirms illegal UIF deductions

SPR 7 JAN 5/12/81

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UMTATA — Employers in South Africa are making Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) deductions from Transkei contract workers illegally

This was confirmed by the assistant UIF commissioner in Pretoria, Mr C J Vermeulen

He was commenting on a report in a Johannesburg newspaper of a row between Transkei and South Africa over UIF benefits which quoted the Transkeian Minister of Education and Finance, Mr S Mqaba, as saying that South African authorities had been refusing to pay unemployment benefits to Transkeians who had left the country for Transkei

"They want the money paid out in South Africa but our people are not allowed to live in South Africa while unemployed," Mr Mqaba was reported to have said

"Most of them live in compounds in South Africa and even if they wished to remain in South Africa to draw their benefits, they cannot because compound accommodation is reserved for employees

"The police are instructed to allow our citizens to be in South Africa for not more than 72 hours while unemployed. Those who stay for longer periods are arrested"

Mr Mqaba had said they were negotiating with South Africa over the matter and advised Transkeians to refuse to have the UIF deductions made from their pay

Mr Mqaba was not available for comment yesterday

According to estimates,

there are 450 000 contract workers from Transkei in South Africa. According to a report in the African Interpreter in 1979, there were about 350 000

Mr Vermeulen said Mr Mqaba's advice was entirely correct and he hit out at the more than 100 000 South African employers he said had been informed not to deduct UIF from Transkei contract workers

"We informed them through pamphlets and through the media but they continue to make these illegal deductions. Of course when a worker claims from us, we pay out because it is money that rightfully belongs to the worker"

Asked if there was no way of checking when deductions were made, Mr Vermeulen said "That is impossible and would be one hell of a job to do. The employer merely tells us he has so many workers and pays the amount. We don't know where they come from"

Mr Vermeulen confirmed that the fund was prevented from paying out in a foreign country

"We had a Supreme Court ruling on this matter when a woman living in England claimed from us. She lost the case on the grounds that we could not pay out in a foreign country

"But I must point out that in cases of death we do pay out to the dependants living outside the borders of South Africa. For example, if a man has worked say 20 years in South Africa and he decides to go back to Transkei, we do not pay him UIF

benefits in Transkei. But we do pay his dependants in case of death and this amounts to 26 week's contribution"

Mr Vermeulen said some people had the wrong concept of UIF

"I am very proud of our fund," he said "But people must understand ours is a benevolent fund for the worker in times of need — and need only

"If a worker is without a job, our job is to tide him over his period of need. But our priority is to get him suitable employment — and the emphasis is on the word suitable

"It is better that a man lives off his earnings than live off the 45 per cent of his last earning which the fund pays

"Of course we do not have control over workers in foreign states where we can place them in suitable alternate employment. This is where some of the problems arise"

Mr Vermeulen sketched the background to how the agreement was made with Transkei at independence and said it had been agreed that no UIF contributions would be taken from contract workers from the day of independence

However, a three-year period had been granted whereby workers could still be paid out

He said this did not apply to Transkeians living permanently in South Africa under section 10 rights

"Three things to remember about UIF is that we accept contributions from Transkeians living in South Africa, we don't accept contributions from contract workers and we don't pay out in foreign countries, be it Transkei, America or England. Mr Vermeulen said

A Transkei Government official said the matter was still being investigated — DDR

Woman allowed to stay

THE Supreme Court, yesterday upheld the appeal of a Nyanga woman who was convicted of living "illegally" in the Peninsula with her husband and five children.

Mrs Virginia Yapi, 37, was found guilty in the Langa Commissioner's Court on February 9 of remaining longer than 72 hours in the Peninsula without the necessary permission.

The commissioner's court heard that her husband, Mr Gilbert Zwelinyane Yapi, had worked in Cape Town as a chef since 1965 and qualified to live in the Peninsula in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) of the Black Urban Areas Act.

Mr Justice Burger said there was "no logical reason" why the residence of a woman whose husband qualified to live in the urban area should not be deemed to be lawful even though the woman could not prove lawful residence at any specific site within a black residential area.

The judge said this conclusion only concerned the removal of black people from the prescribed area and commented "It will prevent the enforced separation of families so that they are not compelled to reside apart at great distances."

Mr Justice Burger said black people would still have to comply with the law that their occupation of any particular site should be lawful.

Mr P van Zyl appeared for the State Mr D G Scott, instructed by Syfret Godlonton-Fuller Moore appeared for Mrs Yapi, Mr Justice Burger and Mr Justice Van Heerden presided.

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Each item in a symbolic

The cycle parameter applies only to source elements. For differen-
tiation among symbolic elements, an integer parameter called C-CYCLE
is associated with each element. This allows several 'copies' of an
element to be retained within a program file. C-Cycles are produced
by the use of the U option on the processor call statement.

2.6.1.2 C-CYCLE PARAMETER

Both an element name and an element version may be from one to twelve
characters in length, and these two parameters together must uniquely
identify one element among all elements of any particular type.
Elements of different types (e.g., source language vs. relocatable
binary vs. absolute) may, however, have the same name and version.
An element name is required for all elements within a program file.
A name (NAME\$) is supplied automatically by the Operating System
in many cases; however, the specification of an element version is not
required.

MIGRANT LABOUR - SA

GENERAL

1982

JAN. - Dec.

Smelton 8/1/82

Section 10 decision

By **MZIK AISE**
EDOM

THE East Rand Administration Board (Erab) will meet on February 25 to give its final decision on whether or not to appeal against the outcome of the Section 10 test case.

Three months ago, Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhotso, a contract labourer from Gazan-

kulu won his case in the Supreme Court to remain in the urban areas in terms of Section 10 (1) b of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act

The judgment handed down by Justice O'Donovan in the case of Rikhotso vs Erab, found that Mr Rikhotso was legally entitled to reside in the Germiston area having worked continuously

for one employer for over 10 years

A month later the East Rand Community Council's Liaison Committee which represents all community councils in the East Rand appealed to Erab's executive committee at a special meeting to review their decision to appeal against the Supreme Court judgement

The board commit-

tee promised members of the liaison committee to review the matter with a possibility of withdrawing the appeal

Mr F E Marx, Erab's chief director said yesterday the board would sit next month to make a final decision on the matter. He said he could not say at this stage whether the board would drop or go ahead with the appeal.

If the board rescinds its appeal, hundreds of migrant labourers who have worked for one employer for at least 10 years will qualify under Section 10 (1) b of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act, to stay in the area

According to the judgement given by Justice O'Donovan, Mr Rikhotso is now entitled to reside in the Germiston area

Journey of

no return

Star 21/1/32

for blacks

sent back to Zimbabwe



A job seeker is interviewed at the Witsieshoek recruitment office.

By Bob Davis

Most of the estimated 35 000 Zimbabweans working in South Africa a year ago have now returned to their country. In terms of present policy it is a journey of no return.

On February 6 last year Zimbabwe's Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Kumbira Kangu said no more recruiting of workers for the South African mines would be allowed.

The South African Government interpreted the announcement to include all black Zimbabwean and in a notice handed to workers the blame was put on the Zimbabwean Government.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said: 'We apply the rule very strictly. We do not re-employ Zimbabweans whose contracts or permits to work in South Africa have expired.'

A spokesman for the Secretariat of the Interior said white Zimbabweans were given work permits provided jobs were available.

But I must emphasise that as far as my department is concerned any Zimbabwean can get a work permit provided a job is available here.

He said however the Secretariat for the Interior had no dealings with black Zimbabweans only whites.

The notice handed to workers by the Department of Co-operation and Development reads in part:

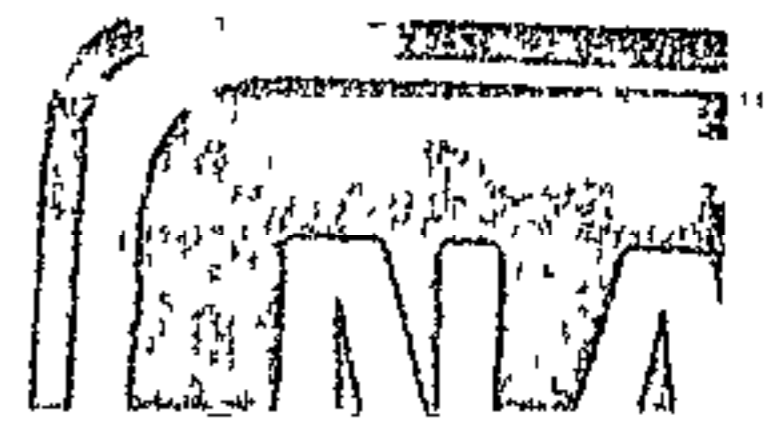
'When your contract or permit to work in South Africa expires, you will have to leave the labour market of South Africa and return to your home country, Zimbabwe.'

'This is not a decision taken by the South African Government but is the wish of the Zimbabwean Government.'

'We thank you for your services and we are glad that on our part we could contribute to the livelihood and welfare of your people at home.'

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said he did not know how many black Zimbabwean workers, other than mine workers, had been repatriated since the announcement by the Zimbabwean Government.

A spokesman for the Chamber of Mines said the 5 000 Zimbabwean workers in employment in February last year had been reduced to 1 400 and by the end of April this year all 5 000 would have been repatriated.



(200) (210) (213)
SA to send home
Zimbabwe workers
ROM 22/11/82

RECRUITED Zimbabwean contract labourers in South Africa have been told they would all be repatriated once their contracts expire, a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said yesterday

Zimbabwe last year called for the termination of all labour relations and recruitment agreements between the two countries and for the closing down of South Afri-

ca's recruiting agency in Zimbabwe

The spokesman said the repatriations should not be seen as retaliation on South Africa's part South Africa had no choice

Letters had been sent to all Zimbabwean workers in South Africa telling them they would be repatriated when their contracts expired
— Sapa

200 *D Dispatch*
16/4/82

Labour recruiting procedure changes

CAPE TOWN — New procedures have been introduced for the recruitment of black workers for employment in South Africa

The Department of Co-operation and Development said in its annual report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, that the licensing of "runners" in the white areas of South Africa had been discontinued

In future only salaried labour agents of employers or employer organisations would be licensed to recruit labour in the white areas of South Africa

The department said

labour agents would in future have to make their own arrangements for the conducting of recruited workers to their places of work "without the conductors having to be licensed"

It said that in June 1980, 4 005 909 "registered South African blacks" were employed in the Republic

Of these, 554 967 came from Transkei, 613 416 from Bophuthatswana and 85 854 from Venda

There were also 295 026 "registered foreign blacks" working in South Africa at the time, most of them on the mines — PC

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THE SCENE on platform three at Johannesburg's Booysens railway station makes it seem as if the 1 000 Mozambican mineworkers boarding the train are preparing for a long siege.

Bags of mealie meal are stacked next to sewing machines, motor-cycles, cement, corrugated iron and boxes, tins and packets of food. There is a lot of noise and laughter.

The doors slam shut and the train glides away, the mineworkers singing in deep-throated harmony. They are going home to wives and children after completing their one-year contracts and that is a good reason for anyone to sing.

They are going back with all the status and satisfaction that earning money in a regular job can give. But they are doing a lot more than that. They are helping to rebuild a country.

For besides the fat pay packets and the consumer goodies bought from their earnings, the mineworkers are taking home a spirit of self-reliance their country is counting on to a considerable extent.

They are, in fact, happily plundering the capitalist system to build up their own socialist one.

Direct appeal

Mozambique's socialist rulers have made a direct appeal to their citizens to bring home all the goods they can buy in South Africa — goods its own vulnerable economy can no longer supply.

When the train reaches the border posts of Komatipoort and Ressano Garcia, it will move past a long line of trucks waiting on the road for customs clearance.

Like the train, the trucks are piled high with goods. Shopping bags filled with bread, sugar and red stoep polish jostle with boxes of medicines, antiseptic and huge packets of soap powder.

Bags of cement and sheets of corrugated iron fill some trucks, while others carry sewing machines, motorcycles, bicycles and ploughs.

Between eight and 12 trucks a day go through the border, their cargoes varying in value from R300 to more than R2 000, according to a clerk for a private firm which does much of the paperwork involved in clearing the goods.

"In November and December we had 50 trucks a day going through," she told me. "They carry every article of furniture you can think of."

Some of the mineworkers told me through an interpreter that they needed the goods "because you can't get any of them in Mozambique."

One man told me: "I wish we could carry meat, because in Maputo that is the only meat you must get your wife to queue from midnight to be first when the shop opens. Otherwise you will not get it. But carrying meat is not allowed."

They carry everything else. On some days the trucks, many of them shiny new, are owned by the returning mineworkers themselves, who have bought them out of their earnings. Last year, 1 500 such trucks rumbled across the border.

There is also a flourishing transport service (which the mines disapprove of). Black South Africans hire trucks or use their own, to drive the mineworkers home with their belongings.

I spoke to one such driver. He told me: "The people are suffering for lack of goods. We want to help our brothers. We pay up to R2 000 to hire a big truck and the people pay us for carrying them."

Long trip

"Men who live in Maputo pay R50 if they have only a few things. But if a man lives in Quelimane or north of the Save river, he may have to pay R300 or more, for that is a long trip."

The commercial firm was asked to help out when border officials found they could not cope last November. The nearest other clearing firm was in Germiston.

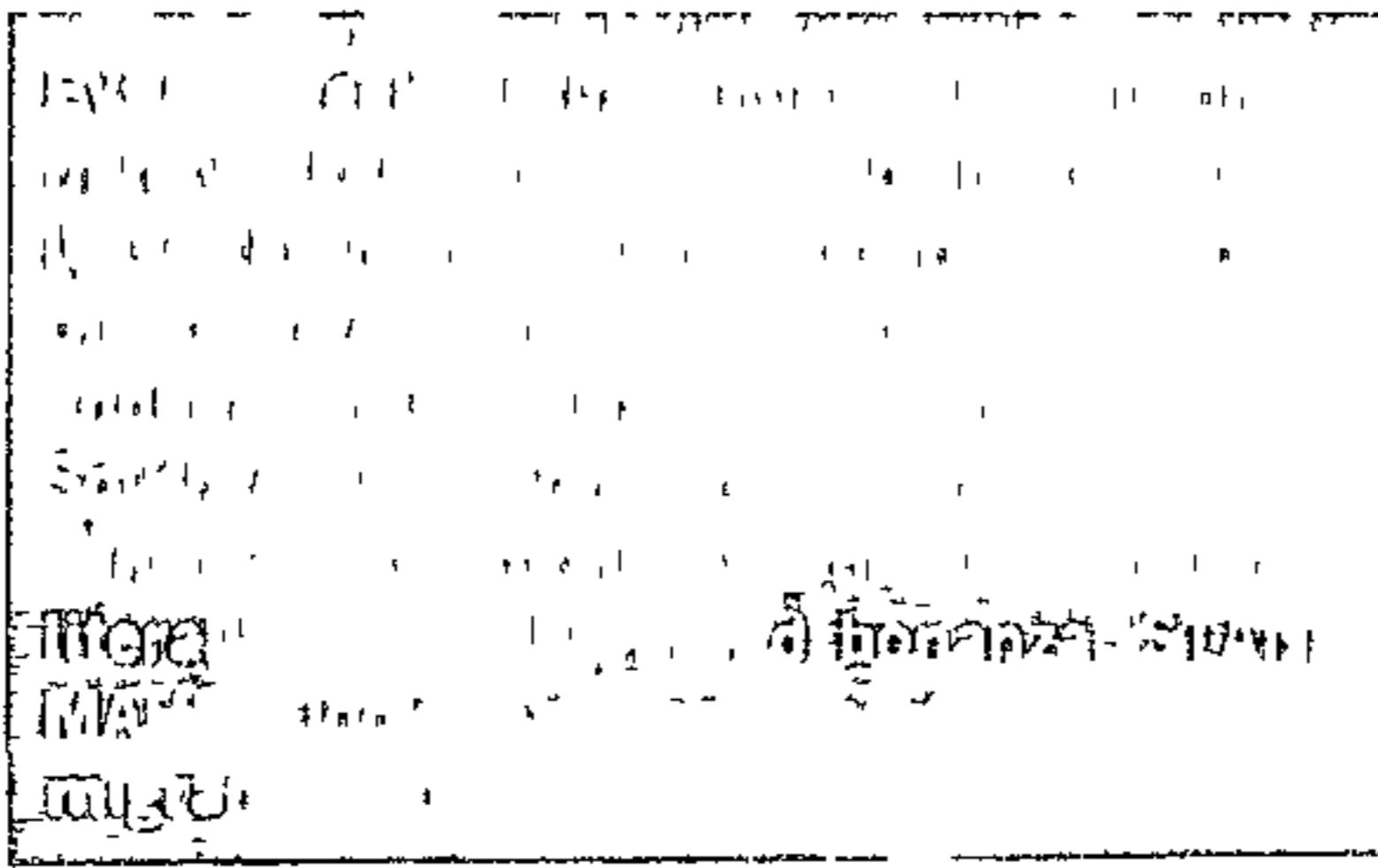
People were waiting for up to a week to get through the border and the queue stretched back for three kilometres.

As the heavily laden procession makes its way into Mozambique, a more sombre group of people heads for the border post at Ressano Garcia. These are workseekers who want the very jobs the returning mineworkers have given up.

They come from all parts of Mozambique, not just the south as in former days.

There was a time when the mines took all comers, provided they passed medical and other induction tests. But those days have gone. In 1974 a Skymaster aircraft crashed at Francistown, Botswana after having been filled with the wrong fuel, killing 75 Malawian mineworkers on board.

Malawi's fiery President Banda immediately withdrew 130 000 contract workers. At the same time, following the change of government in Mozambique,



the flow of workers to the South African border. They found they were dependent on foreign countries for 73 percent of their labour. And the mines were losing R750-million a year in lost gold production.

It was an unacceptable dependence on foreign labour. The "turned" instead to local sources. Today, foreign contract workers make up only about 40 percent of the mines' 500 000 underground labour force.

Even in the relatively affluent area of South Africa near the Mozambique border, the going rate for a man's labour is in the region of only F10 a month.

Now, the 200 000 Mozambican workers at the rate of a general hundred a week, working out the year, have guaranteed re-engagement contracts which they can take up after their three months leave.

Invisible

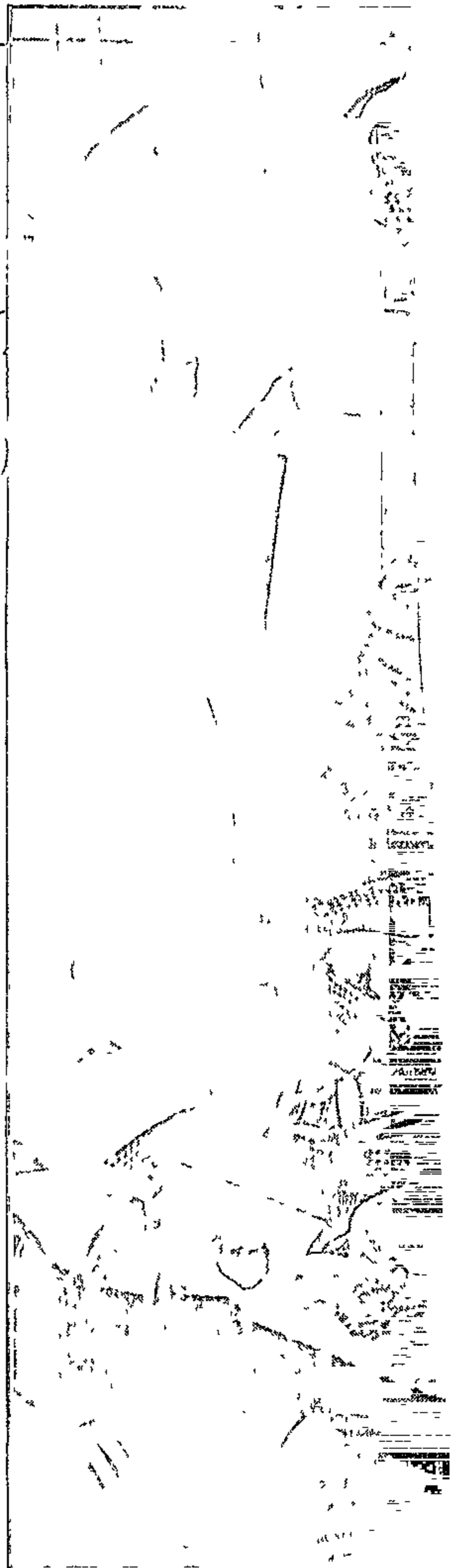
And that means the men waiting at the border can only hope for the jobs the others turn down, unless the mines ask for more men.

The goods the men bring home are a visible import for Mozambique. There is also an invisible one — the skills the men have learned on the mines. Welders, carpenters, electricians, pipe-fitters, clerks, are all taking home skills they could use in a variety of jobs.

Clerical skills are particularly welcomed in a country where the literacy rate is believed to be under five percent. Each year, thousands of contract workers learn to

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PPM 16/2/81

More men who mine for more than gold



turned to pre-independence levels.

For requests to collect everywhere, especially in the southern goods and services trade, limited.

In the Mozambique, the government is a very important one for mineworkers in which they are expected to be in the state and to be back to start businesses and to be that the only

turned to pre-independence levels. Africa are not the only here and help rebuilding country. The government that takes of people are all along ago ago ago ago the government are untrue.

Everything you buy or make, like a farm or a tractor, is all yours. The official radio says, "If you want a car, you can have it."

The radio goes on to call people to go and work, saying that people could not have private goods, money, or estates under the new laws who spoil the grass.

Listeners are warned not to sell their own goods to black marketeers, who are as a result of the government's policy.

The radio says, "If you

near the border, buying goods from our borders which are a huge profit. The Mozambique authorities have said that these goods will be in future. It is likely that more than 300 have been jailed already in an effort to stamp out corruption.

The Mozambique government says its citizens will be able to buy a radio for the first time with a

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Migrants are an 'economic elite in their own countries'

MIGRANT labour is a phrase that has tended to be coloured by a picture of everything considered unjust about the pattern of labour use in South Africa — a picture of men living in crowded hostels, far from their wives and children, a raw material to feed the country's profit machine.

As far as the mines are concerned, apart from the fact that pay, side benefits, housing and working conditions have improved dramatically, there is one fact that belies this simplistic view of migrant labour — the workers themselves are keener than ever to take the jobs.

TEBA, The Employment Bureau for Africa, is responsible for recruiting people from South African homelands and national states, as well as Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and Malawi. A wholly-owned subsidiary of the Chamber of Mines it is the biggest employment agency in Africa — and possibly in the world.

At one time it was said jokingly that the acronym stood for Take Every Black Available Now, officials say it could more reasonably stand for Training and Enterprise Builds Africa.

The organisation has the unenviable job of turning away workers who do not wish to join South Africa's work force, knowing that thousands of unemployed men are waiting hopefully for work.

Mr Tony Fleischer, TEBA's General Manager, has a vision of what the positive benefits of contract labour could mean for mutual interdependence in Southern Africa.

with our neighbours," Mr Fleischer said. "I don't think it is likely that we would plan to phase out all foreign workers. It is part of the whole interdependence of Southern Africa."

Mr Fleischer accepts that there is a social cost to migrant labour, but says the issues have changed.

"The real social costs are when there is uncontrolled migration. It is one thing to have it in a primary industry like mining, which is a vesting asset. It's quite another if you have migrant labour involved in secondary industry."

Given the current economic imbalance in Southern Africa, organised migrant labour in a vast asset industry is more positive than negative. If it ever happens that the imbalance is no longer there and every economy can absorb all the able-bodied men, the economics of mining would then be completely different.

Wages

Mr Fleischer points out that contract labour from foreign countries doesn't happen only in Africa.

Even in Europe people who are once thought of as migrant workers are now seen as a development force. He said: "And there are migrant workers in Mozambique from Russia, East Germany and Rumania. Fifty per cent of their pay is deflected back home."

On the contract side, black mineworkers have increased tenfold since 1974. Mineworkers are guaranteed housing and medical benefits. A recent introduction has been life insurance cover worth about R6000 a year. "I could find the money looking at the possibility of a pension fund in a few years time."

"Our contract migrant guarantees are regarded as passports back to South Africa," Mr Fleischer said. They are jealously guarded, even traded at times. There must be a need if these people find the system acceptable.

"Our mineworkers are coming back to us up to seven times on re-engagement contracts."

He sees a continuing role for TEBA, in fostering a growing interdependence between the countries of Southern Africa.

"We are in the people business. We are pragmatists and Africa is for. The real message of private enterprise is viability — and with it, dignity. Perhaps we are watching the struggle for the survival of free enterprise in Southern Africa."

Value

"We have become a development agency in Southern Africa and the positive value of this is coming home even to the political leaders of these countries," he told me in an interview.

"The reality is that these people are an economic elite in their own countries. They want to come here to work."

"The fact that this money goes to individual black men and their families, must have some impact in those societies. The money earned by Mozambican miners, for instance, is one of Mozambique's biggest foreign exchange earners."

"Last year, R216-million was sent home by miners through TEBA's 16 offices and the total wage bill for the industry in 1980 was R1 000-million. The mining industry clearly feel its contribution to the well-being of thousands of families in Southern Africa."

"It is declared industry policy to maintain contact

R12-million in earnings through TEBA alone.

In a speech at Ulundi last September, Chief Buthelezi made it clear where he stood on the issue of contract labour.

"Poverty demoralises a people," he said. "It is important for black liberation for us all to realise that we need to put people above ideologies."

Noting that the mine industry was not without blemish, he went on to blemish these are all going to be fixed by black penetration into new skilled jobs, and jobs in which decisions are made by blacks.

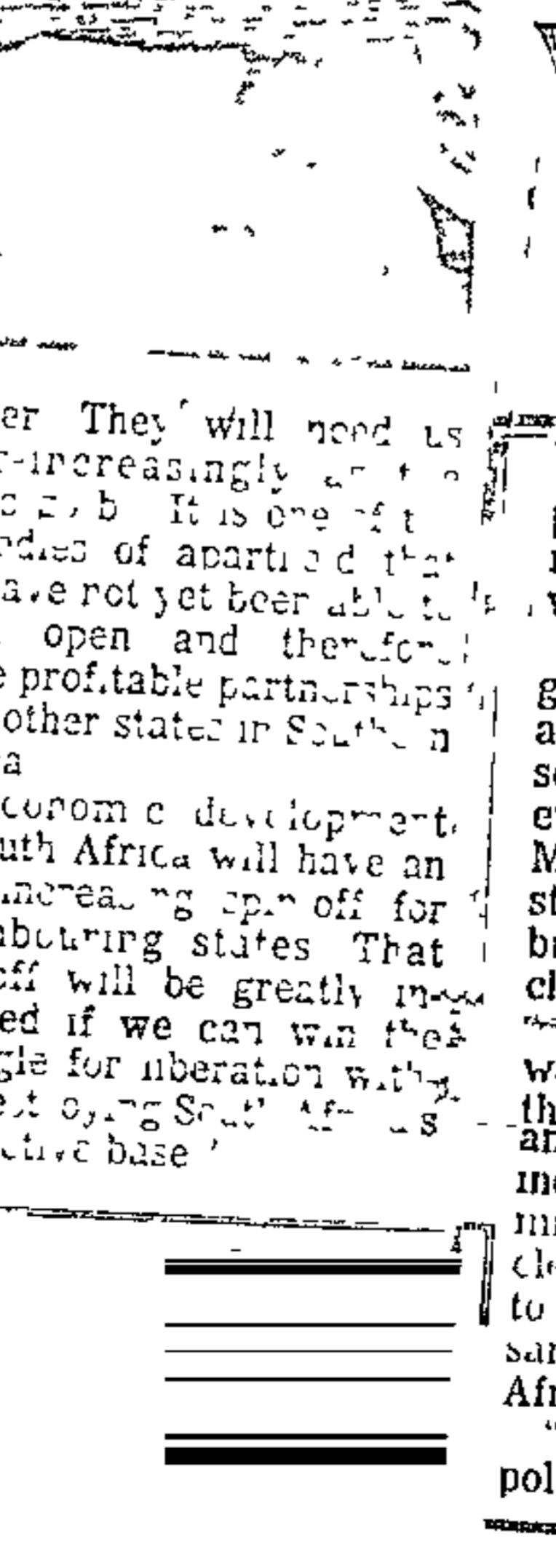
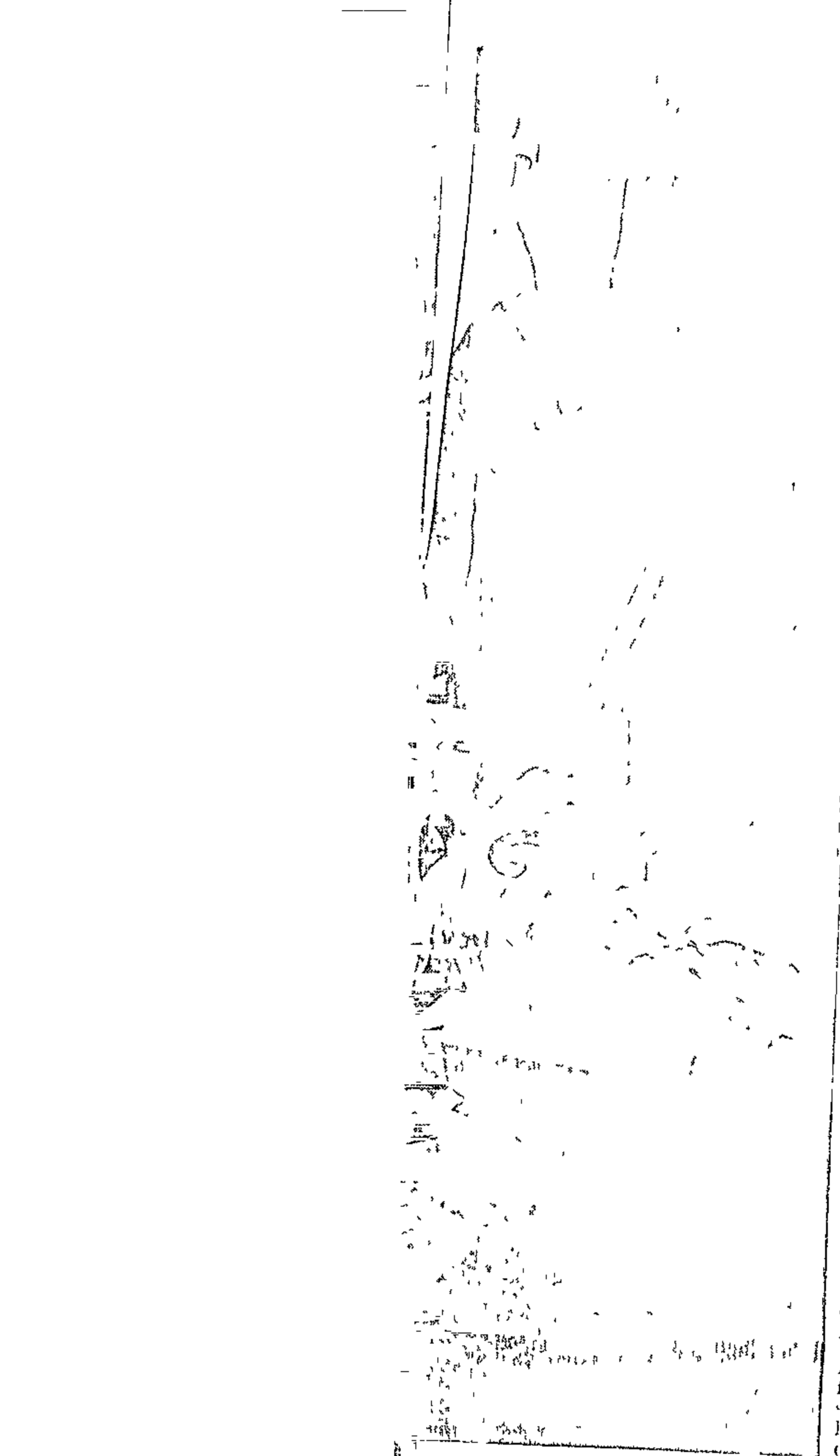
Vision

"The mines of this country are not with a single mine. It is the responsibility of the state to lead to work as a South African. It is the responsibility of the state to lead our earnings to the benefit of the earth which is important."

Like TEBA's general manager, Mr Tony Fleischer, Chief Buthelezi has a vision of Southern Africa in which mine labour has a leading part to play.

"Blacks in South Africa have a feeling an insight if you like that we share a common destiny with other countries in Southern Africa," he said. "We have grave economic responsibilities to neighbouring states because macro-economic and, therefore, political forces, tie our destinies together. They will need us ever-increasingly in the years to come. It is one of the tragedies of apartheid that we have not yet been able to form open and therefore more profitable partnerships with other states in Southern Africa."

"Economic development in South Africa will have an ever-increasing spin-off for neighbouring states. That spin-off will be greatly increased if we can win the struggle for liberation without destroying South Africa's productive base."



200

Hansard Q. Co 1231/232
Black workers: repatriation

26/2/82

160. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

- (2) how many such workers in each category were as at that date granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

Statistics in this regard are not kept. The following approximate figures were, however, obtained from available records

- (1) (a) 2 085
(b) 3 028
(c) 70
(d) 390
(e) 3 085.
- (2) (a) 2 198
(b) 632
(c) 33
(d) 467
(e) 1 309

Solely for citizens 200

Some tan 18/3/80 ~~25/4~~
NON-South African citizens, the majority of whom are blacks turned non-residents by the Government's homeland policy, are barred from participation in the Defence Force Bonus Bond Competition, according to a notice in the Government Gazette of February 1980

Clause 3 of the notice, appearing in the Government Gazette of February 29, 1980, says only individual, naturalised persons, excluding non-residents, may invest in or hold the bonds for own benefit.

This means that blacks, who have been classified as citizens of the Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, may not hold bonus bonds

THE BLACK SASH

From the new settlers

Sowetan 16/3/82

200

MRS SHEENA DUNCAN

recalls the file of Mr Enoch Moyo, a black Zimbabwean national who has spent 38 years in South Africa and was recently threatened with deportation to his home country by authorities.

Reading a paper in the Black Sash's conference in Durban, Mrs Duncan compared Mr Moyo's story to white Zimbabwean nationals, running away from black rule under Mr Robert Mugabe, who are given permanent residence in South Africa.

These white Zimbabwean nationals, she said are given permanent residence permits for themselves and their families and can settle where they like and work where they like. They are coming into South Africa every month.

Mr Moyo was recently given 11 days to quit South Africa, until his case was taken up by the Black Sash with threats

By LEN KALAVE

THE National Party's first priority is the interest of the Afrikaner people—and the maintenance of Afrikaner unity has quite blatantly and unashamedly taken precedence over the interest of the country as a whole

This charge was made by Mrs Joyce Harris in the presidential address of the Black Sash's annual national conference in Durban at the weekend

Mrs Harris argued that it was not difficult to trace the inevitable growth of brutality in

N.P. rule slammed

our present regime, for it has its roots in the very beginnings of the National Party. It was, and so far largely remains, despite the split, the instrument whereby the Afrikaner Volk sought to establish themselves in the community at large, and to safeguard their culture, their language and their identity

Mrs Harris' paper read "I do not believe that the National Party's original intentions were

brutal—not at all. But I do believe that brutality was the inevitable result of the government by a party motivated purely by self-interest, that the national interest has suffered as a result, and that this has built up enormous resentments which have, in turn, triggered off increasingly violent fear reactions from the Government"

and that it's larger mentality has waxed rather than waned. I believe it was Dr Bernard Friedman who coined the aphorism "The National Party has always had its back to the wall and so it has never been able to read the writing on it"

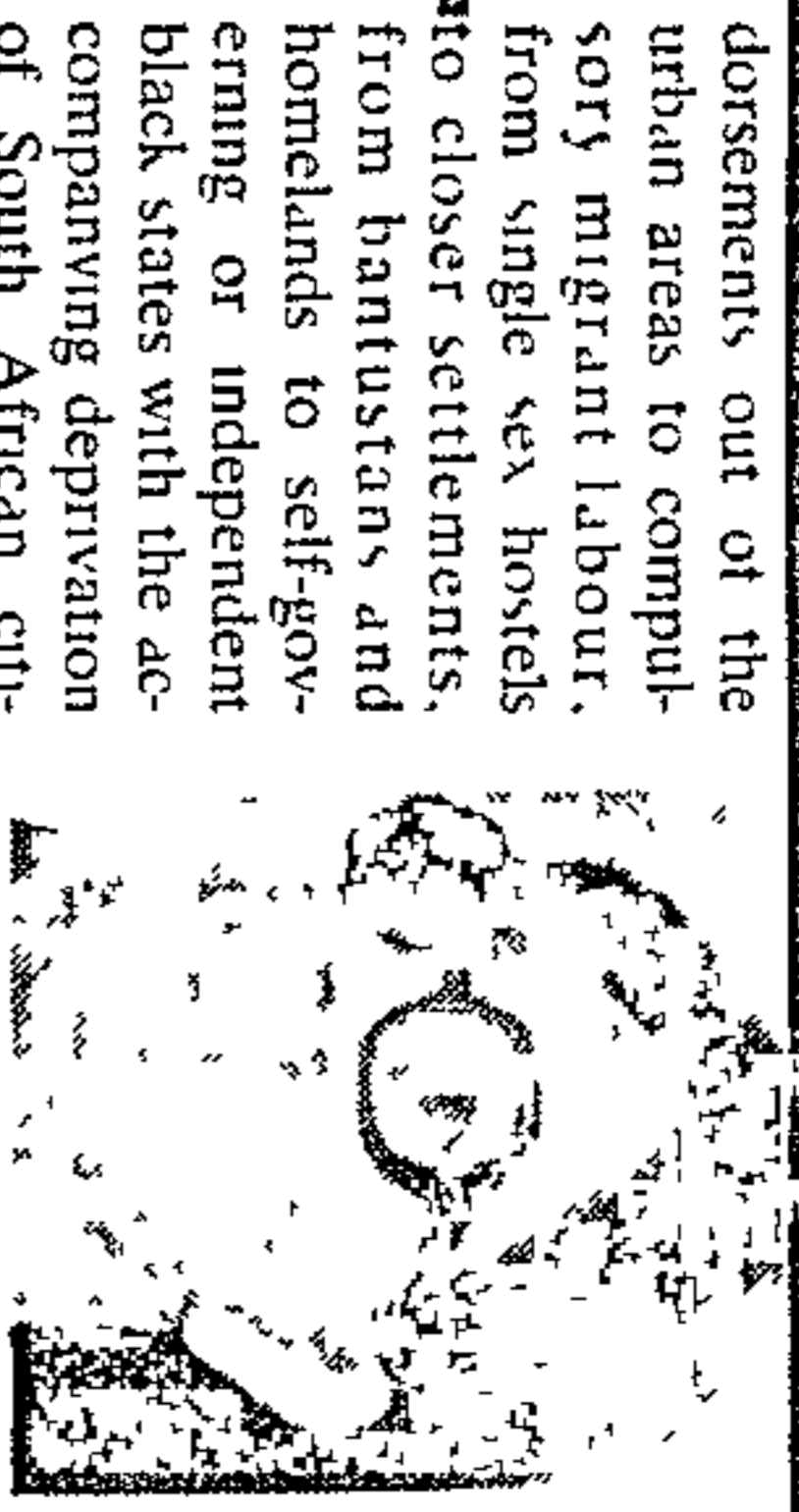
Mrs Harris went on to analyse the history of South Africa in terms of the "brutality" of National Party rule—from 90 days to 180 days to indefinite detention without trial from en-

dorsements out of the urban areas to compulsory migrant labour, from single sex hostels to closer settlements, from bantustans and homelands to self-governing or independent black states with the accompanying deprivation of South African citizenship and the fragmentation of the country

The paper argued that restrictions imposed in the interest of one group have led inevitably to inter-group hostility, which has found expression in increasing violence as those who are restricted fight their

fetters, while those who restrict feel vulnerable and apply more and more force

Force is brutal the conference was told. It has no place for the ordinary human values of caring, compassion, or understanding



BRUTALITY Joyce Harris speaks out

to involve lawyers as well. Since his plight was highlighted, authorities have been mum on the final fate of this Zimbabwean. He is said to still be in South Africa.

Speaking on the plight of black Zimbabweans in South Africa, Mrs Duncan said they are now being deported rapidly. Even if they are in employment they are refused renewal of registration and are told to go. The South African Government has ruled that a black Zimbabwean may only remain in South Africa if he has been working for one employer continuously since January 1958 or has been continuously employed in different jobs in the Republic since January 1953.

In addition he must have previously applied for suspension of repatriation, and been granted it. Applications made now are not accepted, even if the person fulfils the other conditions.

Many Zimbabweans, she said, have spent their whole working life in South Africa. They have married South African women and their children have been born here. Now they are being discarded, irrespective of their family ties and their years of work for the South African economy.

Typical of this, she told the conference, is the case of Mr Moyo who came to South Africa at the age of 21 in 1943. He has a South African wife who has her own house in Brakpan. They have six children in Brakpan, all born there. He has a job, but his contract expired in 1981.

(1/10) (200) *some am* *ST/1/2*

Contract workers count up

THE journey to and from home has become so much for contract workers that they have decided to ask for longer Christmas holidays and the Federation of South African Trade Unions' (Fosatu) shop stewards are busy discussing ways of solving the problem.

Workers say that many employers on the Rand give them only two weeks' annual leave together with the public holidays over Christmas. This adds up to 14 working days altogether. Contract workers who live as far as the Ciskei and Transkei complain that many of their holidays are wasted because of the time they spend travelling.

A worker from one rubber factory, who did not wish to be mentioned

said: "I live 30 kilometres from Idutywa in the Transkei. I got 15 days' leave last Christmas but spent seven days travelling. I only see my family once a year and there are too many jobs to do when I get home. Because I rush to sort out all problems, I have little time with my family and no time to rest."

Committees in several factories are discussing the question. Many feel that at least three weeks plus public holidays should be given, as happens, for example, in the engineering industry.

Contract workers in the engineering factories say that the three weeks given to them is still too little, a month would be more appreciated.

11/4/82 200 S. Tuma

Mineworkers sent home

MORE than 5 000 black Zimbabweans working on South African mines have been repatriated over the past year, according to a spokesman for the labour recruiting organisation, Wenela.

The men have been returning home at the rate of 75 a week on buses chartered by the organisation.

Mr Harry Plumb, manager of Wenela, said the only Zimbabweans remaining in South Africa were those who were unable to travel

for reasons such as illness.

By DAVID FORRET: Salisbury

Many of the repatriated mine workers could now face difficulties in getting jobs in Zimbabwe, which already has an unemployment problem.

South Africa announced about a year ago that the Zimbabweans would be repatriated when their contracts expired because of their government's ban on the recruitment of further labour for South Africa.



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 being a drummer! Trade that
 drum roll for a bank roll
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MASERU — There had been an increase of over 100 per cent in the remuneration payments and deferred pay of Basotho mineworkers employed on South African gold mines in the first quarter of this year, compared with the corresponding period last year.

According to figures released by the employment recruiting agency more than R18 million in deferred pay and remittances was paid in the first three months of this year, compared with just under R9 million in the same period last year.

The agency also reported an increase in the number of Basotho recruited with more than 20 000 this year, compared with more than 19 000 last year — SAPA

R18m for Basotho miners

Good with 16/4/82

200

INCLUDED FEATURES:

Accommodation in twin-bedded rooms in good tourist-class hotels, with private facilities on 9 nights Continental breakfast throughout. Three-course dinner (Except in Amsterdam, Rome and Paris, London. All hotel service charges, local taxes and hotel tips. Services throughout of a professional multi-lingual ATM Manager. Cross-channel transportation. Touring by modern air-ventilated coaches with reclining seats. Assistance at tour departures, return coach transfers to Channel port. A Trafalgar travel bag and tour wallet containing map, information booklet, etc. Special Tour highlights. Accommodation in London at the London Tower Hotel in twin bedded rooms with bath — bed and breakfast only.

You will require visas for France, Italy, Austria if you are South African. Passport Holders.

Baggage — 20 Kgs per person which includes hand luggage.

The Tour Price is R2100 per person, subject to any increases which may become effective before departure. The rates are based on rates of exchange at 30-10-81 and subject to any increases after this date.

Single supplement is R240 p.p.

July 18: Morning at leisure.
 Coach departs from your Hotel at 17h00 for Heathrow Airport. Depart on South African Airways Boeing 747 at 20h15.

July 19:
 Arrive in Durban at 13h05, connect with your local flight to East London at 1450 and arrive in East London at 1550.

July 13: Lucerne-Rhineland
 Lucerne, we head north, skinning the Black Forest. We travel through the valley of the River Neckar to the old university town of Heidelberg — then to Rudesheim, in the magnificent Rhineland.

July 14: Rhineland-Rhine
 Haus Riedel hotel, Haus Riedel.)

July 15: Amsterdam at leisure
 Morning sightseeing reveals Amsterdam's spider webbed canal system. Narrow streets dominated by yellow cars lead us to our next destination — a diamond cutting factory. Later includes a visit to an Edam cheese farm and a clog factory. At night, Amsterdam comes alive in bars and clubs around Leidseplein.

July 16: Amsterdam-London
 Bid farewell to Amsterdam as we journey through to the French port of Calais. A short Channel crossing brings us back to England, and finally, London.

TRAVEL

GADE
70 - 24378

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

(Cape)

Employees

200 Foreign Black workers
 275 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Black workers were registered as at 30 June 1981 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Black Labour Act.
- (2) how many of the foreign workers in each category were from (a) Transkei and (b) Bophuthatswana.
- (3) (a) what were the countries of origin of the other foreign workers and (b) how many in each category of labour were from each of these countries?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture
 Mining and quarrying
 Manufacturing
 Construction
 Wholesale and retail trade
 Government services
 Domestic services
 Other

	(1)(a)	(1)(b)
	445 872	174 622
	179 392	504 904
	589 974	177 033
	308 007	117 047
	316 391	96 782
	371 731	195 261
	459 198	200 789
	215 691	114 544

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Orange-V

National

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Farmwork

Black A

AGRICULTURE

general

OF ALL

Unions

UNIONS

	(2)(a)	(2)(b)
Agriculture	62 859	82 799
Mining and quarrying	183 733	74 614
Manufacturing	71 294	83 067
Construction	56 696	44 790
Wholesale and retail trade	26 196	57 422
Government services	55 738	58 191
Domestic services	55 028	120 211
Other	32 693	99 146

(3)(a) and (b)

	Angola	Botswana	Lesotho
Agriculture	21	1 232	2 831
Mining and quarrying	10	22 500	129 508
Manufacturing	2	1 429	3 968
Construction	4	679	4 627
Wholesale and retail trade	2	588	1 278
Government services	6	991	3 511
Domestic services	18	944	2 000
Other	6	806	699

Malawi Mocambique Zimbabwe

	Malawi	Mocambique	Zimbabwe
Agriculture	3 689	4 743	1 725
Mining and quarrying	19 691	51 745	4 849
Manufacturing	1 411	819	414
Construction	422	347	379
Wholesale and retail trade	731	319	913
Government services	686	234	249
Domestic services	2 799	773	6 690
Other	1 173	411	1 746

Swaziland Zambia Venda Other

	Swaziland	Zambia	Venda	Other
Agriculture	693	256	13 353	421
Mining and quarrying	10 713	29	7 463	49
Manufacturing	719	69	13 731	110
Construction	90	35	8 916	62
Wholesale and retail trade	191	60	8 994	88
Government services	195	34	14 499	127
Domestic services	518	122	11 589	97
Other	299	122	8 401	42

Flowing

Humanity cultivated in Mr X's garden

200 468 7210 Star 23/4/82

Chief Reporter
The Department of Community Development is prepared to consider on humanitarian grounds applications from Zimbabwean black workers to remain in South Africa instead of being repatriated.

A spokesman for the department which carries out the Government's policy of repatriating Zimbabwean contract workers in South Africa, said this week that employers or employees could write to it for such exceptions.

So far none had been made.

The South African authorities say its five-year labour agreement with the old Rhodesian Government lapsed last year. As Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, declined to renew it the estimated 20 000 migrant workers from Zimbabwe in South Africa last June must be repatriated, the spokesman for the department said. The labour agreement with Wenela mine labour recruiting organisation had also ended.

"RACISTS"

Wenela, in Zimbabwe said more than 5 000 Zimbabweans have already been repatriated but the last official statistics provided by the South African Government earlier this year showed only 2 085 had.

Zimbabwe's Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr. Kumbirai Kangai, described the decision to repatriate as a provocative one taken by "a bunch of racists in South Africa".

Officially Zimbabwe is welcoming its returning workers but there is great concern in the country that the economy, especially the depressed mining in-

dustry, will be unable to absorb them.

The spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said Zimbabweans in areas such as the hotels and restaurants of South Africa made very good workers as they feared dismissal would mean a return to Zimbabwe.

He estimated it would take until the end of next year or the beginning of 1984 for all to be repatriated. The Government was aware of Zimbabweans entering South Africa illegally to seek work. These workers found it

was worth their while even if they were arrested, jailed and repatriated, as they could earn more in a month or two in South Africa than in Zimbabwe.

Mr X, a Randburg gardener from Plumtree in Zimbabwe, says that if he is sent back to Zimbabwe his wife and four children will not eat.

The man who asked not to be identified for fear of falling foul of the West Rand Administration Board, is one of thousands of black Zimbabweans facing forced repatriation.

He said he earned

about R200 a month doing gardening for various householders and sent R50 to his family in Zimbabwe. This was their sole income.

"I can't get money in Zimbabwe because there is no work there," he said.

"I feel sad if the Zimbabwe Government wants us all to go back. There is no money, no food," he said.

His wife, three daughters aged 10, four and three, and a son aged eight depend on his work in South Africa.

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Delay on urban black laws

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — There are growing doubts whether Dr Piet Koornhof's Bills affecting millions of urban blacks will be passed by Parliament this session.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said two of the long-awaited measures have not been fully drafted yet.

These are the Orderly Movement and Settlement Bill, which is aimed at changing the influx control system, and the Black Communities Development Bill which will determine the future role of the administration boards in the development of black communities.

The third measure — the Black Local Authorities Bill — came before Parliament earlier this session but was referred to a select committee.

Lisbon military aid for Machel

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Seven years after its ignominious withdrawal from Mozambique the Portuguese military is going back to help its former enemies in their war against "freedom fighters".

In a deal signed in Maputo yesterday, Portugal has agreed to train Mozambique military personnel and provide technical assistance to the Mozambique armed forces, the official news agency AIM said here.

The deal is the first Mozambique has made with any Western country and was signed by Portuguese General Sousa Meneses and the Mozambique Security Minister Major-General Jacinto Veloso.



Today in The Star

Brink discusses his latest novel

Andre Brink tells why it took him eight years to produce his latest novel "Chain of Voices". The novel is Brink's gutsiest and most passionate — and is The Star Woman Book choice of the month.

Health and beauty editors Maya Kriel and Gita Obel discuss vegetarianism.

PLUS How I lost 40 kilos and learned to love myself.

The story of two young South Africans who sailed their yacht up Africa.

ALL IN STAR WOMAN



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PICK OF THE BOX

David Attenborough looks at Java's man-made cosmic mountain at 9.27 pm Full TV programme in 'Tonight'.

WEATHER

TRANSVAAL — Till 6 pm tomorrow Partly cloudy and mild to warm with isolated showers but scattered over the southern and western parts. It will become colder over the southern parts tomorrow.

Temperatures and rainfall for the 24-hour period ended 8 am today.

	Max	Min	Rain mm		Max	Min	Rain mm
Bryanston	17	9	1.0	Vereeniging	20	8	—
S. Suburbs	15	9	—	Cape Town	20	10	4.7
Pretoria	17	8	—	Durban	27	20	0.1
Krugersdorp	15	8	0.6	Port Elizabeth	19	13	29.0
Springs	18	7	1.0	East London	22	14	38.7
Nelspruit	25	9	—	Bloemfontein	22	7	—
				Pietersburg	21	12	0.5

JOUBERT PARK — Today 8 am 14 deg C. Wind north-west. Yesterday Maximum, 20 deg C. minimum 10 deg C. Rainfall 1.5 mm. SUNSET today 5.41 sunrise tomorrow, 6.30 sunset tomorrow, 5.40.

ROUND THE WORLD

	Max	Min		Max	Min
Rome	17	9	Clear	Paris	14
Lisbon	20	12	Clear	London	13
New York	15	13	Rain	Frankfurt	14
Athens	20	10	Clear	Tokyo	18
Tel Aviv	22	16	Cloudy	Toronto	12

EXPECTED TEMPERATURES FOR TOMORROW

	Min	early	Max		Min	early	Max
	am		pm		am		pm
Johannesburg	8		17	Maritzburg	10		18
Pretoria	9		19	Port Elizabeth	10		18
Durban	18		23	Cape Town	14		20

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Splitting black families 'evil' Russell

ARGUS — 30/4/82

200

Religion Reporter

FAMILIES have a God-given right to live together, and State policy which enforces their separation is "evil," the Most Rev Philip Russell, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, says in his monthly newsletter.

Archbishop Russell quoted Matthew 7:12, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do unto them, for this is the law and the prophets"

He added "If I, as a Christian, wish to live with my family then I must do all that I can to make it possible for others too

"I must declare quite unequivocally that the policy of the State in enforcing families to live apart because they are black, is evil.

"And I must help others in this land to see this too.

REJECTED

"The State, of course, has the right to force some families to live separately — those of prisoners, or men on active service.

"But it does not have the right, under normal circumstances, to compel men to live away from their wives and children"

Archbishop Russell rejected the argument that the alternative was "un-



Archbishop Russell:

restricted migration" to the cities.

"Nowhere, as far as I know, is an attempted solution found by restricting the movement of only one part of a population — and that, according to skin colour.

"In South Africa the whole thing has been aggravated by its being part of the programme which many Christians here and most Christians elsewhere in the world declare to be incongruous with the mind and will of God — the policy of apartheid"

X WEDNESDAY, 5 MAY 1982 X

Hansard Q. Col 749-751
†Indicates translated version

For oral reply ~~291~~ 173 200 ~~222~~
5/5/82

Repatriation of foreign Black workers

*1 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

What procedure is followed by his Department in regard to the (a) repatriation of foreign Black workers and (b) wives and children of such workers?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COOPERATION

(1) The repatriation of a foreign Black worker is undertaken only when such a person has been identified as a national of a foreign country. Thereafter he is granted the opportunity to withdraw or collect all moneys belonging to him from private institutions or persons. As far as his personal belongings are concerned he is allowed to either take it with him or to dispose thereof. When a Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development is satisfied

751

WEDNESDAY

that such a foreigner has been granted the abovementioned opportunities the latter is requested to complete a certificate to the effect that he has been informed of his repatriation and the opportunities referred to above have been granted to him. A rail ticket to his place of origin and sufficient rations are issued and he is escorted to a border post.

(b) The South African born wife of a foreign Black and her children born in the Republic of South Africa have a legal right of residence in the Republic of South Africa and they cannot be removed or ordered to leave the country if the man is repatriated. If they wish to accompany or follow him to his country of origin they are granted the opportunity of doing so. In such a case they are provided with the necessary travel documents, rail tickets and rations.

Repatriation of Mr. Philemon Sithole

*2 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether the South African Police was involved in the repatriation of Mr Philemon Sithole to his country of birth recently, if so, (a) why and (b) to what extent,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) and (b) Apart from transporting this person at the request of the Commissioner (Co-operation and Development) between the latter's office and the prison and to and from Mr Sithole's place of residence, the South African Police was not involved in his repatriation

(2) No

X X

TOP South African academics and lawyers this week slammed the continued enforcement of Section 29 of the Urban Areas Act, 1945, and called for the law to be abolished.

Designed to deal with the control of 'idle and undesirable' black people in urban areas, Section 29 has come under severe criticism over the last few years with even the Riekert Commission recommending it be repealed.

Billed as 'unfair', 'discriminatory' and 'ridiculous', Section 29 has been described as "one of the most scandalous laws affecting blacks".

Lawyers and legal academics spoken to this week were unanimous in their condemnation of Section 29 and called for it to be scrapped.

"It should not be law at all — it is ridiculous," said Professor John Dugard, head of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand. "I can see no reason for it."

"Blacks are punished for being unemployed," Prof Dugard said. "There is no justification for this."

Mr Ramarumo Monama, a lawyer at the Centre for Applied Legal Studies and an expert on Section 29, told the Sunday Express that Section 29, in effect, makes being 'idle' a criminal offence.

"This becomes clear if one looks at what happens to somebody found to be 'idle' by a commissioner," Mr Monama said. "An order may be made whereby that person can be detained at a work colony or similar institution for two years."

"That person is being punished, and the order bears no relation to his progress to-

wards rehabilitation"

Officially, anyone found to be 'idle' has not committed a criminal offence.

A Durban attorney said anybody found to be 'idle or undesirable' could also be banned from returning to the place where he was found.

"Even if he has lived there all his life he could be banned forever from returning home," she said.

"One must also take into account the effect on his family," she said. "They have to cope with the trauma of having a loved one taken away, even if he has committed no crime."

"The fact that somebody can be arrested without a warrant under Section 29 because he is suspected of being 'idle or undesirable' is also shocking," she said. "How many people have been kept in prison until they see a commissioner and can prove that they are not 'idle or undesirable'?" And the

onus is on the accused to prove his innocence"

Professor Dawid de Vilhiers, head of the Institute of Labour Relations at Unisa, said in the light of the Government's acceptance of the Wiehahn Commission report the existence of Section 29 was nonsense.

Efforts by the Sunday Express to obtain figures relating to the number of people arrested and found to be 'idle or undesirable' from the Department of Co-operation and Development this week proved futile.

"Unfortunately we do not keep an up-to-date record of these cases and would have to contact every court around the country to get the latest figures," said Mr Johan Oosthuisen, liaison officer for the department. "Taking severe staff shortages into account we feel this would be a totally unproductive task."

Professor David Mc-

Quoid-Mason of the University of Natal law faculty, said that the excuse provided by the Department of Co-operation and Development was poor.

"We are dealing with an extremely harsh law and it should be made known how many people are subjected to this sort of treatment," he said. "In the light of the Riekert and Wiehahn Commission reports the time has come for this law to be changed."

The only figures the Sunday Express could obtain concerning Section 29 were provided by Mr Monama at Wits who said the discrepancy between those arrested and those found to be idle raised interesting questions.

"The figures were quoted in Parliament in 1978 by Dr Connie Mulder, the then Minister of Plural Relations and Development. They are only from the main centres."

They are
 Pretoria 314 arrested — 314 found to be idle

Witwatersrand 3 101 arrested — 267 idle, 15 undesirable

East London 1 261 arrested — 1 idle, 1 undesirable.

Durban 3 805 arrested — 20 idle, 3 undesirable.

Maritzburg 8 436 arrested, none idle or undesirable.

The PFP spokesman on civil rights, Mrs Helen Suzman, expressed dismay about the matter.

"I am most surprised to hear that Section 29 is still being used, and that people are sent to work colonies."

On Friday Mrs Suzman received these answers to her questions about Section 29.

● There were no up-to-date records on Section 29.

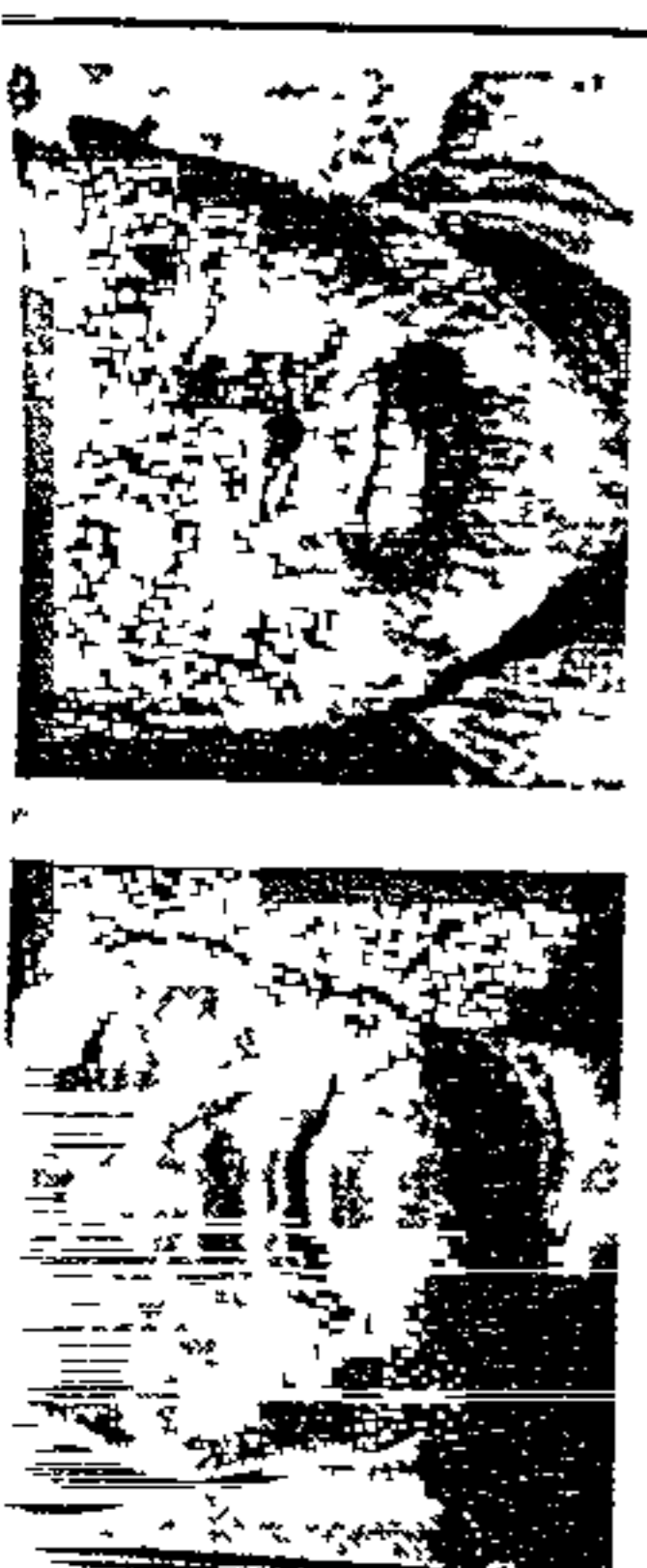
● In the first three months of this year 55 people were sent to work farms — 40 to Virginia and 15 to Voortrekkerhoogte, the only two work colonies in the country.

● On March 31 there were 111 Section 29 'prisoners' at Virginia and 84 at Voortrekkerhoogte.

Two years at hard labour if you are 'idle'

S. Express
 9/5/82
 200

Reports by MIKE CADMAN



● Mrs Doris Mhlongo and husband John — glad their son Thulani is "at peace and away from trouble"

WHEN Thulani Mhlongo died at 24 the slur 'idle and undesirable' followed him to the grave, despite the fact that it had never been proved.

As happens to everybody arrested under Section 29, Mr Mhlongo had to prove he was innocent of being 'idle and undesirable' or face removal to a work colony or some other place of detention.

He was due to appear in court on April 13 to give account for himself on April 13, but he died on March 27.

At the time of his death Mr Mhlongo's parents and lawyer were desperately trying to show that he was not 'idle' but was ill and only capable of light work.

"He was a good boy and a good son," Mrs Doris Mhlongo, 60, told the Sunday Express. "He had a Std 8 education and had even attempted to go to vacation school while he was not working."

"He had worked at various places since leaving school but because of an ulcerating sore on his leg was not able to do heavy work," Mrs Mhlongo said. "He stressed this to the authorities several times and said he was willing to work."

Mr Mhlongo was first arrested on November 27 last year. He was held in prison until his first Commissioner's Court appearance on December 7.

There he was told to see a doctor and the hearing was put forward. Mr Mhlongo registered as a work seeker, as instructed, and was given a permit valid for one month.

"His permit expired on Friday, March 19 and at 3am on March 23 he was arrested again," his near-tearful mother said.

"I had a doctor's letter to prove that Thulani had fallen ill again but they would not listen."

Mr Mhlongo's lawyers were told by the Department of Co-operation and Development that the sick man would not be given bail.

Mr Mhlongo was released from prison on March 24 and died on March 27 at Durban's King Edward Hospital.

"We did all we could but still they harassed us," Mrs Mhlongo said. "I hope they

SLUR OF 'IDLE' TAILS THULANI TO THE GRAVE



EXPRESSIONSCOPE LOOKS AT A LAW THAT BLACKS HATE

Feared law banishes unwanted people to potato colonies

TY SHELTTERS in the shadow of Section 16 of the Terrorism Act — a law that can remove people from society without trial or explanation — but among blacks it is known as the law that banishes people to the place of the "amazambane" (potatoes).

It is a law that makes it an offence for a black man to be unemployed in an urban area.

On the statute books it is known as Section 29 of the Urban Areas Act of 1945

It makes it possible for a black man who is found to be 'idle' to be sent to a work colony for two years, banned forever from returning to the place in which he was found (even though he might have lived there all his life) or to face detention at a number of other institutions.

While whites, coloureds and Indians may remain unemployed as long as they wish and live on their investments or family support, blacks in urban areas

are denied this right regardless of their means.

Reviled and feared by blacks and slammed by judges and legal experts, including the Government's Riekert commission which reported "it could find no reason for the continued existence of Section 29", the controversial law results in hundreds of people being arrested under suspicion of being 'idle or undesirable' and facing banishment to a work colony.

One such work colony is at Virginia in the Free State. It is called 'the place of the amazambane' because prisoners there are used as labour on the numerous potato farms in the area.

Any black person, suspected of being 'idle or undesirable', can be arrested without a warrant and asked to give 'a good and satisfactory account of himself'.

The arrested person would have to prove to a commissioner or magistrate that he or she

● Was lawfully employed for more than

122 days in the past year.

● Was a student.

● Was lawfully engaged in some business, trade or profession.

The definition of 'idle' is wide and can include anyone who, on three successive occasions has:

● Failed to accept suitable employment offered to him by a labour bureau.

● Has failed to keep such employment.

● Has been discharged from such employment due to his own misconduct.

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A Bern magistrate
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tesman got 120 of the
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deal - UPI

fall, has stated

● That it was not possible to accommodate blacks on an identical constitutional basis with whites, coloureds and Asians and still produce a democratic order in South Africa

● That no-one of responsibility had suggested that the answer to blacks outside the black states be found in identical terms as that of whites, coloureds and Asians

Dr Slabbert said that both Dr Worrall's reported statements had nothing to do with facts "but everything to do with matters of opinion and personal judgment"

The PFP's position was that no democratic solution to South Africa's problems was possible without including blacks

"To argue that the only possible democratic solution demands the exclusion of blacks is a total contradiction of what democracy is all about," Dr Slabbert said

The PFP had proposed an alternative to both the President's Council's proposals and National Party policy

"And we stated our own proposals in this respect in a far clearer and more detailed manner than the constitutional committee has done so far," he said

"I am very keen for the constitutional debate sparked off by the President's Council's proposals to be conducted in as responsible and calm a manner as possible but I want to make two things quite clear

"If President's Council members use the presumed neutrality of that body to make provocative and controversial party political statements, and if the Government unqualifiedly accepts the recommendations concerning the exclusion of blacks as final, the PFP will have no choice but to oppose both as vigorously as they are able to, whatever the consequences

"We are willing to compromise sensibly after negotiation but we are not willing to sacrifice principle in the face of uncompromising provocation," Dr Slabbert said

● See Page 6

Wits graduate Joanne Schmulian with the board game that puts you in the shoes of a migrant mineworker in the Golden City.

Picture: ABBA LOM MONISI

Mugabe to meet Thatcher for talks over SWA

LONDON — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, met Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday on the first day of his official visit to Britain

Mr Mugabe will meet Mrs Thatcher again today for talks expected to concentrate on Zimbabwe's economic situation and the South West Africa settlement dispute

His main objective on his first state visit since Zimbabwe's independence two years ago is to press for increased economic aid, particularly to meet land resettlement programmes

He is also expected to be questioned by Mrs Thatcher and her Foreign Office Ministers on the state of Zimbabwe's internal politics since the ousting of Mr Joshua Nkomo from the coalition Cabinet

The Zimbabwean leader is expected to ask for more financial aid in addition to about R58-million already pledged for land resettlement.

A review of Britain's role in Zimbabwe's military training programme is also due for discussion Britain provided 150 advisers to help integrate former guerrillas into a national army, and this level of assistance is now being scaled down.

During his three-day visit, Mr Mugabe is also scheduled to meet British industrialists and financiers, whom he will try to persuade to increase investment in Zimbabwe

A guest during a luncheon for Mr Mugabe today will be the former Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, who presided over the Lancaster House conference which led Zimbabwe to independence Lord Carrington resigned over the Falklands crisis

His successor, Mr Francis Pym, is also expected to be present.

Mr Mugabe will also visit several other European countries — Sapa

● See Page 3

Playing with 'workers'

Education Reporter
EVER wondered what it is like to be a migrant mineworker?

Now you can step into his shoes with a board game devised by a 22-year-old Fine Arts graduate of the University of the Witwatersrand

Ms Joanne Schmulian drew up the game — Ego! — to be played with dice, special cards and a board

Ego! players begin by drawing character cards which cast them in one of three roles: a young man from the Highveld seeking adventure rather than money; an urbanised man who has a large family to support and seeks money rather than adventure, and a Zulu tribesman who has come to the mines to raise lobola and prove his manhood

The board, fraught with the thrills and dangers of city and compound life, takes players from their arrival in the Golden City up to, the point where they receive their wages and sign a new contract.

Vegetarians 'lack energy and v

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Medical scientists in Cape Town have found that vegetarians suffer from nutritional defects

The National Research Institute for Nutritional Diseases at Tygerberg, has found that male and female vegetarians suffer from "an insufficient intake of energy and vitamin B12"

It also found that women vegetarians had "insufficient intake of iron"

It said "both males and females had low levels of vitamin B12 in the blood and females had low iron levels"

However, the calcium status and protein intake of vegetarians was satisfactory "They had a lower cholesterol intake, which is reflect-

ed in lower serum cholesterol levels," the institute said

These findings were reported after a study of the dietary intakes and nutritional status of a group of "lacto-ovo vegetarians" — those who eat eggs and milk, and a controlled group of non-vegetarians

The institute said there was little information on the

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Black worker wins test case

CAPE TIMES 20/5/87 200 201 202 203 204

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

IN A JUDGMENT which could open the way for hundreds of black workers to bring their families to the city, the Cape Supreme Court has granted a contract worker the right to permanent residence in the Western Cape.

Mr Totosi Stanford Booï, who was elated at the news yesterday, was granted a court order by Mr Justice Schock declaring him entitled to Section 10(1)(b) rights and ordering the municipal labour officer at Nyanga to endorse his reference book accordingly.

The respondents — the Western Cape Administration Board and the Nyanga labour officer — were ordered to pay costs. They did not contest the action.

In an important test case in the Rand Supreme Court last September, Mr Justice O'Donovan ruled that a Germiston contract worker, Mr Mehlole Tom Rikhoto was entitled to permanent residence rights because he had worked continuously for one employer for more than 10 years.

Board appeal

However, the East Rand Administration Board has appealed against the judgment and its application to thousands of workers on the Reef has been frozen pending the outcome of the appeal in Bloemfontein.

Mr Booï lodged his application for permanent rights on the basis that he has been working for one employer (Fattis and

Monis) for more than ten years. He claimed he started working there in 1969.

In terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, only blacks who have Section 10(1)(a), (b) or (c) rights are entitled to permanent residence in the urban areas, while contract workers are allowed in for the duration of their contracts. All others may only remain in a "white" area without permission for 72 hours.

To obtain Section 10 rights blacks have either to have lived continuously in a "white" area for 15 years, to have worked continuously for one employer for 10 years or to have worked for several employers for 15 years — or be a spouse or dependant of someone who qualifies.

Little success

According to Mrs R N Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office, however, very few contract workers have been able to get Section 10 rights in the past few years.

This is because of a 1968 government regulation stipulating that a contract can only be valid for a maximum of one year, that it has to be signed in a homeland and that the worker has to spend a period in the homeland before the contract's renewal.

Mrs Robb said this had allowed board officials to argue that the workers had not been employed "continuously" for 10 years, as their contracts are broken off every year. On that basis people like Mr Booï have been denied Section 10 rights —

and the legal influx of blacks into the cities has been halted.

According to Mrs Robb, Mr Booï's case could open the way for permanent residence rights for a number of workers who are in a similar position and who have been refused these rights. "We have something like 300 people on our books who have worked for one employer for 10 years or more, who have been waiting for a decision like this," she said.

Precedent

Mr Jan Theron, general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers Union, to which Mr Booï belongs and which employed the Legal Resources Centre to fight the case on his behalf, said they had a number of members — 30 at the Fattis and Monis plant alone — who would now be applying for permanent residence rights on the same basis as Mr Booï.

What possession of Section 10 rights means in real terms, according to Mrs Robb, is that workers who qualify would be able to bring their families to the city to live with them, choose where they wanted to work, change jobs freely and move from town to town.

Yesterday Mr Booï said he would now try to find accommodation in Cape Town for his wife and two young daughters, who live in Ndevana near King William's Town in the Ciskei.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, Chief Commissioner for Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape, was not available for comment.



A Mitchells Plain family narrowly — which they were travelling burst into — Jacobs, a schoolteacher, pulled off — was pouring from the vehicle. As Mr — his wife ar

Bandit killed in raid on farm

From DAVID FORRET

HARARE — One armed bandit was killed and four others were repulsed after they broke into a house in the Gwaai farming area in Matabeleland and opened fire on the white occupants.

The farm-owner, Mr Harry Steffen, 57, and his 25-year-old son, Deon, fought off the armed intruders in a life-and-death struggle that began after the bandits cut through a security fence at their Umkumbo ranch in Dete (formerly Dett), near the Wankie National Park, on Tuesday night.

Mr Deon Steffen, a professional game-hunter, said last night that he was alerted to their presence by his 75-year-old grandmother, Mrs Maggie Brendenkamp, from Johannesburg, and his mother, Marie, 50, who were working in the kitchen.

He said he grabbed a rifle which he had been using to hunt elephant that afternoon, and "was at the ready" when the first bandit entered the lounge.

Two to re

Staff Report

THE trial of two charged with rape year-old Grass, woman was adjourned the Regional Court yesterday when the was told that the ney, Mr R Vassen not attend because illness.

At a previous trial on January 27, M Munroe, 21, of S, Avenue, Retreat, Roger Poggenpoel, Copper Street, Ros Mitchells Plain, 1, not guilty to the

Outlining the defence the magistrate the been taking a w home in their car dance at the Good Centre when they up a hitch-hiker Strandfontein They said the

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with Britain

Mrs Thatcher said Argentina's reply British position as ered in New York not look very evening

The flotilla is believed to be stati

Reported SA acceptance on SWA doubted

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON — Senior British sources are sceptical of reports that South Africa has accepted the second phase of proposals aimed at bringing SWA/Namibia to independence.

They were responding to a report in The Times of yesterday which quoted "diplomatic

SWA/Namibian voters

The phase two proposals, which would include the enforcement of a ceasefire by a United Nations peacekeeping force, disarming of forces and the limiting of both sides to base, has not yet been formally tabled, the source said.

There have, however, been informal discussions between Pretoria and

Twelve Swapo killed in week

WINDHOEK — Security forces in SWA/Namibia have shot and killed 12 Swapo insurgents in the past week, bringing to 512 the number of armed insurgents killed this year.

SWA Territory Force headquarters said in Windhoek yesterday that security force patrols had hunted down



Worker wins fight to live in Cape

11.6.45
20/5/82

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Labour Reporter

MR Stanford Boo, a Fattis and Monis worker, is a happy man after being granted rights to remain in the Cape area permanently.

Mr Boo may now live with his family legally in the Western Cape and will not have to travel back to the Ciskei once a year in terms of his contract.

In a judgment in the Supreme Court on May 5, Mr Justice Schock declared Mr Boo was entitled to remain in the Western Cape permanently in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) of the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act.

He ordered the labour officer to stamp his pass book accordingly.

TURN DOWN

The African Food and Canning Workers' Union of which Mr Boo is a member, applied to the Administration Board early last year for permanent rights in Cape Town for 36 Fattis and Monis workers. The application was supported by the Fattis and Monis.

The application was turned down and the union took the Administration Board to court on behalf of one worker, Mr Boo.

DIFFICULT

Mr Boo who has two daughters, aged nine and five, said his family was very happy that they would now live with him.

"I managed to see my family for only two or three weeks a year and looking after them so far away is very difficult," he said.

It took six days to travel to and from Ndavana in Ciskei, where his family live and this had been very inconvenient," he said.

MR Stanford Boo smiles at his victory.

W/E. Argus 22/5/82 (251) (200) (1389) 2546

Ruling gives hope to 5 000

Weekend Argus
Reporter

ABOUT 5 000 black workers could have the right to permanent residence in the Western Cape as a result of a recent "test case" in the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

They could, subject to certain conditions, work for whom they like, change jobs freely and — most important — gain some normality in their personal lives by being allowed to bring their families to the Western Cape from the "homelands."

HISTORIC

In an historic judgment — only the second of its kind in South Africa — Mr Justice Shock ruled that Mr Totosi Stanford Boo! — a worker for Patis and Monis since 1969 — was entitled to remain in the Western Cape

permanently in terms of section 10 (1) (b) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

The respondent — the Western Cape Administration Board and the Nyanga labour officer — did not contest the action and were ordered to pay costs.

The chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud told Weekend Argus "I would say a safe figure of those who could qualify would be about 5 000 workers. The results can be very dangerous."

The pressure for housing, with a current waiting list of 4 000 would become greater — particularly for family housing — and workers would be inclined to sell their

labour more cheaply.

"I will study the order in depth as soon as I have received it officially. If the court has decided thus, we will have to legalise workers in similar cases," Mr Bezuidenhoud said.

Mr Jan Theron, general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers Union — to which Mr Boo! belongs, and which instituted the court action on his behalf — said "We welcome the decision because the people who will benefit live permanently in the Western Cape."

The union had informed its members in about 50 Western Cape factories more than a year ago that it intended instituting the test case and would now be informing them of the result.

"Workers concerned will now be able to bring their families to Cape Town when previously the only chance to see them was during their holidays," Mr Theron said.

● In the only other similar test case so far, a Transvaal Supreme Court judge ruled last year that a Germiston contract worker was entitled to permanent residence rights because he had worked continuously for one employer for more than 10 years.

But the East Rand Administration Board appealed against that judgment and its application to thousands of workers on the Reef has been frozen pending a decision from the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein.

A game that's no laughing matter

MARTIN FEINSTEIN looks at "Egoli" — a board game that puts you in the shoes of a migrant worker in Johannesburg's mines.

LATE last year a group of fine arts honours students from the University of the Witwatersrand visited Crown Mines, just outside Johannesburg, to "get the feeling" of the dusty, sweaty job of digging up the earth's riches.

For 22-year-old Joanne Schmulian, "the feeling" revolved around the men whose muscles make it all possible the thousands of black migrant labourers who flock to the mines of Egoli, the Golden City, from all corners of the sub-continent in six-monthly, money-hungry waves.

And to express what she saw, she chose not oils, not watercolours, not pencils, not clay — but an amazing Monopoly-type board game that lets you step into the shoes of a migrant worker.

Called Egoli and played with dice and special cards, the game takes up to six players through the ups and downs of a migrant worker's stint in the city — an experience millions of blacks have lived through since the early 20s, when the Standard Commission suggested blacks be permitted in white areas only to minister to white needs.

The migrant labour system was entrenched in 1945 when the Black Urban Areas Act prohibited any blacks from being in an urban area for more than 72 hours unless they fell under one of four exempted sections

These "section 10" rights exempted those who were born and lived there, or had worked there continuously for the same employer for 10 years, or worked on a yearly contract.

The wives and children of people in the first two sections were also exempted.

As far as contractmineworkers are concerned, these regulations eliminate the possibility of a legal family life, and workers — sometimes described as South Africa's most underprivileged group — are usually housed in single-sex hostels.

Their contract status also severely affects their job security and bargaining rights, and some researchers see the entire migrant labour system as dehumanising.

Recently, court decisions have re-instated certain section 10 rights which had been whittled away by administration board regulations — particularly the right of contract workers to permanent urban residence after working for the same employer for 10 years.

But these decisions are being appealed against by at least one administration board. Also, mine managements have been trying to stabilise their workforce by guaranteeing contract workers' jobs — but this does not alter the basic nature of the system.

Against this background, Egoli players...

begin by drawing "character cards", which cast them as one of three roles a youngster from the Highveld seeking adventure rather than money, an urbanised man who has a large family to support and seeks money rather than adventure, and a Zulu tribesman who has come to the mines to raise lobola (a dowry) and prove his manhood.

With the help of the dice, they begin moving around the board in search of a specified number — varying from character to character — of money points on the one hand and "happiness points" on the other.

The board, fraught with the dangers of city and compound life, takes players through their arrival in the Golden City, shebeens, medical examinations, hostels, underground shifts, and, if they are lucky, finally to a clerk where they receive their wages and sign a new contract.

Some of the perils along the way include being caught sleeping in the streets by police (lose six happiness points), finding lice and fleas in the hostel (lose one happiness point), dying in a mine accident (out of game), trapped underground (lose six happiness points) and humiliation in the changing room (lose six happiness points).

Some of the happier moments include entering a shebeen (lose 10 money points but gain seven happiness points), making a friend in the hostel (gain nine happiness

points) and being praised by the boss. Once a character has notched up his total of money and happiness points, he wins.

Ironically, even if he has died in a mine accident, he can win posthumously if his score is the highest.

The game is far from an attempt to elicit humour from the blood, sweat and tears excreted by the 450 000 blacks working on the mines — the overwhelming majority of whom are migrant labourers.

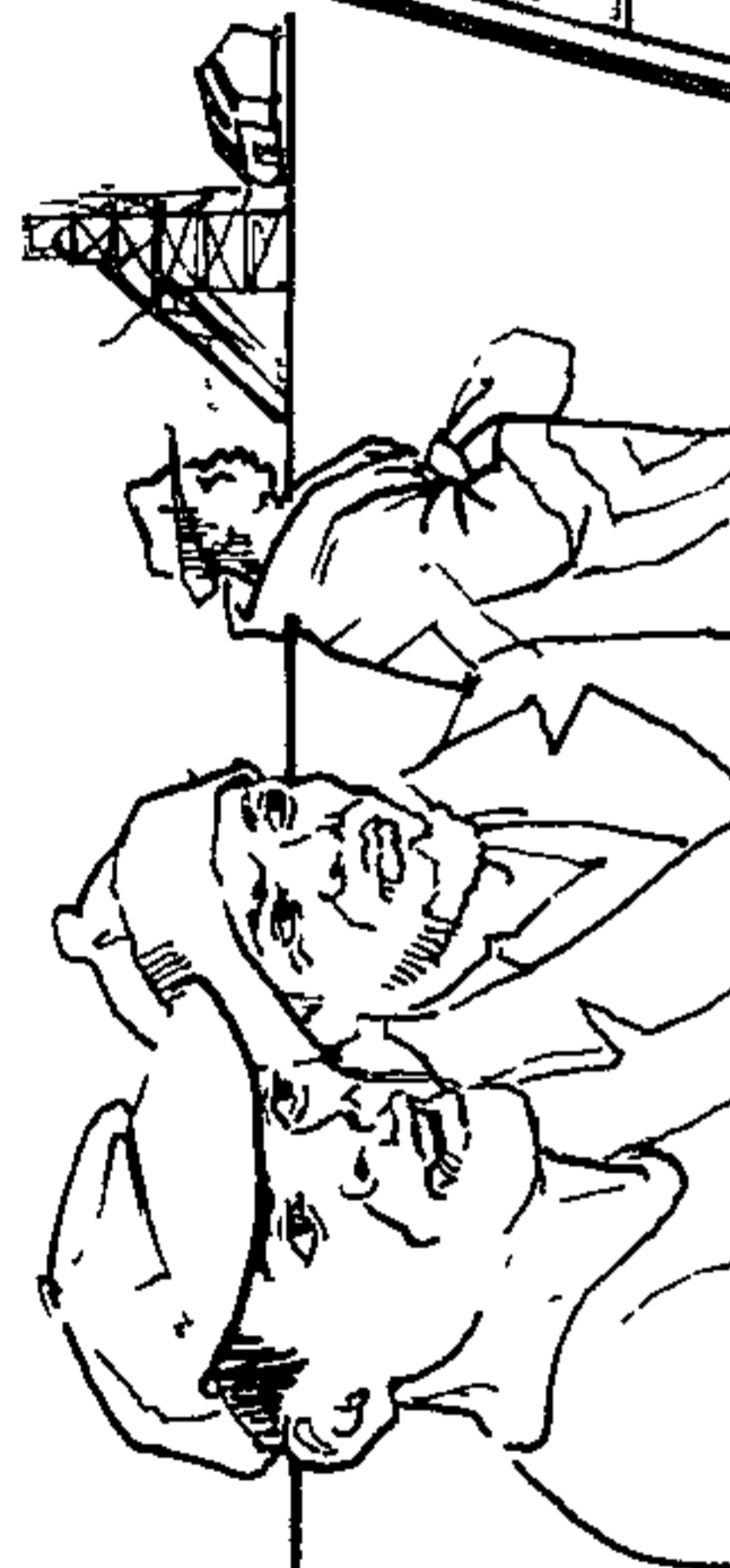
"Like all games it is lighthearted," says Ms Schmulian, "but anyone playing it will soon realise how difficult and depressing the life of a migrant worker can be."

Perhaps unfortunately, Egoli will not be marketed to the public — despite its intriguing possibilities as a training tool for industrial relations personnel and others who need to have some idea of the human side of migrant labour.

Until now, its exposure was limited to exhibition at Wits, where it won first prize in a Student Representative Council art competition with the theme "black and white in colour".

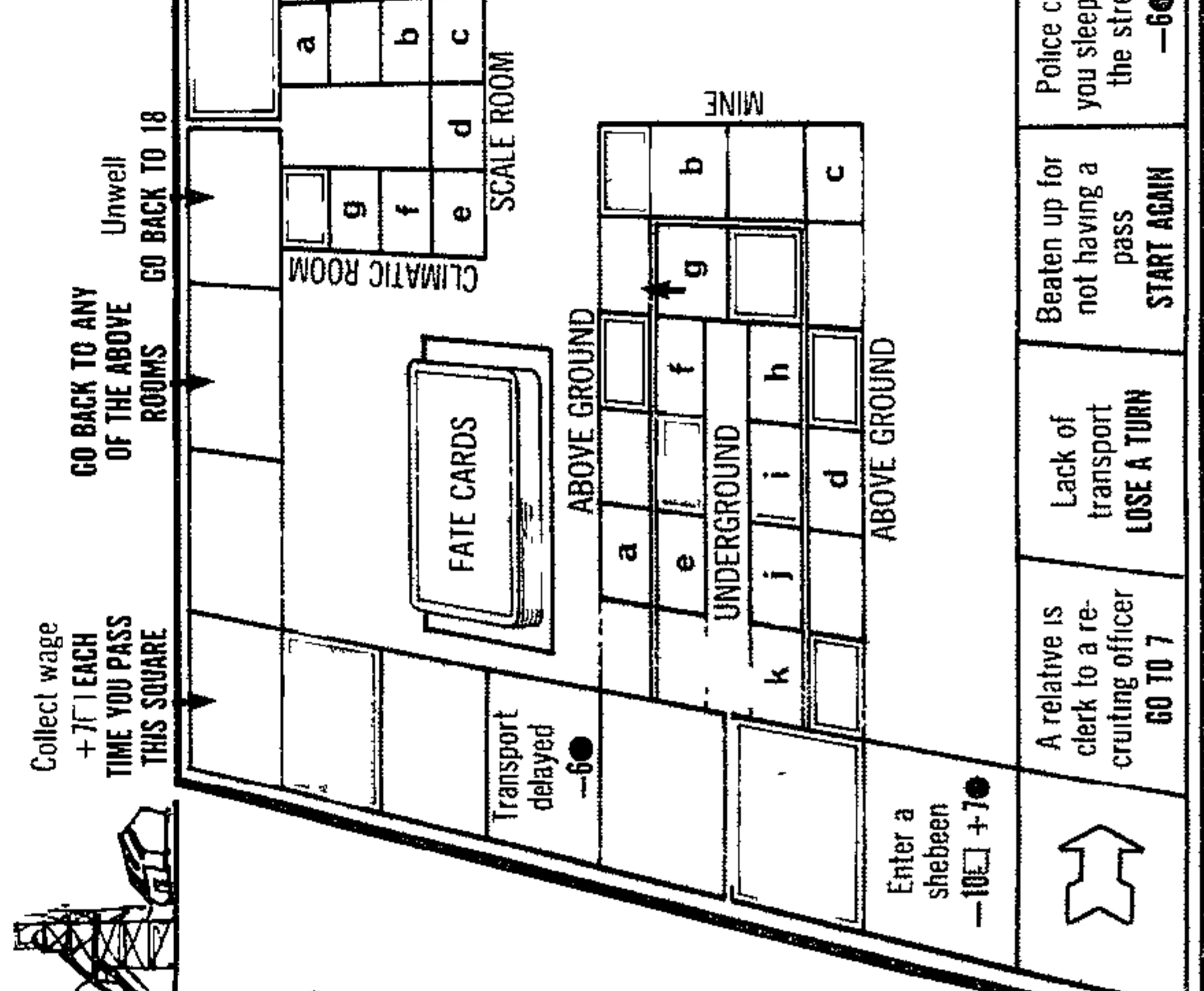
Egoli is not Ms Schmulian's only board-game creation, she has also devised one called "The Good Life".

The object of this one is to secure a happy South African lifestyle by acquiring the "commodities" of security, wealth, prestige — and the lucky colour white.



EGOLI

a game about life on the mines



- KEY**
- MONEY POINTS
 - HAPPINESS POINTS
 - TAKE A CHANCE
 - a -10□
 - b Start again
- SCALE ROOM**
- a Receive a skirt +7●
 - b High temperature -6●
 - c All well +4●
- CLIMATIC ROOM**
- a Strenuous exercise -5●
 - b Ask too many questions -4●
- MEDICAL EXAMINATION**
- a Long queue -3●
 - b Humiliation -4●
 - c Impatient -6●
 - d Medically unfit -2●
- HOSTEL**
- a Communal living -5●
 - b Involved in a fight -3●
 - c No mattress -2●
 - d Find lice and fleas -1●
 - e Make a friend +9●
- CHANGE ROOM**
- a Humiliation -6●
 - b Humiliation -8●
- MINE**
- a Pleased by boss +3●
 - b Work overtime +5□
 - c Unfit (return to 18)
 - d Accident (return to 25)
- MINE -- UNDERGROUND**
- e Work hard +7□
 - f Die in accident (out of game)
 - g Low productivity (go to surface)
 - h Good camaraderie +4●
 - i Trapped -9●
 - j Team leader +12● +5□
 - k Work overtime +8□

Joanne Schmulian invented the board game that puts you in the shoes of a migrant worker

Handwritten: Howard 96/915-922 X
 Workers requisitioned from national states
 200 ~~338~~ ~~408~~ 27/5/82
 655 Dr A. L. BORLAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) How many workers were requisitioned from (a) Lebowa, (b) Gazankulu, (c) Owaqwa, (d) KaNgwane, (e) KwaZulu, (f) KwaNdebele, (g) Venda, (h) Bophuthatswana, (i) Ciskei and (j) Transkei by each specified Administration Board in 1979, 1980 and 1981, respectively.

(2) how many of these requisitions were for (a) bulk labour and (b) individual workers?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Administration Board Western Cape

	1979	1980	1981
Lebowa	—	—	—
Gazankulu	—	—	—
Owaqwa	—	—	—
KaNgwane	—	—	—
KwaZulu	—	—	—
KwaNdebele	—	—	—
Venda	—	—	—
Bophuthatswana	—	—	—
Ciskei	5 734	5 010	5 477
Transkei	38 475	40 425	42 642
Administration Board Orange Vaal			
Lebowa	1979	1980	1981
Gazankulu	637	873	943
Owaqwa	112	152	155
KaNgwane	5 494	7 535	7 850
KwaZulu	286	393	426
KwaNdebele	127	2 254	2 352
Venda	1 640	174	160
Bophuthatswana	79	109	117
Ciskei	557	764	805
Transkei	175	240	263
Administration Board Eastern Cape			
Lebowa	1979	1980	1981
Gazankulu	—	—	—
Owaqwa	—	—	—
KaNgwane	—	—	—
KwaZulu	—	—	—
KwaNdebele	—	—	—
Venda	—	—	—
Bophuthatswana	—	—	—
Ciskei	7 004	11 003	13 561
Transkei	2 272	2 480	2 722
Administration Board Highveld			
Lebowa	1979	1980	1981
Gazankulu	8 734	12 809	15 286
Owaqwa	1 413	2 231	3 160
KaNgwane	679	1 213	1 696
KwaZulu	2 835	5 100	6 230
KwaNdebele	2 357	4 209	4 435
Venda	3 821	5 372	7 217
Bophuthatswana	290	472	662
Ciskei	624	1 046	1 362
Transkei	36	59	265
Administration Board East Rand			
Lebowa	1979	1980	1981
Gazankulu	10 972	13 661	17 565
Owaqwa	2 749	4 085	4 058
KaNgwane	1 129	2 144	2 044
KwaZulu	926	1 605	911
KwaNdebele	2 408	5 533	3 058
Venda	3 078	4 055	3 231
Transkei	1 027	1 992	2 874

Administration Board Drakensberg

	1979	1980	1981
Lebowa	—	—	—
Gazankulu	—	—	—
Owaqwa	1 168	283	503
KaNgwane	703	366	302
KwaZulu	172 154	225 372	255 120
KwaNdebele	419	114	165
Venda	34	18	79
Bophuthatswana	24	388	501
Ciskei	379	1 752	1 526
Transkei	14 310	20 026	25 807

Administration Board Southern Free State

	1979	1980	1981
Lebowa	1 787	2 051	2 001
Gazankulu	535	645	895
Owaqwa	6 275	6 770	4 973
KaNgwane	—	—	7
KwaZulu	3 526	5 617	4 049
KwaNdebele	461	398	356
Venda	287	320	390
Bophuthatswana	5 005	9 985	9 082
Ciskei	4 108	2 110	2 443
Transkei	9 175	10 447	9 137

Administration Board Eastern Cape

	1979	1980	1981
Lebowa	2	—	—
Gazankulu	1	—	2
Owaqwa	6	—	1
KaNgwane	—	—	—
KwaZulu	—	242	29
KwaNdebele	—	—	—
Venda	—	—	—
Bophuthatswana	—	—	2
Ciskei	7 004	11 003	13 561
Transkei	2 272	2 480	2 722

Administration Board Highveld

	1979	1980	1981
Lebowa	8 734	12 809	15 286
Gazankulu	1 413	2 231	3 160
Owaqwa	679	1 213	1 696
KaNgwane	2 835	5 100	6 230
KwaZulu	2 357	4 209	4 435
KwaNdebele	3 821	5 372	7 217
Venda	290	472	662
Bophuthatswana	624	1 046	1 362
Ciskei	36	59	265
Transkei	1 947	2 267	3 344

Administration Board East Rand

	1979	1980	1981
Lebowa	10 972	13 661	17 565
Gazankulu	2 749	4 085	4 058
Owaqwa	1 129	2 144	2 044
KaNgwane	926	1 605	911
KwaZulu	2 408	5 533	3 058
KwaNdebele	3 078	4 055	3 231
Venda	1 027	1 992	2 874

	1979	1980	1981
<i>Administration Board East Rand</i>			
Bophuthatswana	1 301	2 092	2 187
Ciskei	326	577	539
Transkei	2 336	5 562	3 235
<i>Administration Board Port Natal</i>			
Lebowa	712	766	18
Gazankulu	642	625	41
OwaQwa	2 518	2 904	113
KaNgwane	1 020	1 144	96
KwaZulu	282 220	308 297	346 285
KwaNdebele	68	47	16
Venda	24	20	8
Bophuthatswana	84	59	12
Ciskei	573	460	16
Transkei	47 980	34 358	21 731
<i>Administration Board Western Transvaal</i>			
Lebowa	544	916	579
Gazankulu	371	70	105
OwaQwa	361	541	413
KaNgwane	45	64	29
KwaZulu	301	311	378
KwaNdebele	22	37	49
Venda	113	—	—
Bophuthatswana	32 857	43 923	40 443
Ciskei	68	51	72
Transkei	4 147	3 861	3 058
<i>Administration Board Eastern Transvaal</i>			
Lebowa	6 091	8 016	11 440
Gazankulu	2 838	3 194	3 903
OwaQwa	285	154	86
KaNgwane	6 189	8 593	10 167
KwaZulu	2 840	4 277	3 573
KwaNdebele	657	609	502
Venda	487	1 118	1 446
Bophuthatswana	380	347	43
Ciskei	28	43	99
Transkei	167	174	722
<i>Administration Board West Rand</i>			
Lebowa	26 987	37 065	36 892
Gazankulu	10 143	12 877	12 527
OwaQwa	3 937	5 685	5 058
KaNgwane	1 167	1 761	1 269
KwaZulu	20 092	33 226	30 943
KwaNdebele	3 249	4 020	2 619
Venda	12 971	13 755	13 174
Bophuthatswana	28 368	37 917	29 659
Ciskei	1 262	3 140	2 075
Transkei	18 031	29 376	30 263
<i>Administration Board Northern Cape</i>			
Lebowa	—	—	—
Gazankulu	—	—	—
OwaQwa	129	259	148

	1979	1980	1981
<i>Administration Board Northern Cape</i>			
KaNgwane	—	—	—
KwaZulu	121	—	—
KwaNdebele	—	—	—
Venda	95	109	125
Bophuthatswana	19 929	19 906	21 052
Ciskei	191	191	218
Transkei	667	745	933
<i>Administration Board Northern Transvaal</i>			
Lebowa	54 397	45 099	41 909
Gazankulu	17 660	14 863	13 504
OwaQwa	422	227	166
KaNgwane	730	491	266
KwaZulu	902	514	355
KwaNdebele	15 294	5 308	5 980
Venda	2 856	5 913	5 733
Bophuthatswana	1 686	1 179	949
Ciskei	275	127	50
Transkei	1 386	546	438
<i>Administration Board Central Transvaal</i>			
Lebowa	38 088	43 183	44 744
Gazankulu	17 864	15 508	15 711
OwaQwa	2 549	3 538	3 777
KaNgwane	3 642	3 467	3 906
KwaZulu	5 082	4 538	4 885
KwaNdebele	35 591	38 874	41 299
Venda	4 441	5 782	6 041
Bophuthatswana	75 245	77 918	84 260
Ciskei	155	134	196
Transkei	2 581	2 234	2 400

(2) Unfortunately statistics in this regard are not available

Bill may defuse UIF issue

Staff Reporter

IN terms of a bill released in Parliament last week, Ciskeian and Transkeian contract workers could regain their unemployment insurance rights lost when those states became independent.

The Second Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill extends the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) to workers from neighbouring states, if the South African Government and the governments of those states have agreed to it.

The Director-General of Manpower, Dr P J van der Merwe, said yesterday he hoped the bill would go some way towards defusing tension over the issue.

Lost rights

With the independence of Transkei in 1976 and Ciskei last year, all contract and commuter workers from those homelands lost their rights to membership of the South African UIF. Permanent residents in the urban areas were not affected.

Transkei workers have already been phased out and Ciskei workers are still being phased out. Benefits are preserved for three years after independence. In Transkei the benefits expired in 1979 and in Ciskei workers can still claim unemployment insurance until 1984.

This means in effect that workers in the independent homelands — including Venda but not Bophuthatswana (where an internal UIF has been set up) — will have no security if they lose their jobs. This includes virtually the entire migrant workforce of Cape Town.

All workers permanently resident in South Africa contribute 0.5 percent of their wages to the UIF, with employers contributing 0.3 percent of their employees' wages to the fund. The fund is further bolstered by a government subsidy.

Worker anger over the issue in East London — where about 80 percent commute to work daily from Mdantsane in Ciskei — has led to uneasiness among employers and fears that the loss of UIF rights could spark strikes.

At a mass meeting called by three trade unions earlier this year, workers elected to approach their companies and demand a refund of contributions they had paid into the fund.

The principal objection of the workers was that many of them had been contributing to the fund for a number of years, but would now never benefit from their contributions. There was also dissatisfaction that an important decision affecting their lives had been taken without consulting them.

First stage

"The bill makes provision for agreements between the South African Government and those of neighbouring states which will permit contract workers to contribute to the UIF fund inside South Africa. Making this agreement possible is only the first stage in enabling workers to contribute to the fund," Dr Van der Merwe said.

"The details would have to be hammered out with the respective countries," he said. Workers from other countries such as Lesotho could be included as well.

Membership: 1981
Recognition:
Registration:
Founded: 1973
Area of Operation:
Officials: Secretar
Address: 1 Centre
125 Gale
Durban
4001

	1980
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7	1977
6	1976
3	1975
3	1974
	1973
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	1971
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lchain
one Street & Hansen
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69215

Fosatu Annual
Report Nov.
1980/81

8 400
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..
* 7 000
* 6 700
* 3 900
+ 3 900
Total

~~239~~ ~~276~~ 200

Govt warned: Riots will recur

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Urban Foundation has warned the government that unless it accepts that black people are permanently resident in urban areas outside the homelands incidents like the 1976 Soweto riots are likely to be repeated

In a memorandum to a parliamentary select committee tabled yesterday, the foundation said no system of black local government was likely to succeed if black people were not accepted as permanent inhabitants of the urban areas

The Urban Foundation submitted the memorandum and gave evidence to the select committee investigating the Black Local Authorities Bill

It urged that black local authorities have the same powers and authority as white, coloured and Indian authorities

"Historically the idea that blacks would not be permanently in urban areas has shaped the laws dealing with black administration, including local government laws, and has led to the concentration of powers in a

single government department which is today the Department of Co-operation and Development"

No system of decentralized local government for black people had been allowed to develop

The community councils which had been introduced in 1977 were required to operate within this framework. But, the foundation said, for effective decentralized government to exist there had to be a large measure of independence, representativeness and collective responsibility as well as the economic and financial means to act independently

"The fact that government for blacks was inadequately financed and was made subject to the control and supervision of administration boards, was one of the main rea-

sons for the lack of support given to community councils by the black community

"The acceptance of the permanence of the urban black population is crucial to the trilogy of which the Black Local Authorities Bill forms part.

"If the laws remain directed to the proposition that blacks will not live permanently in urban areas they will continue to have a destabilizing effect on urban black communities and the patterns of the past which gave rise to incidents such as the Soweto riots of 1976 are likely to be repeated"

The foundation urged the committee to accept the permanence of black people in the urban areas as a fact and then to adopt an approach to the three bills on that basis

CAPK Times 10/6/82

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Influx bill clamps down on majority

By John Battersby
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— The government's long-awaited bill on black influx control, which was published in Parliament yesterday will relax restrictions for blacks who qualify to be in the cities, while tightening measures to keep those who do not qualify, out

The implications of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill are that it will make the lives of a relatively small percentage of black South Africans easier while fortifying the barriers that keep the majority of blacks banished to impoverished rural areas

The influx control bill is the third in the trio of "Koornhof" bills which were originally introduced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in October 1980 with the claim that they heralded a new dispensation for urban blacks

The bill, together with the Black Communities Development Bill which provides for the replacement of administration boards by "development boards", has been referred to the parliamentary select committee on the constitution

Following extensive amendments to the Black Local Authorities Bill during its passage through an all-party select committee, there are wide expectations that extensive improvements could still be made to the other two bills in the trio

In terms of the new bill on influx control the category of permanent black urban residents will be recognised for the first time. Those who have been resident in cities continuously for 10 years will qualify for this new category

Mr Nic Olivier, director of the PFP's research de-

partment and a recognised expert on laws affecting blacks, said that in ideological terms this was a "tremendous advance" for the government

"However, I will have to study the bill more carefully to determine whether all people who currently qualify under section ten rights to reside legally in the cities will be included in the new definition," Mr Olivier said

In terms of the bill, the base of influx control will be whether a person has approved accommodation and has been provided authority to remain in an urban area

The implications of the bill are that, once authorised, a black will have permanence in the cities and will no longer be resident there on ministerial sufferance

However, it is clear from those sections of the bill dealing with the removal of unqualified blacks that the application of the pass laws is likely to be ruthlessly tightened

The bill provides for

- "The minister to declare any area an unemployment area which will mean that no unqualified person may seek or take up employment there

- "The minister may summarily order blacks to vacate land if he believes that their settlement there is calculated to canvass support for a campaign to repeal any law or to endanger the maintenance of law and order, or threatens their own health or welfare"

- "Inspectors of the department appointed by the director-general to enter any premises where blacks are accommodated, at any time of day or night, and question or demand information from them in connection with the Act

Employers will face R5 000 fine

RDM

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12/6/82

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

EMPLOYERS of "illegal" blacks face fines of up to R5 000 or a year's jail if draft legislation read for the first time in Parliament this week becomes law.

This represents a ten-fold increase over the present fine of R500

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill also provides for a fine of R500 or six months' imprisonment for giving accommodation to "illegals", plus an additional fine of R20 a day for every day for which the "illegal" continues to be accommodated

In terms of the Bill, a black person will be unlawfully in an urban area if he or she does not have "approved accommodation" in the

area, or has not been granted the authority "by a designated officer" to stay in the area, or if such authority has expired

The Bill has been referred to the Select Committee on the Constitution (SCC) which becomes a commission of inquiry when Parliament rises

The commission can hear evidence from interested parties and may suggest amendments to the Bill, which is expected to go before Parliament again early next year

Observers reacted with alarm yesterday when told of the proposed new measures

Mrs Sheena [unclear] of the Black Sash said "This is absolutely dreadful"

She said the present penalty — which was usually levied as a R100 admission of guilt fine — was quite effective. Employers of "illegals" usually paid the fine then sacked their worker

Even if the SCC suggests amendments it is unlikely to make the fine less than R2 000 "which will still be horrifying", she said

The Bill appeared to be very much in line with the recommendations of the Rieker report — it tightened up influx control, but made life slightly easier for "legal" urban blacks

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said last night the proposed fine was "bizarre and ridiculous".

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"But it is, of course, in line with the philosophy of this Government that any social or economic problem can be solved by punitive measures

"Government policy promotes rural poverty and it is inevitable that blacks faced with a choice between starvation and employment will continue to move to the cities," he said

In such circumstances it seemed harsh to punish employers of people who found work without having the necessary authority

"This measure will clearly not promote harmonious race relations, but exacerbate them as blacks will inevitably see it as a measure aimed at subjecting them to poverty in the rural areas," Prof Dugard said

Professor Nic Olivier of the Progressive Federal Party said the proposed fine was "disturbing"

However, he wanted to study the Bill thoroughly before commenting fully

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**'Illegals'
Heavy fine
proposed**

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Employers of "illegal" blacks face fines of up to R5 000 or a year's jail if draft legislation read for the first time in Parliament this week becomes law

This represents a 10-fold increase over the present fine of R500. The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill also provides for a fine of R500 or six months' imprisonment for giving accommodation to "illegals", plus an additional fine of R20 a day for every day for which the "illegal" continues to be accommodated.

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Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash described the proposed bill as "absolutely dreadful". She said the present penalty was quite effective.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said last night that the proposed fine was "bizarre and ridiculous".

"But it is of course in line with the philosophy of this government that any social or economic problem can be solved by punitive measures."

It raids' on blacks foreseen

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cer to stay in that urban area, and the period for which such authority was granted has not terminated.

(2) No unauthorized person shall at any time during the hours 10pm, to 5am on the following day be present in an urban area."

however, that the bill is a retrogressive step which marginally improves the lot of a small number of urban blacks while severely tightening up influx control and drastically widening ministerial powers in the application of the pass laws.

Professor Olivier said that in another important respect the bill was a retrogressive step even in relation to the 1980 draft legislation.

While the 1980 legislation provided for the eventual repeal of the curfew provisions contained in section 31 of the Blacks Urban Areas Act, the present draft legislation also repealed the curfew but then

reintroduced it in another form in section 54 of the bill. This section prohibits a black who does not qualify to be in the city from going outside a black residential area without a permit.

Professor Olivier said that another disturbing aspect of the bill was that in terms of section 6 read in conjunction with the definition of a permanent urban resident, citizens of the independent black States would be barred for all time from obtaining South African citizenship once the bill came into effect — unless they already qualified before the bill became law.

In terms of the bill, a permanent resident is a black who has been legally resident in an urban area for a period of at least 10 years or belongs to any other category of persons determined by the minister by notice in the Government Gazette.

Those who were authorized in terms of section 10 (1) (a) and (b) rights under the Blacks Urban Areas Act before the commencement of the bill, the owners of fixed property in an urban area, and a person with parents who were "qualified" in terms of the bill would qualify for permanent resident status.



Professor N Olivier

Massive night raids' on blacks

Political Staff

THE government's latest attempt to reform the controversial pass laws is a retrogressive move which will require massive night raids in the black townships

This is the view of Professor Nic Olivier, director of the Progressive Federal Party's research unit and a recognized expert on laws affecting blacks, after a week of studying the complex Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill

Professor Olivier said that under the present dispensation, blacks who did not qualify to be in urban areas

had 72 hours' grace before they faced arrest.

In terms of the new draft legislation, this would be changed by a 10pm to 5am ban on the presence of "unqualified" blacks in the urban areas

"I cannot see how this law could be implemented without massive night raids in the townships," he said

The relevant sections of the bill are clause 3 (1) and (2) which read

"(1) A black person may stay in an urban area as long as he has approved accommodation in that urban area and provided authority has been granted to him by a designated offi-

cer to stay in that urban area, and the period for which such authority was granted has not terminated

(2) No unauthorized person shall at any time during the hours 10pm to 5am on the following day be present in an urban area"

The bill was introduced in Parliament during the last week of the session and referred to a select committee before second reading

This means that the principles it contains can still be altered

On first examination, Professor Olivier regarded the bill as an improvement on the status quo

Closer examination has shown,

however, that the bill is a retrogressive step which marginally improves the lot of a small number of urban blacks while severely tightening up influx control and drastically widening ministerial powers in the application of the pass laws

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That drag to work ²⁰⁰ may cut ²⁰⁰ output ²⁰⁰

The controversial "labour pool" system which involves the daily supply of millions of labourers from the homelands may cause a significant loss of productivity

Mr G B Meese of the National Building Institute of the CSIR told the conference on research and development in Pretoria yesterday that long travelling hours between work and home could reduce productivity

During research into the effects of mild thermal stress on factory workers, Dr Meese and his team also asked workers how early they got up in the morning

They also investigated the time spent in travelling to work

In some cases it was found that workers spent more than two hours getting to work. Some fell asleep about 2 pm because of lack of sleep and poor diet

"We still have to analyse the results of our research," said Dr Meese, "and this could take 18 months. But we assumed from the beginning that travelling and waking times would have some effect on productivity"

There had been no previous studies of the effects on productivity of commuting to and from the homelands, as far as Dr Meese was aware

Giving what he called "the worst example" of a commuter, Dr Meese said such an employee lived in an un-insulated house, suffered interrupted sleep because of cold and discomfort, rose early in the morning and had to travel a long way to work.

Statistics unrelated to the CSIR research project suggest that if travelling time and early waking could be scientifically linked to loss of productivity the problem could be significant.

In Bophuthatswana 100 million people are bused more than 60 km a year

In Lebowa more than 42 million people are carried by buses each year

As in the majority of the national states a normal working day in Lebowa starts very early in the morning

For instance, the first buses leave the main bus depot at Seshgo at 3.45 am to carry railway workers to Pietersburg

From 4 am to 7 am more than 48 000 passengers are moved from a single bus depot. Rush hour is over by 7 am

Six years ago a fleet of 56 buses carried just under half a million people a distance of 305 000 km a month in Lebowa

It has been estimated by the Lebowa Transport Company that, by the end of the current financial year, these figures will have increased to 1.6 million passengers being carried more than a million kilometres a month

ARGUS 13/7/82 (200) (201) (206) (339) (740)

Worker permits: Black Sash reacts

THE Black Sash today reacted strongly to an announcement that the West Cape Administration Board would delay dealing with applications from contract workers to stay permanently in the Peninsula.

The board received applications from workers in the wake of two separate but similar cases heard in the Cape and

Rand Supreme Courts earlier this year.

The courts granted permanent residence permits to two contract workers on the grounds that they had worked for one employer continually for 10 years.

A spokesman for the board confirmed today that applications had been received from workers, but said they would not be dealt with until the outcome of an

appeal against the judgments was known.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of Black Sash, said the courts decision in the Cape was quite clear and the Government was legally obliged to grant the permits.

"In the Cape there was no appeal against the case so the Supreme Court decision is now law," she said.

The board spokesman said those workers who had made applications for work permits would have their contracts lengthened until the Appeal Court decision was known.

"This is a straightforward untruth," Mrs Duncan said. "People in the Witwatersrand who have lost their jobs are not having their work permits renewed."

Meeting on new urban blacks bill

Chief Reporter

THE "more stringent" implications for urban blacks of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill are to be discussed at a public meeting to be held at Rondebosch on Monday night

The meeting has been called by the Cape Western Region of the Black Sash and the speakers will be Professor Nic Olivier, MP, a Progressive Federal Party spokesman on laws affecting blacks, and Ms Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash and also an authority on laws affecting urban blacks

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill has, with the Black Communities Development Bill, been referred to a parliamentary select committee

It will have the effect of replacing the Urban Areas Act of 1945 as amended and in doing so, says a Black Sash analysis, "it will control the lives of urban blacks even more stringently"

In terms of the new measure, no unauthorized person shall at any time during the hours 10pm to 5am, be present in an urban area

The Black Sash analysis, conducted by Mrs R N Robb, says "This will not apply to commuters travelling to or from work, or in using public transport — including a licensed taxi — to a destination outside the urban area

"It would appear that between 10pm and 5am streets and premises in white and black areas will be combed to make sure that unauthorized blacks are not present

"This will surely mean the stopping of every black during these hours to separate the authorized from the unauthorized, as well as the searching of houses at night

Mrs Robb says it would also appear that no Ciskeians or Transkeians, who constituted 90 percent of the black population of Cape Town, would in terms of the bill become permanent residents here, nor would the children of permanent residents born after the date on which their States became independent

She sums up her analysis of the bill by saying "It would appear that there will be no recourse to the courts. The decision of the 'designated officer' seems to be final

'No security'

"It (the bill) finally prevents future generations of blacks from having any security in urban areas. Ciskeians and Transkeians will only be able to come into urban areas on contract for a specified period and their years with one employer will no longer give them the right of permanent residence — since they are not South Africans

"Surely this bill will make Kwazulu and others who have not yet taken independence all the more determined to refuse to do so"

● The meeting on Monday night is to be held in the Rondebosch Congregational Church Hall, in Belmont Road

Contract workers may soon contribute to UIF again

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

CONTRACT workers from "independent homelands" may soon become contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) once more — a right they lost when their homelands opted for independence.

Sources say the implementation of the Second UIF Act, passed during the last Parliamentary session, is dependent on each homeland government's agreement and follows on inter-cabinet discussions between South Africa and the four homelands.

According to sources the Act says that South Africa will pay these contributions to the homelands — Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana — providing they have a UIF.

The South African UIF covers contributors who are unemployed, on maternity, are ill and also pays dependents of deceased families.

According to the Institute for Industrial Relations, Bophuthatswana is the only "homeland" with a UIF Contributions by, and in respect of, Bophuthatswana workers are paid to Pretoria, from where they are directed to the homeland.

Venda has not established a fund of its own, but its workers are not excluded from the South African UIF Act. Nevertheless all unemployed workers are obliged to return to Venda to lodge their

applications, which then get forwarded to Pretoria for consideration and payment.

Transkei has not set up a fund of its own, and its workers are totally excluded from the South African Act — they make no contributions and are not eligible for payments. In other words their workers have no security if they become unemployed.

Ciskei workers are subject to a variety of provisions under the Act. Those working in the Ciskei — commuters and contract workers — taken on after the date of independence, are excluded from the Act.

Contract workers in South Africa at the time of independence continue to make contributions until the expiry of their contracts (not exceeding a year).

However, a spokesman for the institute has warned that employers considering redundancy action in respect of black workers from homelands should remember that unemployment has far-reaching consequences for these people.

Black Sash's Sheena Duncan says that the new Act should be seen as a possible response to the high level of worker

anger in East London about the cutting off of benefits.

She says that in the past migrant workers ceased to be contributors when the contract on which a person was engaged at the time of independence expired.

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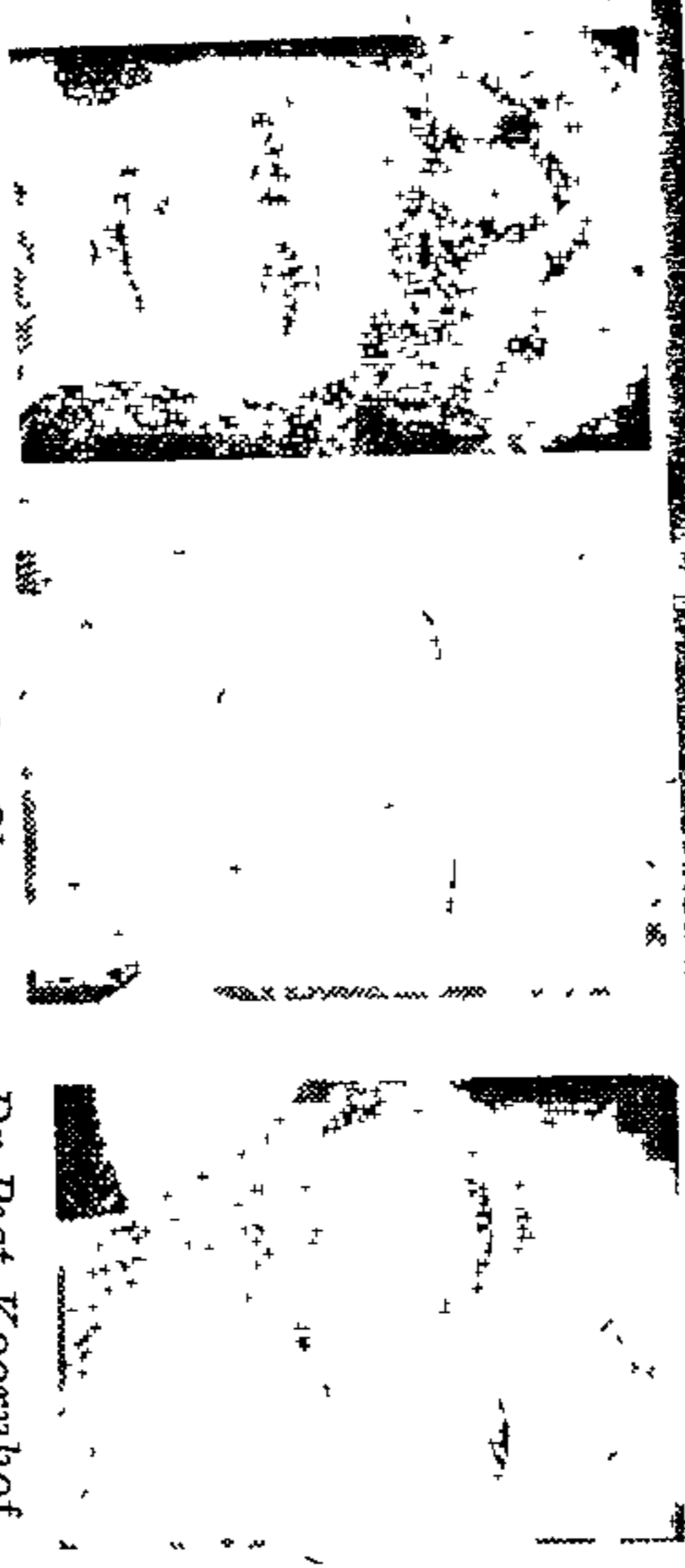
NEW BILL A JOISASINER?

THE ARGUS, TUESDAY JULY 20 1982

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Mrs Sheena Duncan

Mr Nic Olivier

Dr Piet Koornhof

Keeping blacks from urban areas means 'genocide' - Duncan

DR KOORNHOF'S new Bill on blacks was not yet law and South Africans should make it clear they would not be able to obey it, the national vice-president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said last night.

The Bill was published in the last days of the 1982 Parliamentary session and was referred to a select committee.

It contained a new structure of influx control which would undoubtedly be more efficient she said.

Speaking to a packed hall in Rondebosch, Mrs Duncan said one had to ask the question whether the exclusion of blacks from urban areas did not amount to genocide. "I don't believe the analogy is becoming too stretched anymore," she said.

The recommendations of the Riekert Commission that control over the influx of black people into urban areas be removed from the streets to the places of employment and accommodation had been largely put into effect in the proposed new legislation.

PENALTIES

Mrs Duncan warned that the implementation of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill could only spell disaster in real human terms.

"The disaster is something we will not be able to contain," she said.

The Bill made provision for increasing the fine for employing "illegal" blacks from R500 to R5 000 and 12 months imprisonment.

It dealt with who could stay in an urban area and imposed severe penalties on people found without

permission in an urban area between 10 pm and 5 am, on those employed without permission, on those who gave them illegal accommodation and on those who gave them illegal employment.

Mrs Duncan said clause 52 of the Bill was of the utmost importance. It gave the Minister the power to change the legislation as it suited him by proclamation in the Government Gazette.

Any person who provided accommodation for blacks in an urban area, including a black township, unless that black person was authorised to do so in the area was liable to a maximum fine of R500 or six months' jail for a first offence.

Mrs Duncan said the penalties were so great that everyone was being made into a policeman to enforce the legislation. "People will have to turn their backs on the rural population," she said.

"MALICIOUS"

Mrs Duncan predicted the growth of huge squatter settlements at points on the borders of homelands which were within commuting distance of major industrial areas.

In terms of the new Bill, black people would no longer have the right

P.T.O. For CONTINUATION

New pension benefits for black, coloured and Indian policemen

300

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E. Post

4/8/82

Crime Reporter

IMPROVED pension benefits for coloured, Indian and black members of the police force who have reached retirement age and have attained the top salary scales in their respective ranks make it worth their while to "vasbyt" while the Government narrows the wage gap with their white colleagues.

Last year the pensions issue blew up in commerce and industry when speculation was strong that a controversial new pensions Bill, which would freeze pension contributions until retirement age, would be rushed through this year's Parliamentary sitting.

An outbreak of strikes around the country led to the shelving of the Bill.

There were work stoppages at several factories in Port Elizabeth as workers resigned to get out their pension contributions because they feared it would be frozen.

The Evening Post today obtained details of the new pension benefits for coloured, Indian and black policemen.

There are three periods of pensionable service — for members appointed before June 24, 1955, who retire at 55, for members appointed after this date but before January 1, 1966, who

retire at 58, and for members appointed on or after January 1, 1966, who retire at 60.

The period of pensionable service is from 16 years plus one year for each completed period of

four years after the initial 10 years of service.

The gratuities and monthly pension payouts for policemen of different ranks who fall within the three categories of service follow.

Coloured and Indian members

Rank	16-55 yrs	16-58 yrs	16-60 yrs
Constable:			
Gratuity	R23 091,00	R25 099,00	R26 103,00
Monthly	R520,00	R565,00	R588,00
Sergeant:			
Gratuity	R32 383,00	R35 199,00	R36 607,00
Monthly	R730,00	R793,00	R825,00

Black members

Rank	16-55 yrs	16-58 yrs	16-60 yrs
Constable:			
Gratuity	R19 344,00	R21 026,00	R21 867,00
Monthly	R436,00	R474,00	R493,00
Sergeant:			
Gratuity	R29 823,00	R32 417,00	R33 713,00
Monthly	R672,00	R730,00	R760,00

Coloured, Indian and black members

Rank	16-55 yrs	16-58 yrs	16-60 yrs
W/O			
Gratuity	R45 997,00	R49 996,00	R51 996,00
Monthly	R1 037,00	R1 127,00	R1 172,00
Lieutenant:			
Gratuity	R45 997,00	R49 996,00	R51 996,00
Monthly	R1 037,00	R1 127,00	R1 172,00
Captain:			
Gratuity	R61 780	R67 152,00	R69 839,00
Monthly	R1 392,00	R1 514,00	R1 574,00
Major:			
Gratuity	R61 780	R67 152,00	R69 839,00
Monthly	R1 392,00	R1 514,00	R1 574,00
Lt-Col.			
Gratuity	R74 902,00	R81 416,00	R84 672,00
Monthly	R1 688,00	R1 835,00	R1 909,00

By SHELAGH BLACKMAN

BLACKS living in urban areas would be subjected to far greater "control, surveillance, and interference" under the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, than they were under present legislation.

This was said by the head of the PFP Parliamentary Research Department, Professor Nic Olivier, when he addressed 100 people at a public meeting held in Port Elizabeth last night on the "Koornhof Bills".

Apart from "one or two" positive aspects, he concluded that the control measures proposed by the Bill were "10 times worse" than those under the existing Urban Areas Act.

While blacks could now spend 72 hours in urban areas, in terms of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, they would be prevented from doing so unless

- They had the required authorisation or were "deemed to have the required authorisation",
- They had approved

New urban black Bill is 'far worse'

Handwritten notes: 200, 700, E-Post, 4/8/82

accommodation in that urban area

Staying in the area meant being there between 10pm and 5am

This implied a black person could only be in an urban between 5am and 10pm, Prof Olivier said

And the only way to police the qualifications would be to hold massive night raids between these hours

"I fear the Bill will open the way for this kind of action," he said

Though the concept of "permanent urban resident" signified an important departure from traditional National Party ideology, it was clear only a relatively small additional number of blacks would fall into the category.

In terms of the Bill, the following people would be

classified as "permanent urban residents"

- Those who at the commencement of the Act had Section 10 rights (People born in the area who have permission to live in the area permanently),

- Registered owners of fixed property in any urban area,

- Those who were South African citizens and who had been legally resident in an urban area for a continuous period of a least 10 years,

- A person born in an urban area and whose parents were persons referred to above

Prof Olivier spelt out the implications of these requirements

The fundamental approach in the Bill was that blacks did not have an inherent right to stay in

urban areas, and that their stay was permitted by way of special authorisation

With the implementation of the Act no citizen of an independent state could qualify for "permanent urban residence" He would need a permit

Even a visitor wishing to stay overnight in an urban area would require special authorisation

Permanent urban residents had to be assured of accommodation approved by a competent authority

It would also be an offence for any person to assist any "unauthorised" black to be present in the urban area between 10pm and 5am And it would be an offence for any person to provide accommodation to a black person between 10pm and 5am if such a black was not a "permanent urban resident"

Blacks who entered the urban area could only legally remain there for that one day (until 10pm) without permission If they stayed after 10pm without a permit they would be committing an offence.

No urban employer would not be allowed to employ a black person unless the person had approved accommodation and had been granted authority by a designated officer to "stay" in that urban area

Prof Olivier warned that the Government was trying to use employers to implement Government policy regarding the entry into and presence in urban areas by blacks

The penalties for contravention would be increased to R5 000 or to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 months

TB figures in SA 'appalling'

Cape Times 4/8/82

Staff Reporter

STATE policies and capitalism in South Africa directly effected the incidence of tuberculosis (TB) in this country, Dr Dave Webster, a senior lecturer in social anthropology at the University of the Witwatersrand, said this week

He was speaking at the three-day conference of the UCT Medical Students' Council, which has the theme "TB in South Africa — Consumption in the Land of Plenty"

He said "Our appalling TB disease statistics are primarily due to the discrimination and oppression to which the mass of our people are subjected Without fundamental social and economic change, and the key to bringing about change — political power — the scourges of TB and other such diseases will not be successfully overcome"

Dr Webster said the incidence of TB in South Africa was paralleled by and usually linked to the

process of proletarianization — the creation of a labour force

"South Africa is a Third World country with an unevenly developed capitalism Our history is one of concomitant development and underdevelopment, with increasing profits on the one hand and poverty and malnutrition for the mass of the population"

He said early records showed that there was little or no TB in pre-colonial times Since the turn of the century, however, the incidence of TB in South Africa had steadily increased, in spite of the production of drugs in the 1950s to combat the disease

'Web of causes'

"Tuberculosis is a disease which springs from a web of causes Primary among these are underdevelopment, with attendant poverty, malnutrition, poor housing, low wages etc"

Dr Webster said TB

first became prevalent among black people in South Africa at the turn of the century and later reached "epidemic proportions" in rural and urban black communities

Responsible

He said the mining industry was the "main agent" responsible for the spread of TB among black people, particularly in the homelands Mines produced the physical and social environment in which diseases such as TB, phthisis and silicosis were nurtured and spread Workers who contacted these diseases were repatriated to the homelands and prevented from returning to the mines, he added

"The effect was to spread highly-infectious diseases into communities already in crisis from overcrowding and poverty The homelands, from the earliest stages, were the dumping grounds for the rejects of a crippling industry," Dr Webster said

TB, migrant labour linked at conference

Staff Reporter

THE abolition of migrant labour, a more equitable distribution of land and the provision of adequate medical care were the minimum requirements effectively to combat tuberculosis in South Africa, delegates to the University of Cape Town's Medical Students' Council conference were told yesterday

Mr Saul Dubow, a graduate assistant in UCT's Department of History, was speaking on "Consumption and underconsumption — the effect of population resettlement on TB".

He said TB was a "social disease" which was endemic among the black population of South Africa. Overcrowding, stress resulting from the

migrant labour system, lack of medical facilities and malnutrition were factors which contributed to TB being "rife" in the rural resettlement areas

Mr Dubow said the reasons for population resettlement included the removal of people from the "black spots" — land owned by blacks before the proclamation of the 1913 Land Act and now falling in white areas — and the arbitrary redefinition of homeland borders

Reseachers had estimated that more than two million people had been forcibly resettled in the past two decades. Mr Dubow said the physical impact of resettlement on communities was "devastating". Many resettlement camps experienced epide-

mics of typhoid, cholera, TB and other diseases directly related to "abysmal social conditions".

Dr W Shasha, former medical superintendent at Cala Hospital in Transkei, said drugs to fight TB were not readily available in clinics and hospitals throughout Transkei

"Even if they were available, we would only be able to make a small dent in the high incidence of TB in Transkei."

Factors contributing to the high incidence of TB in the homelands included the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, which crowded people into small areas of land, the advent of the mining industry, unemployment and the migrant labour system

BLACK DAY FOR WOMEN

AUGUST 9 is National Women's Day — the 26th anniversary of the great anti-pass law demonstration by 20 000 South African women of all races in Pretoria. In Cape Town the day will be commemorated on Sunday by a mass meeting at which women will focus on the drastic new Orderly Moverment Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

"This new Bill is shocking. It's even worse than the pass laws," says a spokeswoman for the Western Cape Region of the Federation of South African Women. "We would like the bill to be scrapped just as we would like the pass laws to be scrapped. What we need is equal rights for all in this country, not more restrictions."

If was the federation which organised the 1956 demonstration and is organising Sunday's meeting. The aim is to inform women of all races about the bill and its effects.

If the bill becomes law it will dramatically increase the penalties for blacks working and living illegally in the cities and make it more difficult for people to qualify as permanent urban residents.

Experts who have studied it believe it will force blacks back to the homelands to a life of starvation.

A spokesman for the Nyanga, dune squatters said, "This new law will be very bad for the black people. We have nowhere else to go. If we go to the Transkei or Ciskei we will starve."

The new Bill makes it illegal for any black to be in an urban area between 10 pm and 5 am without permission. It increases the fine for employing blacks illegally

from R500 to R5 000 or 12 months' imprisonment. This means that people employing domestic workers without passes will now have to pay fines up to R5 000 or spend a year in jail.

Increases the fine for being in an urban area without permission from the present maximum of R100 or three months' imprisonment to R500 or six months' imprisonment. It also provides for an additional fine of R20 for each day during which the offence continues.

Increases the fine for taking up employment in an urban area without permission to R500 or six months' imprisonment.

Makes the fine for accommodating a black person illegally R500 or six months' imprisonment to white and black householders.

Visitors will be given permits for a maximum of 14 days, provided they have approved accommodation. At present visitors are given permits for three months which can be renewed.

There is also a special section on squatters. It allows the Minister of Co-operation and Development to remove people who settle on any area of land without warrant if in his opinion they have settled there to canvass support for a change in the law or if in his



THE new Bill will force thousands of blacks into a life of starvation in the homelands. Seen here in a Keiskammahoek resettlement camp are Mrs Sarah Mhahuli (left), her grandchild Noxolo, and a neighbour Mrs Ethel Mlaka.

Photograph by Les Hammond

opinion they conduct the University of Cape Town, was present when the Bill was explained to a meeting of Crossroads residents. She said, "Watching the people you see the whole gamut of emotions running across their faces — fear, anger, despair."

They didn't want to believe this Bill. They said Koornhof promised we could stay. "Once this legislation goes through any last year to join guerrilla forces in the townships, we will be in a life of starvation. The situation will become worse." The most drastic effect of the new Bill will be to make illegal employment of black workers, including domestics, almost impossible, according to Val West, organiser of the Athlone Advice Office. Mrs West says, "The restriction of visiting rights will impose terrible hardship on the men working in town. It is only when their wives and children are visiting that they can have any sort of family life."

"I can't see employers being face up to a R5 000 or a year's imprisonment." She said wages were increased there was part of employment large number of workers were at least people able to remain in urban areas employment in the formal sector.

"The effect of the bill will be to increase their punishment for employment illegally in areas is so most black probably have away. Friends and family can't hold on any longer. They go to prison for months they are unable to work and so they are house anyway." "The penalty is great that it will be all into police stations. Urban blacks will be quashed. Great differences in rights but it will stop to total stop to visitation and ghettos." She said it was that blacks that they can't subsist in the townships. "If you take half the people and have the rest in the townships, it is so over the large number who are far from enough to support their own families. The very best

FOR WOMEN

THURSDAY 5/8/82 (339) (200) (206)



will force thousands of blacks into a life of starvation in the homelands a Keiskammahoeck resettlement camp are Mrs Sarah Mhali (left), her grandchild Noxolo, and a neighbour Mrs Ethel Mkapa

Photograph by Les Hammond

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loophole will be closed. In fact the hard-line Marxists must be smiling. They believe the situation must deteriorate to the point where things will explode. The Government is playing into the hands of that viewpoint. "There is nothing more dangerous than people who have nothing to lose. Sebe himself said 2 000 people had left Port Elizabeth and the Ciskei this year to join guerrilla

armies. If this new Bill becomes law the situation will become worse." The most drastic effect of the new Bill will be to make illegal employment of black workers, including domestics, almost impossible, according to Val West, organiser of the Athlone Advice Office.

Mrs West says: "The restriction of visiting rights will impose terrible hardship on the men working in town. It is only when their wives and children are visiting that they can have any sort of family life.

"Another thing that will be an absolute disaster for the children growing up now is that in terms of the bill they will have to prove both parents are permanent urban residents in order to qualify to live in the towns. At present, if one parent is qualified and the child has been born and brought up in Cape Town then he or she qualifies to live here permanently. With the new bill only children who have two qualified parents will get permanent urban rights.

"Sixty percent of children in the black areas are growing up in single parent families. Either they will have lost contact with the other parent or they will only have one qualified parent. So the bill will cause much greater disruption of fam-

"It will force illegal workers back to the homelands and is going to increase the number of children who die before they reach the age of five.

"I can't really see any employers being able to face up to a penalty of R5 000 or a year's imprisonment."

She said when the fine was increased to R500 there was panic on the part of employers and large numbers of illegal workers were fired. But at least people had been able to remain in the urban areas and seek employment in the informal sector.

"The effect of this new bill will be to make them lose their shelter. The punishment for giving accommodation to those illegally in the urban areas is so great that most black families will probably have to turn away friends and relatives. Most black householders can't afford to cough up R500 and if they go to prison for six months they will probably be unable to pay the rent and so they will lose their house anyway.

"The penalties are so great that it will turn us all into policemen.

"Urban blacks who are qualified will not notice a great difference in their rights but it will put a total stop to future urbanisation and create rural ghettos."

She said it was a myth that blacks were able to subsist in the homeland. "If you take the Ciskei half the people are farming and half are not. Because the farming land is so overpopulated a large number of those who are farming cannot grow enough food for their own families. So at the very least you have three-quarters of the homeland population who either have no land at all or who have land that is not sufficient for their own needs. They have to work or they will starve." (See Starvation Diet, Page 13).

She said there were many similarities between blacks being forced to move to poverty-stricken homelands and Jews being deported and forced into ghettos in Nazi Germany.

"I don't think this is being deliberately carried out — I can't believe people can be so evil. But I think the Government has had enough information put in front of it to know and understand the effects of their policy and the fact that they are prepared to go on pursuing it and making it ever more rigid means they

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Mrs Sapho Matolengwe, a community worker for the South African Domestic Workers' Association and the Domestic Workers' and Employers' Project, says: "This bill takes blacks back to the time of slavery with no freedom of movement."

"If this R5 000 fine comes in employers will fire their workers. People like domestic workers are in the urban areas because there is no work in the homelands. Many domestic workers feel this bill to be very inhuman."

She said there would also be a tremendous waste of manpower enforcing the law. "The crime rate in Cape Town is very high and there is a shortage of police to keep law and order. To have police checking permits will be a waste of their time."

Sheena Duncan, national vice-president of the Black Sash, questioned whether the exclusion of blacks from the urban areas did not amount to genocide. She said she believed people would have to think very deeply about whether to resist the law.

"There is an estimate that 42 percent of the black population in Cape Town is there illegally. The reason they are there is that they must work or they will starve in the homelands. This bill will close the door to that whole group of people."

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I think the Government has had enough information put in front of it to know and understand the effects of their policy and the fact that they are prepared to go on pursuing it and making it ever more rigid means they are culpable. But I also think that as in Germany and occupied Europe everyone has a share of the blame if they don't do everything in their power to stop this. We must really build up some kind of loud voice that says: 'No.'"

● A parliamentary select committee is sitting on the new Bill and representations can be made to it by any interested organisation or individual before August 31. You must make 20 copies of your representation and send it to The Secretary to Parliament, PO Box 15, Cape Town. Make it clear that you are writing about the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill as the committee is sitting on two Bills.

Mrs Duncan said people should ask that their church synods and assemblies make representations on the Bill as a matter of urgency. Whites could express their dissent to their MPs, write letters to the newspapers and ask organisations like the National Council of Women and the Union of Jewish Women to lobby on their behalf.

● The Federation of South African Women's meeting will be held on August 8 at 12.30 pm in St Francis House, Ramani Road, Crawford, off Lawrence Road opposite the Crawford bus terminus.

All are welcome.

LINDA VERGNANI

Bill on blacks

— petition

planned

ARGUS

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A PETITION protesting against the drastic measures of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill is to be drawn up following a meeting yesterday organised by the Federation of South African Women to commemorate National Women's Day.

passed, Dr Koenhof will simply use the provision of this Bill to push these people out. We must be prepared for this," she said

● See page 11

A motion rejecting the Bill out of hand was passed at the meeting, attended by more than 200 people.

The motion was supported by the Black Sash and the Women's Movement for Peace. A meeting to organise the petition will be held at the Nyanga Art Centre tomorrow at 7 pm. All interested organisations were invited to attend to draft the petition and get it underway.

Mrs Annie Silinga, one of 20 000 women who marched on Pretoria on August 9, 1956, protesting against the pass laws, urged women to unite and fight the new Bill.

SERIOUS

"This new Bill is a fire and not child's play. All black women must think about it very seriously," she said.

She warned women not to sit around drinking tea and coffee when the new Bill meant they wouldn't know where their children would be sent in future.

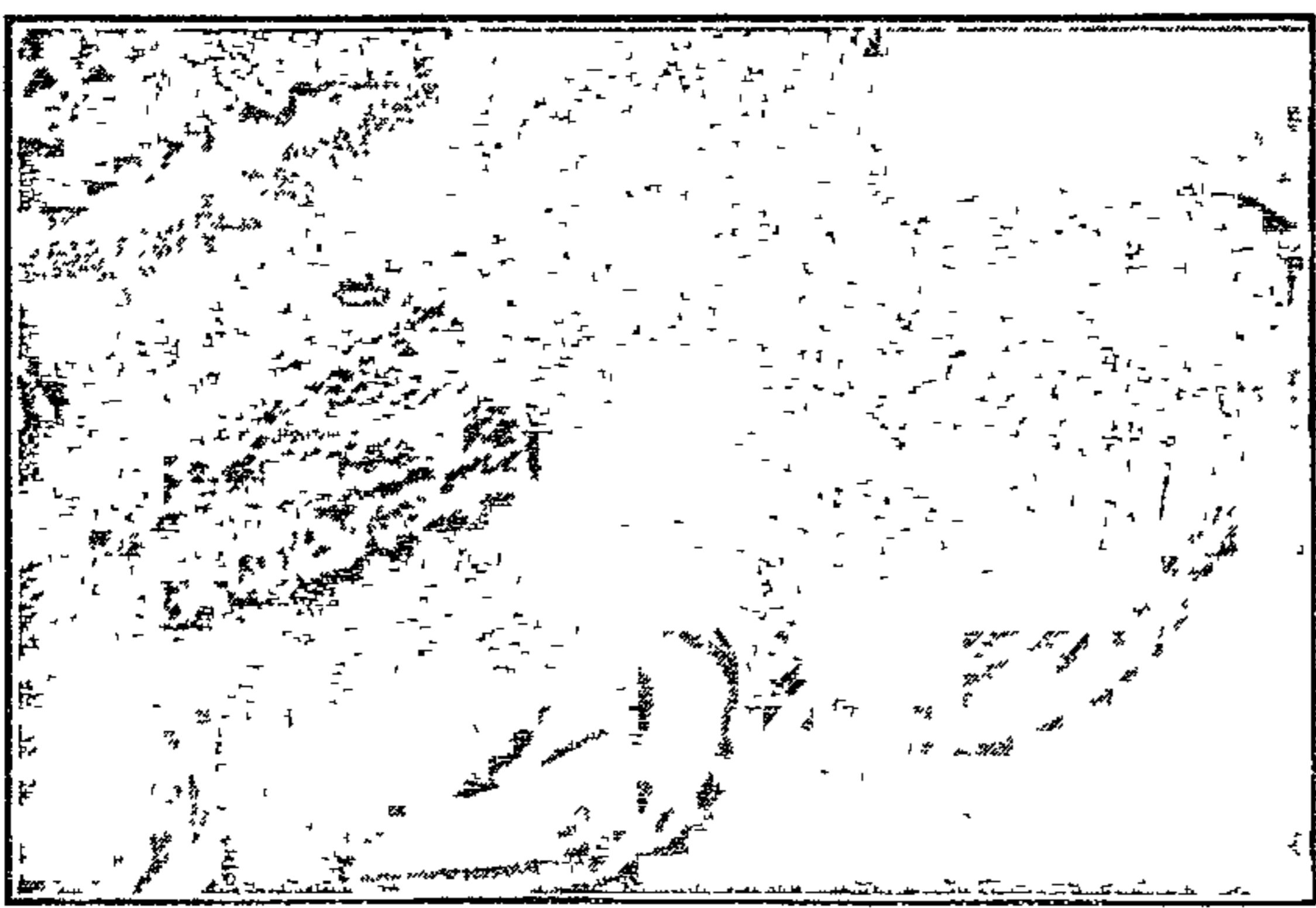
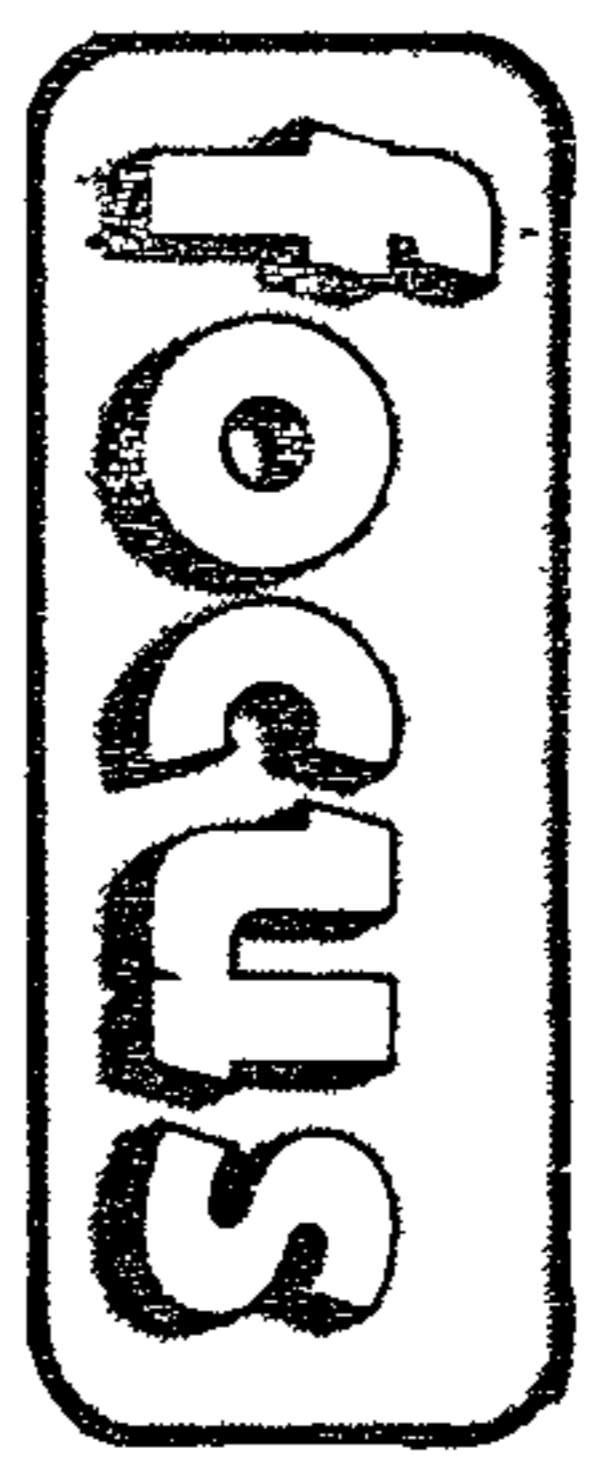
Speaking from the floor, a community worker drew attention to the plight of the Nyanga bush people who were facing a September 20 deadline for a decision on their fate.

She pointed out that the deadline could be extended.

"It seems clear now that once this law is

At the National Women's Day meeting held at the Bonteheuwel Civic Centre on Sunday, Mrs Dorothy Zihlangu, chairman of the United Women's Organisation made a call to those 20 000 women who 26 years ago marched to the Union Buildings in Pretoria to protest against the introduction of passes
"We still need you," she said "We are not going to sit down and be quiet We have to fight." By ANNE BARON

'We still need you to fight'



● Mrs Helen Joseph received a warm welcome and standing ovation when she addressed the National Women's Day meeting



● Mrs Dora Tamana was a guest of honour at the meeting — 26 years ago she took part, along with Mrs Joseph, in the anti-pass march

A FEW of those original marchers were present at last week end's meeting. Mrs Helen Joseph, 77, who along with the late Miss Lillian Ngoyi, led the anti-pass march that memorable day 26 years ago, was on the stage with Dora Tamana, who also walked through the streets of Pretoria in protest

Solidarity triumphed that day, which has already become history. But, ironically, it was the year before, when the first march protesting against the imposition of passes was held, that they faced the most difficulties.

In 1956, 20 000 women marched to Union Buildings, Pretoria after three months of intensive organising by the Federation of South African Women. Through house meetings in Coloured and African townships, women's organisations and the distribution of pamphlets they appealed to women to take part in the protest on October 27, a 'huiskop' ('Nannies Day off').

Buses were hired but at the very last moment the Transportation Board refused to issue licences. The women went by train.

At Orlando Station clerks refused to sell tickets to the women. They walked along the railway line to the next station where they boarded a train and paid cash.

Three days before the protest they were refused permission to hold a meeting on the road between the Union Buildings and Pretoria gardens. They were desperate, as everything had been organised.

But nothing was going to stop them and they made alternative plans. It was decided that every woman would deliver a letter to the Union Buildings. If

zens of our country the letters read. They also spelled out the grievances of the people of South Africa — passes, group areas and Bantu education.

But the ministers' offices were locked and they placed the protest letters carefully on the doormats. They then filed into the amphitheatre where they sat in silent protest.

In 1956 although the first passes were being issued, there was a strong resistance in towns and cities.

At a Federation of SA Women meeting one night someone said that it wouldn't be 2000 that marched to Pretoria that year but 20 000 and this time they would see the then Prime Minister, Mr J G Strijdom.

Mrs Joseph and Bertha Mashaba went on a national tour covering nearly 10 000 kms rallying women together. Their menfolk wanted to join them but they were told to stay home, feed and look after the children.

As they predicted, 20 000 women arrived in Pretoria with babies on their backs, baskets of food on their heads and blankets to keep them warm for an overnight stay in church halls and neighbouring townships.

Mrs Joseph and fellow marchers to get through block, they hind the fro motor car



● Nearly a t sary of Nat low marcher to get through block, they hind the fro motor car

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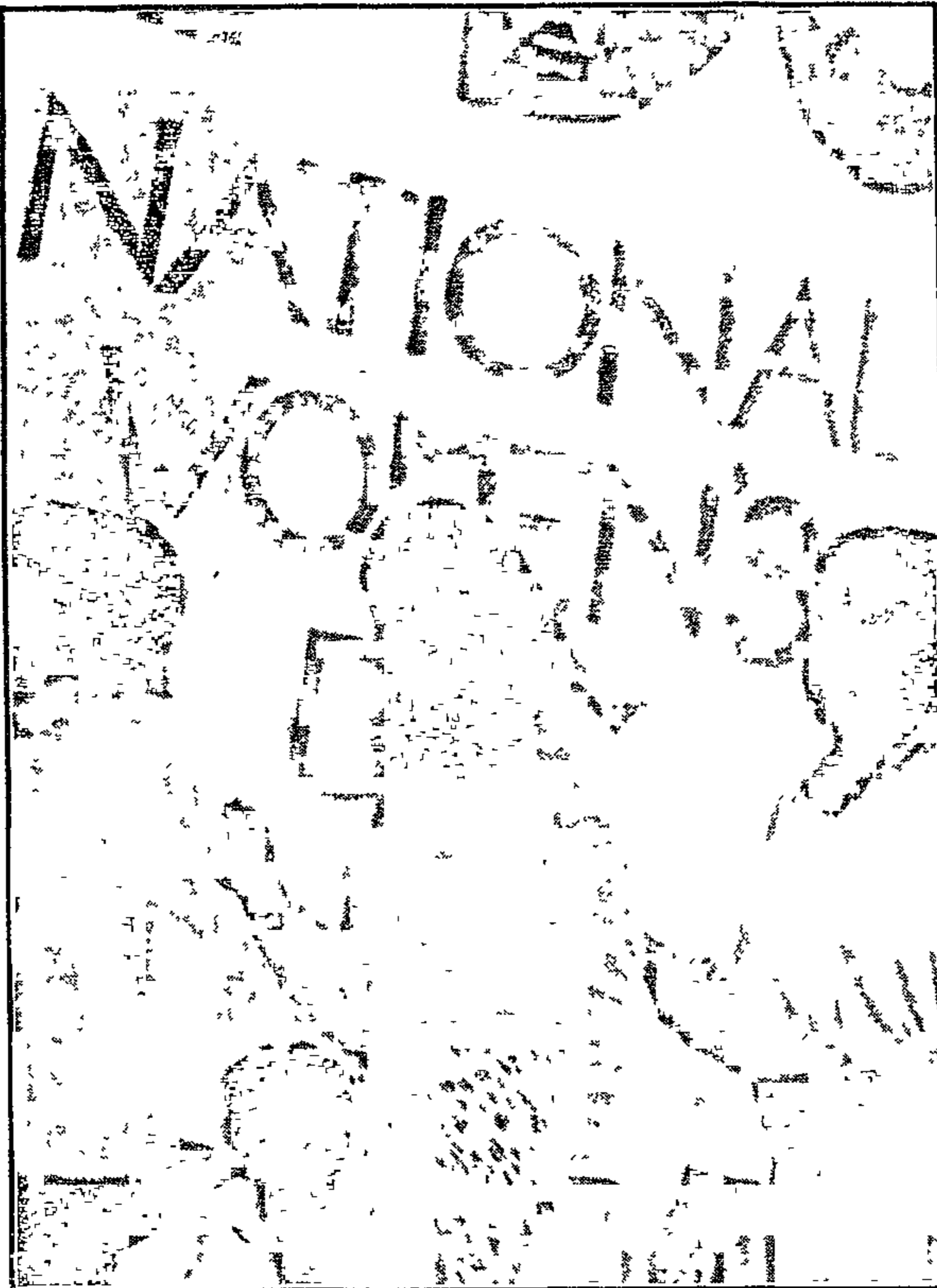
In 1956 although the first passes were being issued there was a strong resistance in towns and cities

At a Federation of SA Women meeting one night someone said that it wouldn't be 2 000 that marched to Pretoria that year but 20 000 and this time they would see the then Prime Minister Mr. J. G. Strijdom

Mrs Joseph and Bertha Mashaba went on a national tour covering nearly 10 000 kms rallying women together Their menfolk wanted to join them but they were told to stay home feed and look after the children

As they predicted, 20 000 women arrived in Pretoria with babies on their backs, baskets of food on their heads and blankets to keep them warm for an overnight stay in church halls and neighbouring townships

Mrs Joseph and fel-



● Nearly a thousand women, men and children celebrated the 26th anniversary of National Women's Day on Sunday at the Bonteheuvel Civic Hall

low marchers managed to get through a police block, they ducked behind the front seat of a motor car while a

friend drove them through Pretoria

Slowly they marched through the Union Building gardens and while the eight leaders went to the Prime Minister's office the women waited

They were told that the Prime Minister was out but they left thousands of protest letters all over his office on chairs, his desk and the floor

In the name of the women of South Africa they once again opposed the pass system and pointed out that it had brought raids arrests long hours at the pass office weeks in the cell awaiting trial and forced farm labour for their menfolk

The resistance of those women delayed the total issuing of passes for almost seven years But the mis-

ery that passes brought hasn't changed and today 30 000 women are arrested every year for pass offences

What is inspiring

They arrived in Pretoria, 20 000 women with babies on their backs, baskets of food on their heads and blankets to keep them warm

now is that since 1980 when National Women's Day was once again celebrated, a force of women has been emerging among different organisations in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban

They have gained a strength from those women who 26 years ago showed that they were not divided by their differences but united by a common purpose

(200) 200 (200) Jan 31/82

New contract protects domestics, employers

Legal protection for domestic servants is now available in the form of a contract for worker and employer

The contract, which will record the terms and conditions of domestic employment, was drawn up by a Pretoria committee

Prominent organisations such as the Pretoria Citizens Advice Bureau and the National Council of Women were represented

"We aim to educate

South Africans about the rights of domestic servants," said the committee chairman, Mr Brian Curran

"At the moment black domestics have no protection under the law"

The contract, printed in English and Afrikaans, suggests guidelines for wages, increments, leave, accommodation and transport For more details, telephone (012) 26-8320

Economic 'recipe for disaster'

200
Cape Times
18/8/82

Staff Reporter

THE INCOME redistribution process practised in South Africa was a recipe for disaster, Professor Brian Kantor of the UCT School of Economics, said yesterday.

He cited influx control as an exercise in income redistribution and the Group Areas Act as an exercise in wealth redistribution — regrettably popular among voters for just that reason

Professor Kantor said this in evidence before

the President's Council Committee for Economic Affairs. He is one of several economists who will be giving evidence this week as part of an investigation into laws which restrict the free enterprise system.

He said interventions made by governments in the marketplace were seldom if ever intended to promote efficiency, though they were invariably camouflaged as such. Rather, they were exercises in income redistribution.

"They are also often intentionally complicated procedures for taking from some to give to others," he said.

Whites in South Africa had benefitted from income redistribution in kind, by restricting the access of the poor — who could be identified by their colour — to public amenities.

By excluding coloured people and Indians, the Group Areas Act caused neighbouring property to become considerably more valuable.

"It is of interest to note that given the growth in coloured and Indian incomes and consequent demand for land and houses, a decision taken today to transfer a Group Area from white to other uses would in most cases enhance land values," he said.

Black migration

Influx control had also been an exercise in income redistribution and the migration of blacks might accelerate if restrictions on their right to sell their labour were reduced.

"The income redistribution process is divisive enough where societies are relatively homogenous. It is a recipe for disaster in South Africa."

The only way out of the impasse between blacks and whites was a mutual agreement to limit drastically the powers of central government so that there was nothing left to fight over, he said.

● See leading article, page 10

ARGUS 19/8/87
200 201 340
307 290

Children's court for youths in police cells

A 19-year-old youth, who spent four days in police cells with 13 younger children, was acquitted in the Langa Commissioner's Court today on a charge of being in the Western Cape illegally.

Mr Makatini Mynya, 19, was found to be in possession of a legal pass and work contract.

The 13 children were referred to a children's court by the Commissioner's Court of the Department of Co-operation and Development today. Their ages range from 10 to 16.

The Children's Act prohibits the publication of proceedings in a children's court.

The children were among about 60 people arrested in a pre-dawn raid at the Milnerton Turf Club on Monday. They appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court later in the day and were placed in police cells "for safekeeping" when their cases were postponed until today.

Mr P J Berthold, who appeared for Mr. Mynya, said his client had a valid pass and work contract but did not have the documents with him at the time of the raid.

He was acquitted of having contravened Section 10.4 of the influx control law.

Lesotho in move to collect migrants' tax

187

200

27/9/81
D. Proffers

MASERU — The Lesotho Government has opened negotiations with the South African Government for the establishment of a system enabling the income tax of all Basotho workers in South Africa to be collected on behalf of the Lesotho Government, it was reported yesterday.

Announcing this, the Minister of Finance, Mr K. T. J. Rakhetla, said Basothos in South Africa would pay income tax in the same way that those living in Lesotho paid their income tax.

Details of the tax collection system have not yet been announced, but it is expected that the taxes will be collected from October 1 this year.

There are more than 200 000 Basothos work-

ing in South Africa's gold and coal mines, industries and on farms, and the collection of income tax from these people will help boost Lesotho's meagre revenue sources.

Mr Rakhetla also announced that a shopping complex would be established in the Makhunoane area of the Northern Buthe Buthe district, to facilitate shopping for Basothos living in this area.

Basothos in this part of the country rely on shops in the neighbouring Free State.

The minister said the shopping centre would comprise essential services, such as a clinic, a police post and a mill —
SAPA

It's always women who bear the brunt

In the past 26 years, the whole system of influx control has become more oppressive, more drastic and more crippling to human life.

Most of you know only too well how these laws affect your lives personally - and that is horrifying enough

But when you look at influx control over the whole country, you really begin to see the rotten heart of apartheid, you see what it is all about - cheap labour, the exclusion of blacks from any rights outside the homelands, in short, a white South Africa

In 1968 the contract labour system was introduced with a labour bureau to control every area

It is a system which aims at trapping the unproductive and unemployed in the homelands who are starving and willing to accept employment at any wage

So oppressive are these laws that they can control what a person's job is and where the job will be

All choice is eliminated to create a supply of workers who are forced to accept whatever work is offered them

And it is the women who bear a large brunt of this system

For instance, it is the women who are forced to wait in the homelands. One visit to the Commissioner's Court in Stanger Street will show you what happens to women who come into Durban without permission

I have even seen a woman endorsed out for the second time for trying to get to hospital

An average of 3,500 "idle" and "undesirable" cases are heard in Durban every year

It is women who because of the law find it harder to get work

IN South Africa, influx laws simply mean any law that controls the movement of black people, said Jillian Nicholson, director of the Black Sash Advice Office in Durban, at a conference recently. These are some of her comments.

They have first to obtain the permission of the Director of Black Labour and of their guardian or parent or husband before they may leave their homeland and come to town to work,

It is women who are always first hit by any tightening up of regulations

In Durban, for example, there is a total embargo on women entering the area to work. They have to wait at their labour bureau to be recruited

In fact there are places in Natal where a woman has not been recruited for years

In Inanda, where 90 percent of the people are threatened with eviction, the Commissioner has said that the women and children must go back to the homelands and the men must take up accommodation in hostels

Dr Connie Mulder, the former Cabinet Minister, was not joking when he said that there would soon be no blacks in South Africa and it is Mr P. W. Botha and his so-called reformist government that are seeing this come into effect

One look at Durban and you will see that every township that has been taken over by KwaZulu is now regarded as part of a rural homeland. All residents have lost their urban rights

In effect, all those women who suffered for 10 years to obtain Section 10 qualification have lost them

They have all become contracts

workers, and that is according to the grand plan.

In addition, any black child who is born after the date of independence of his or her parent's homeland can never have urban rights

So, over a period, half the black people of South Africa have been turned into foreigners in their own land. They have not rights outside the homelands. In Durban, no Transkeian who entered the area after 1976 can be registered for work

Lastly, I would like to mention new legislation in the shape of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill. This represents the ultimate stage in the formulation of a white South Africa

Only those who are owners of fixed property will have any urban rights. By controlling the availability of accommodation, the Minister concerned will be able to control the flow of people to urban areas

An example of the extent of this control is that the last house built in a black urban area around Durban was in 1968

The law aims at wiping out and returning to the homelands thousands of people who survive by living and working illegally in the cities

This will be achieved by imposing heavy penalties for employing unauthorised persons and accommodating such persons

The public in general has been asked to comment on this new Bill

I believe we should not only comment but protest about it with every form of protest that is available to us in this country

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New ruling on contract workers

(3/9/82)

JOHANNESBURG — The Department of Co-Operation and Development has instructed the West Rand Administration Board to refuse black contract workers permission to change their jobs

This means that among the growing number of contract workers being retrenched, more will

have to return to the "homelands" — in spite of the fact that they have found new jobs

Yesterday, the Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan warned that the instruction could condemn thousands of workers, some of whom may had worked in the area for years, to "starvation and a fruitless search for jobs at the homeland labour bureaux"

In terms of the Black Urban Areas Act, contract workers can work in the cities only with permission from a government labour officer. If they change jobs, the officer must decide whether to register them in the new job

Contract workers are those city black workers who do not have permanent rights to live and work in the cities in terms of the Act and many of them have worked in the cities on annual contracts for years

According to Mrs Duncan, the East Rand Administration Board has not allowed contract workers to change jobs while the Wrab has

It did so, she said, if they had written permission from their previous employer to take up the new job and if the work was in the same job category as that prescribed by their contract

Wrab's director of labour, Mr Arman Steenhuizen, said the instruction was now the "general rule"

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MCCANN TO GOVT: ANTI-GOD LAWS NOT BINDING

Religion Reporter

LAWS made by the State in conflict with the will of God "cannot be binding on the consciences of the citizens," Owen Cardinal McCann, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, has told the Government.

Cardinal McCann presented a 500-word

memorandum to a parliamentary select committee, condemning in theological terms some clauses of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

He strongly rejected the whole migratory labour system and the Government's claim to au-

thority to deprive black people of family life

"It would be impossible to apply these restrictions to white or coloured people. They would not accept it. Black people, too, must be treated as people," he said

The Cardinal told the committee his memorandum was submitted "as

one concerned with upholding the rights of the individual and the family according to Christian teaching"

Influx control was not a purely economic, social or political question. The raised moral issues. The ordinary person, as a member of the human race, had the right to

emigrate anywhere in the world where he hoped to earn a living

In South Africa this right to move in search of work was recognised in respect of white and coloured people. The black person had the same right, and it was the duty of the State to uphold that right

"It is also the right of the person to make provision for his wife and family to be with him in his movement to seek work and a living."

"Legislation which prohibits husband and wife and family from living (Turn to Page 3)"

Owen Cardinal McCann... should be treated as people.

Cardinal

"blacks should be treated as people"

ARMS 14/9/82
McCann
Contd from Page 11

together is immoral and should not be tolerated"

Cardinal McCann stated it was wrong to deprive people of citizenship and to treat people born in this county as if they did not have the right to full citizenship

"I find this whole system of influx control oppressive and disregarding of the dignity of the human person. It amounts to a labour pool system which treats the individual merely as a unit in the economic machine, without his or her rights"

Dealing with specific clauses of the Bill, Cardinal McCann said Section 7 (1), requiring a person to report to the authorities even if visiting for one night, was an excessive requirement. It treated black people as "a lesser breed"

He told the committee that the penalty clauses — providing a fine of R5 000 for any person who disobeyed this law — should be re-considered.

Cardinal McCann quoted from the 1963 Papal encyclical of Pope John XXIII, *Pacem in terris*, on the rights of human beings and limits on state authority. Among the paragraphs quoted were the following:

- The family, grounded on marriage, is and must be considered the first and essential cell of all human society

- Since the right to command is required by the moral order and has its source in God, it follows that if civil authorities legislate for or allow anything that is contrary to that order, and therefore contrary to the will of God, neither the laws made nor the authorisations granted can be binding on the consciences of the citizens, since "we must obey God rather than men."

SA dilemma 'spiritual, not political'

ARGUS 20/9/82
200
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The Rev Peter Storey

THE problem of South Africa was not political but spiritual, the president of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Peter Storey, said at Crossroads yesterday

Addressing about 300 people on the windswept dunes, he said people had to learn to love and to have hearts of justice

In an impassioned plea to the Government he said "Why do you persist in moving ahead with apartheid? You can stop today Where are your eyes and your ears that you cannot see and hear people suffering"



you are registered

Subject **ECON**
(to be copied from)

Paper No /
(to be copied from)

A REMINDER
Apartheid and the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill should be scrapped and "illegals" in the Western Cape granted legal status, Mr Storey said
One day there would be a museum in South Africa to remind people of apartheid and one day apartheid would be dead and "God's law will again be law in this land"

In an interview after his address Mr Storey said that if the Government did not grant about 900 Nyanga squatters and

PART of the crowd of 300 people who attended a meeting on a sand-dune in Crossroads yesterday to pray that 900 Nyanga squatters and

4 000 Crossroads residents be granted legal status in the Western Cape The Government has promised to make the future of the Nyanga

people known today - the day Crossroads residents' temporary permits to stay in the Western Cape expire

Initials		
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NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of the block on this question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for all answers. The use of red or green ink, underlining, empty spaces and pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be written in full on the examination book

about 4 000 Crossroads residents legal status in the Western Cape today it would be a monstrous breach of the trust which had, with restraint and respect, shown in making a most fundamental plea to live with their wives and children

HUMILITY CLAIM

In the final analysis, every law was tested according to the way in which it treated the ordinary human being Any claims by the Government to humility would be killed today if it decided to resettle or repatriate the people of Crossroads and Nyanga

(to be copied from)

WARNING

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will

be liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Bill will 'strip babies of birthright'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THOUSANDS of black babies born in prescribed urban areas will be deprived of the birthright to permanent residence under the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill according to the Institute of Race Relations

Black children born in urban areas will only qualify for permanent rights if both parents are classified as permanent urban residents the institute says in a memorandum to the Parliamentary Commission on the Bill

Excluded from qualification will be urban-born infants whose father is a contract labourer or whose father's legal status is unknown

The number of children who will not qualify for permanent residence is not known, but about 60% of births in Soweto are estimated to be illegitimate

Added to these disqualified infants will be children born of marriages where one of the parents is not a qualified urban resident

At present any black who is born and bred in an urban area and who has proof to that effect qualifies to live there permanently, irrespective of whether his parents qualify under the Urban Areas Act or not

The Bill will further reduce the number of blacks qualifying for permanent residence by making it absolutely dependent on their having approved accommodation

"The tying of urban residence to approved accommo-

dation must be condemned on the strongest grounds," the institute says

The acute shortage of housing will make it impossible for thousands of blacks to remain in urban areas even though they qualify for permanent rights in all other respects

The Bill will introduce another impediment to qualification for permanent rights

At present blacks from independent homelands can qualify under section 10 (1)b of the Urban Areas Act provided they have lived in an urban area for 10 continuous years or worked for the same employer for 10 consecutive years or have 15 years unbroken service in the area

In practice it has been difficult for contract workers from "independent homelands" to qualify because they are required to return to their homes for a month once a year. Until last year the return home was regarded as evidence of broken employment or broken residence

But in September last year the Supreme Court found that a contract worker, Mr M T Rikhoto, qualified for permanent rights even though he had returned to his home for a month each year

The judgement — which has been taken on appeal to the Appeal Court — held out the hope of qualification to thousands of contract workers

But the new Bill will end that hope by abolishing Section 10 (1)b and by limiting the right to qualify to South African citizens who lived lawfully in an urban area for continuous 10 years

The value of paramedics

IT COSTS more than R10 000 to train one Medical Emergency Assistant of the Johannesburg Ambulance Service. At present more than 50% of ambulance attendants following a paramedical course are black

● Report — Page 7

MIDWEEK HomeFinder

Tomorrow is Wednesday and that means it is time again for the Rand Daily Mail Homefinder. For all those who dream of their place in the sun it is the most efficient and easy way to find an ideal house

Convenient Midweek Homefinder is the country's biggest midweek photographic marketplace for a house. It is in the Mail tomorrow and every Wednesday

Court yesterday before she admitted shooting near an affair

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CAPE Times 22/9/82

First sitting of influx inquiry

Political Correspondent

THE commission investigating draft legislation to tighten controls on the influx of black people to urban areas holds its first meeting in Pretoria tomorrow.

The commission on the constitution under the chairmanship of the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, sat as the parliamentary select committee on the constitution during the last parliamentary session.

It is considering the last two of the three measures introduced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof, as a 'new deal' for black people. The first, the Black Local Authorities Bill, was passed by Parliament after numerous amendments were made by the committee.

The other two are the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which has aroused major protest, and the Black Community

Development Bill, which opposition members believe negates some of the positive aspects of the legislation on local authorities.

The Orderly Movement and Settlement Bill would make it even more difficult for black people to enter and remain in urban areas, and proposes fines of up to R5 000 for employing "illegal" black labour.

Numerous organizations have already submitted memoranda registering vigorous objections to its proposals. The commission, which will make recommendations to Parliament on the draft bills, has yet to consider whether or not to hear oral evidence as well.

Two Progressive Federal Party members of the commission, Mr Colin Eglin and Mrs Helen Suzman, meet in Johannesburg today to discuss their approach when the commission meets. The third PFP member, Mr Nic Olivier, is overseas.

CAPE TIMES 22/9/82

Call on UIF benefits for contract workers

Labour Reporter

THE SA Boilermakers Society expressed concern at the Tucsas conference in Cape Town yesterday that South African officials should administer Unemployment Insurance Funds (UIFs) inside the independent homelands

Opposing a motion welcoming amendments to the law allowing extension of UIF benefits to contract workers from independent homelands, Mr J Oosthuizen of the Boilermakers' Society said it was wrong to im-

pose conditions of employment — for workers in South Africa — which were not administered in South Africa

He said South Africa should ensure that contributors from outside South Africa received the same benefits as those inside South Africa

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo the general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers, said "some of these States are not very efficient"

The motion was passed by an overwhelming majority

Rom 22/9/82

'Migrant labour' ad angers union

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

A REFERENCE to migrant labour in an advertisement for BMW motor cars has drawn an angry response from the general secretary of a major Tucs-a-affiliated union

Mr Athol Margolis, of the Garment Workers Union, has lodged a written complaint with the Newspaper Press Union, charging that the ad makes "distasteful" use of the

term "migrant labour"

In a letter to the NPU, Mr Margolis said the advert referred to the "horrendous" and "pernicious" migrant labour system in a "flippant" way and asked that "prompt action be taken to amend or remove" it

But yesterday Grey Philips, the advertising agency which devised the ad, said it had appeared in papers throughout the country over the past few months and no

complaints had been received

"We did not mean anything derogatory and I believe this is clear from the ad," an agency representative said

The advert, for a leasing scheme at a BMW dealer, Auto Bavaria, is headed "BMW presents the Executive Mobility Plan The end of migrant labour"

It suggests the scheme "could well mean the end of the wandering executive"

In his letter, Mr Margolis said his objection "arises from the distasteful use of the term 'migrant labour'"

"The term is generally understood to refer to the pernicious system which inhumanely governs the daily existence of millions of black South Africans

An NPU representative said the letter had been received and Grey Philips would be approached for its response

Poll tax: many face prosecution

EAST LONDON — Thousands of black men face prosecution for not paying their poll tax — even though the tax was abolished four years ago

‘Despite us not levying the fixed tax from 1978 people can still be held liable for their arrears,’ a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said yesterday

Poll tax — scrapped when the Finance Act was revised in 1978 — taxed R2,50 from all black males between 18 and 65, for the development of homelands and “facilities for blacks”

When it was abolished the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said it would mean a loss of R9 million for the state

“Today, a large amount of tax is still in arrears,” the Co-operation and Develop-

ment spokesman said from Pretoria “People in arrears may be forced to pay whatever they owe

No statistics were available on the amount involved, the spokesman added, but it could involve thousands of people — including those living in homelands which only attained independence after 1978

His statements followed an incident earlier this month when a journalist living in Ciskei, Mr Bafo Mkefa was fined R15 for being in arrears with his poll tax from 1967 to 1973

Mr Mkefa — who is employed by Imvo Zabantsundu in King William’s Town — lives in Zweitsha and works in Mdantsane However, while on assignment in East London he was arrested and charged in the Commissioner’s Court

Yesterday the Co-

operation and Development spokesman said Ciskeians were “not yet independent” when the Finance Act was revised

“They are therefore still liable for those debts,” he said

The spokesman added that he was “unsure” of arrears owed by Transkeians, as Transkei had been granted independence before the revision of the Finance Act

● Last week the annual congress of the South African Legion heard of reluctance among black war veterans to register for pensions — partly because they were in arrears with their poll tax and feared being caught

The legion’s Natal contact officer, Mr P Zulu, said the organisation had paid these arrears in some cases to enable pensioners to qualify for their benefits — DDR

Bill 'endorses pass system'

200

By Langa Skosana

Staw 22/9/82

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill violates the rights of the individual to freedom of movement — to choose his job and to decide where he lives — says the Institute of Race Relations

In its submission to the parliamentary commission on the Bill the institute objects strongly to the measure on the grounds that it will create and aggravate tensions between race groups and within race groups through unnecessary and humiliating practices

The institute says the Bill entrenches influx control to which it is totally opposed

"The tying of urban residents to approved accommodation must be condemned on the strongest grounds. This requirement not only abrogates the rights mentioned above but, because of the acute shortage of housing for Africans will make it impossible for thousands of people who would otherwise qualify to be in the area, to remain there," it is argued

The Institute says the Bill would restrict

further the category of people who could gain permanent residential rights in urban areas

"Descendants of permanent urban residents may gain such rights only if both parents are permanent urban residents" the institute adds

It charges that the Bill would turn members of the black and white communities into law enforcement officers if they were obliged to refuse to offer accommodation to unauthorised people

"Employers also become policemen," the submission says. "For the first time they will have to satisfy themselves that the people they employ have approved accommodation as well as authorisation to be in the area before they may give them jobs"

Failure to do so would render an employer liable to a fine not exceeding R5 000 or up to 12 months' in jail or both

The institute says the Bill far from abolishing the hated pass and system, endorses it fully

It adds its belief that the Bill can only engender bitterness and outrage among blacks and fuel an already explosive situation

Rom 23/9/82

Bishop slates influx Bill

Mall Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — No white South African would accept limitation of movement in his own country similar to the restrictions imposed on blacks. Archbishop Philip Russell, head of the Anglican Church in southern Africa, said in an interview yesterday.

Archbishop Russell was commenting on the Government's proposed new labour Bill, the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, and said it would cause a "tremendous increase in suffering among black people", if it became law.

He described the proposed new Bill as "a harsh extension of an old principle".

"Up to now, 'illegal' black people have been able to make something of their lives in the metropolitan areas," he said. "If the severe restraints proposed by the new Bill become law, these people will be effectively banished to die of poverty in the rural areas."

"Odd jobs, which do not exist in rural areas, can be found near the cities. These opportunities enable people to keep their bodies and souls together."

"The incredibly harsh violation penalties proposed in the Bill will mean a more stringent application of influx control — a measure which has already disrupted the lives of thousands of South Africans," he said.

The Anglican Church said at the weekend the Bill's provisions were in conflict with the Christian conscience and "in no way binding on Christians."

Archbishop Russell has sent a memorandum condemning such "un-Christian" laws to the parliamentary select committee dealing with the proposed Bill.

Heunis shelves new influx Bill

S. Times (200)

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26/9/82

THE controversial new influx-control measures for blacks have effectively been shelved for at least a year to enable proposed black local authorities to have a say in their final drafting.

Informed sources this week confirmed that this was the background to a short statement by the Minister of Constitutional Development,

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

Mr Chris Heunis

He is chairman of the commission of inquiry investigating the remaining two Department of Co-operation and Development Bills in the original three-Bill package to establish a "new deal" for urban blacks

The commission, which includes Co-operation and Development Minister Dr Piet Koornhof, five other Minis-

ters and 14 MPs from the four parliamentary parties, met in Pretoria this week to discuss the order of business and procedures to be followed

According to Mr Heunis' statement, it was decided that the less controversial Black Communities Development Bill would be dealt with first

Only thereafter would The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill — the influx control measure — come under consideration.

"The final completion of the Bill will take place after the black local authorities have been established in accordance with the Black Local Authorities Act," Mr Heunis said

He said that, according to available information, this would take place during next year

According to one source this means that new influx control legislation is unlikely to come before Parliament before 1984

The influx control measure has been savagely criticised because, once again, it has been drafted in such a way that the situation for blacks would be materially worse

Informed sources said the attention behind putting the Bill on ice was twofold

First, the Government wants to examine its entire strategy on urbanisation — a task it has delegated to Dr Flip Smit of the CSIR, a recognised authority on the subject

Secondly, it also wants to enable the black local authorities to be established so that organised black opinion can make representations to the commission

'WE SHOULD BE INCREASING WORK OPPORTUNITIES,' SAYS ECONOMIST...

Farmers

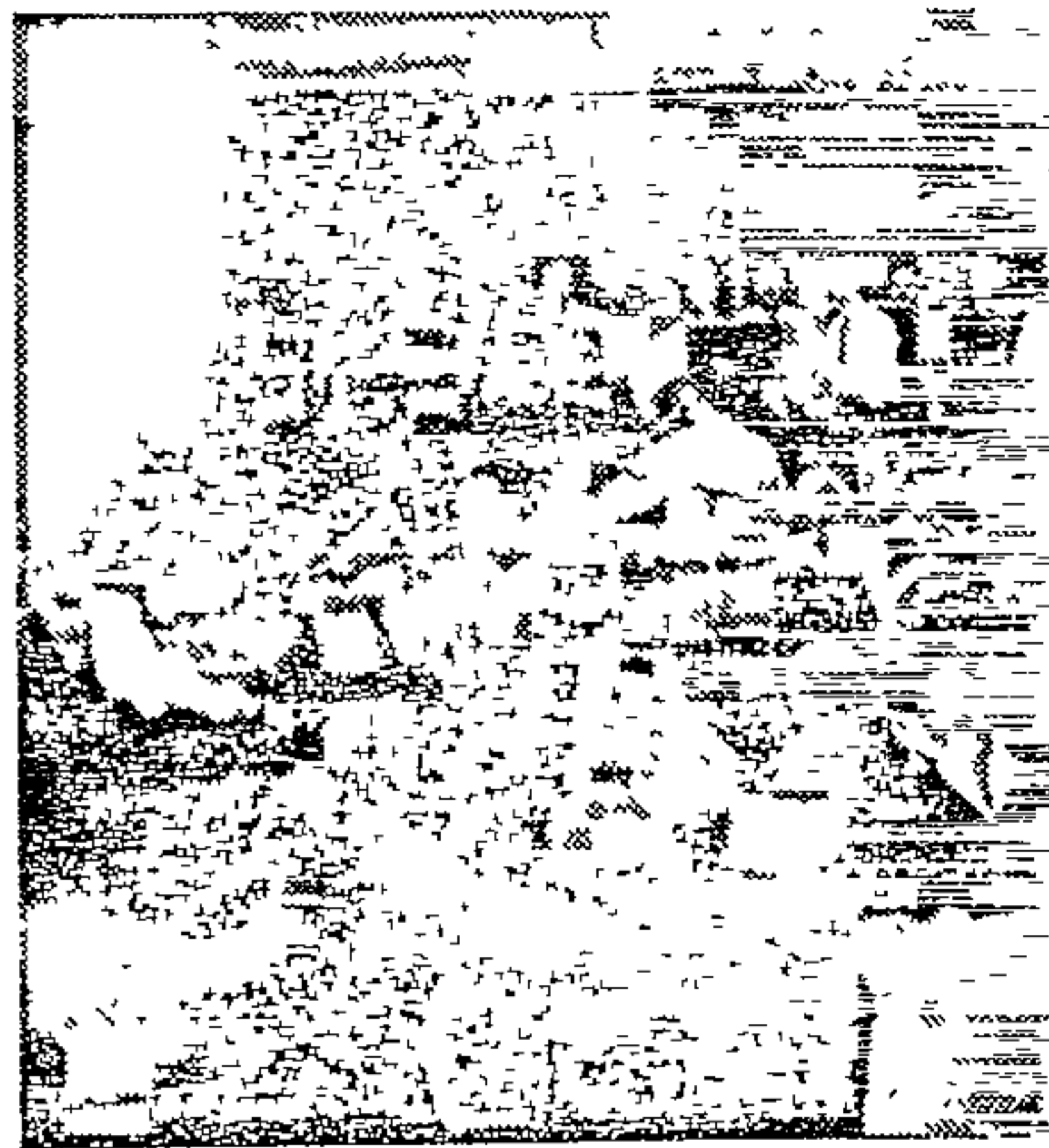
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S. Zulme
26/9/82

Tea and



Canteen ladies get a taste of the c...

in new se

FARMERS, the country's most powerful voting bloc are strongly opposed to certain sections of the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Per-Bill.

Not only will farmers have to endure pass raids if the bill becomes law — a feature of urban life the rural areas have been spared up to now — but the bill will also allow for the curtailment of the number of workers a farmer may have, through the operation of farm tenement boards.

The controversial bill has become the subject of a commission of inquiry, chaired by the

Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Chris Heunis, which sat for the first time this week. Mr Heunis said the committee looking into the bill was only "technically" a commission. He said that it had received hundreds of submissions about the bill from organisations and individuals.

Johan Willemse, chief economist of the South African Agricultural Union, criticised the section of the bill pertaining to farm labour.

"We already have problems recruiting labour in some areas — nothing to do with wages.

"The Government will create an impossible situation if

movement is further restricted — sheep shearers move over a wide area, so do season workers.

"We should be increasing work opportunities, not curtailing them. If this happens farmers will be forced to mechanise, which will push up food costs and create more unemployment."

Problems

However, a leading Komatipoort farmer, Jan Lourens, said much of the bill had "been in force" for the past three years. Mr Lourens, chairman of the Lebombo Farmers' Association and vice-chairman of the Onderberg Agricultural Union, said problems with obtaining local

By Charlene Beltramo

farmworkers meant that many came from Mozambique

"Our recruiting permit stipulates how many we can employ. But we are not really restricted. I would like to see how the Government determines the number of workers we may employ — it differs from farm to farm."

The new bill also has a provision compelling farmers to remove any "surplus" black population living on their land. Failure to do so will make a farmer liable to a fine of R500 or six months imprisonment.

Criticism of the bill

has been wide and far-ranging. Most trade unions and organisations such as the Black Sash, the University of the Witwatersrand Centre for Applied Legal Studies, the Black Lawyers Association, the Federation of Cape Civic Association and the Institute of Race Relations have condemned the bill and called for it to be scrapped.

They warned the bill would introduce the most rigid influx control yet.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, said the proposed legislation was

and symphony...



LONDON: THE STRAINS of Johann Strauss's Blue Danube waltz wafted over the dinner plates

Later came a Strauss march rechristened for the occasion. "A Symphony for the Afternoon Shift"

There were a few cacophonous clinks of cutlery on china but the audience, Ford car workers, did not seem to mind

They were delighted that culture — in the shape of the London Philharmonic Orchestra — had come to deepest Dagenham in Essex

At the end of the lunchtime concert, they were yelling for more

Supervisor Mary Wheatley, 53, said "I just wish we could have something like this every day"

The orchestra, under conductor Harry Rabinowitz, was paid R7 500 for its first concert in a canteen

It has already been booked to go back

The orchestra was paid by the Greater London Council as an experiment to try to widen the audience for classical music.

a taste of the classics . . . from the London Philharmonic Orcehstra

settlement bill

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of yet.

Mrs Sheena Duncan,
president of the Black
said the proposed
ation was "so

appalling, it must
either have been
planned by bureaucrats
who do not understand
what they are doing, or
by bureaucrats who
understand very well
what they are doing,
but are prepared to
sacrifice the principles
of Christian justice the
Government claims to
base its policies on.

Pressures

"It is difficult to
amagine that such
discriminatory,
outrageous, and
unworkable legislation
has been presented to
parliament with the
serious intention of
making it law."

She sketched some of
the pressures forcing
rural blacks to migrate

to cities — a world-
wide phenomenon as
rural poor move to
squat in the generous
lap of urban areas.

"In KwaZulu 830 000
of the people must be
shed to urban areas if
the agricultural land is
to be used productively.

"The picture is as
bleak in Venda where
the optimum number of
families who can live
off the land is 14 000
In 1980, 24 739 families
were eking out a living
on the land.

"Absolute poverty
forces people to leave
the homelands and
come to town. The
Cape Peninsula, as an
example, has, according
to official figures, 42
percent of its black
population illegally
squating there"

Mrs Duncan said
resettlement, which
would dramatically in-
crease if the OMSBP
Bill became law, had
meant an increase in
homeland populations
of 66 percent since
1970.

Increased

"In that decade the
populations of
KaNgwane, Qwa Qwa
and KwaNdebele
increased between 200
percent and 500
percent"

Henry Kanemeyer,
secretary of the Fed-
eration of Cape Civic
Associations, which
represents more than
40 organisations and
thousands of mainly
coloured people, said
"there is no point, to

the President's Council
reforms or the new
labour dispensation
when the rights of the
masses are ignored."

"It makes the Prime
Minister's reforms look
like an attempt to buy
off certain sectors of
the black population"

Ramuramo Monamo
of the Centre for
Applied Legal Studies
at the University of the
Witwatersrand, said jail
populations — already
the highest in the world
— would increase

The Institute of Race
Relations warned the
new bill would worsen
unemployment. A
spokesman said that
already only one in six
workers could find
employment in the
homelands

Pass law 'reform' is unlikely before 1984



BY JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government's bogged-down efforts to reform the pass laws are not likely to be translated into legislation before 1984 at the earliest, say informed sources

The sources said it is the Government's intention that blacks, coloureds and Indians should all be given a say in reforming the pass laws, through newly established black local authorities to be set up during 1983 in terms of the Black Local Government Bill

At a meeting in Pretoria on Thursday the commission appointed to gather evidence on the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill and the Black Community Development Bill decided that the less controversial Black Community Development Bill would receive precedence over the influx Bill

The commission was appointed earlier this month to gather evidence on the two Bills on behalf of the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Constitution

The next meeting of the select committee is scheduled for January, shortly before the 1983 session of Parliament, to consider evidence and comment from a wide variety of organisations

Parties wanting to make representations on the Bills have been given an extension until October 31 to do so. The original deadline was August 31

The commission, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Chris Heunis decided that the highly contentious Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which contains proposals for the drastic tightening of influx control, would be dealt with only once black councils had been established in terms of the Black Local Government Act — probably during 1983

It is reliably understood that the reason for the postponement of the influx control Bill is that the Government wants to use the weight of black opinion, expressed through revamped black local authorities, to counter ideological resistance in its own ranks

However, allowing black local au-

thorities to make an input into the revamping of influx control could itself become a protracted process of negotiation and horse-trading

The Black Local Government Bill was the first of the "Koornhof trilogy" to be passed by Parliament this year after a lengthy passage through the Select Committee on the Constitution, during which fundamental changes were made to the Bill

The Bill, sharply criticised by the official Opposition before it went to the select committee, emerged with Opposition support

Even if the Government managed to hold elections for black local authorities next year — elections in Soweto scheduled for September 18 this year were postponed indefinitely — it is considered highly unlikely that a new deal on influx control could be translated into legislation before mid-1984.

If the Government sticks to its timetable for implementing the new constitutional dispensation the job of passing the new deal would fall on the tricameral Parliament

Harsh Bills, land gaffe stir it up for Dr Piet

27/12/72

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By David Breier
Chief Reporter

The Department of Co-operation and Development, which has obstructed reform and embarrassed the Government, faces a major restructuring as the P W Botha Administration tries to push through changes for urban blacks

The Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof has ascribed impending changes in his department to the general rationalisation of the public service which began two years ago

However, the current row over Dr Koornhof's department coincides with a low ebb in its

relations with the Government. These involve

● The department's drafting of hardline Bills affecting urban blacks, notably the harsh Orderly Movement and Resettlement of Black Persons Bill, in defiance of the Government's directives

● The handling of the Ingwavuma and kaNgwane land issue in which it has been reported that an in-depth investigation ordered from the department was not conducted

The investigation was calculated to spare the

government the severe embarrassment which has resulted from the issue

The commission of inquiry considering the two controversial Bills will meet again in January shortly before the next session of Parliament

Reformists hope the department will have undergone a clean-up by then, to remove obstruction to reformist moves in line with the recommendations of the Grosskopf Commission

A weekend report stated that the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha had chastised Dr Koornhof for the attitude of his department

The report included among obstructive officials in the department, Mr Jan Serfontein director of constitutional development and Mr Jan Lambrechts chief director of administration

Mrs Helen Suzman Opposition spokesman on co-operation and development, said today it was well known that there had been obstructionism in the department

She said the publication of the Bills and more notably the Orderly Movement Bill was inexplicable as it was in direct conflict with the recommendations of the Grosskopf Commission appointed by the Government

She said the Bills also ran counter to Dr Koornhof's own announcement several years ago that the dompas (reference book) would be abolished

Both Mr Botha and Dr Koornhof have rejected the weekend report that the Minister's knuckles were rapped

Dr Koornhof, who has been in the forefront of verligte moves by the Government is believed to have been severely embarrassed by the attitude of some of his senior officials

Stow 22/9/82

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — A demand for the tightening-up of influx control, especially in the Western Cape, is to be discussed at the National Party's Cape congress in East London next week

The congress will be opened by the Prime Minister, Mr F W Botha, on Monday night and end on Wednesday

The main point for discussion will be the Government's constitutional reform proposals which have already been passed by the other three nationalist provincial congresses

Endorsement of the proposals by the congress in the Cape, where Mr Botha is the provincial leader, will be a formality

A resolution from the False Bay constitu-

Influx control on Cape Nats' agenda

208
208

asks that the tightening-up of influx control should be considered. Another resolution asks the Government to give attention to the problem of layabouts, particularly in urban areas

The Government will also be asked to change the constitution so that a constituency automatically falls vacant if an MP or MPC changes his political affiliation

In Cape Town alone during 1981 about

175 000 days of imprisonment were imposed for influx control offences, the Athlone Advice Office said in its latest monthly report. "That is 684 years of imprisonment for the crime of attempting to work and live together as a family"

FINES PAID

The advice office said influx control caused endless suffering and misery. In 1981 alone 13 694 people were ar-

rested in the Cape Peninsula, excluding the 3,666 Nyanga deportations

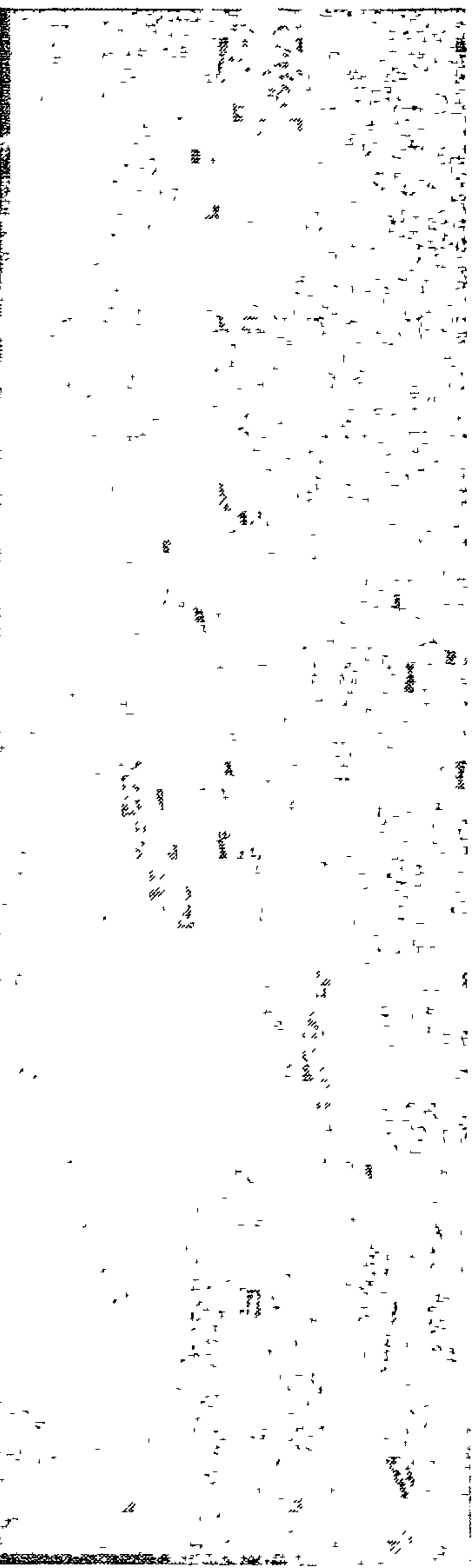
In 1981 a total of R410 261 was paid in fines R283 576 by individual pass offenders and R126 685 by employers

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Pieter Koornhof has estimated that 42 percent of the black population in Cape Town is there illegally. Four out of every 10 prisoners in South Africa are influx control offenders

"If this is the level of suffering caused by current influx control what can we expect under the increased penalties of the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill" the report asks

SKS 28/9/82

Soon, a new lifestyle for migrants



An aerial picture of the fast-rising Unlazi hostel complex shows the residential blocks which can be turned into flats, and the amphitheatre with

Its huge concrete screen (to the left) The long building in front of the residential blocks is the main indoor recreation centre for the R60 million development



A taste of the new-style hostels. This

By Tony Dugan and David Pincus
Employers of large numbers of migrant workers will spend hundreds of millions of rands in the coming decade to build better-class worker accommodation — and are even antici-

pating the end of the single - sex hostel system
In a series of interviews with some of South Africa's large employers the following has emerged:
● the age of the old dormitory compound housing works in row upon row of ugly con-

crete bunks is gradually passing,
● new-era single accommodation is being built in such a way that it can be turned into family units with a minimum of renovation — a firm indication of the growing view among major employers that migrant

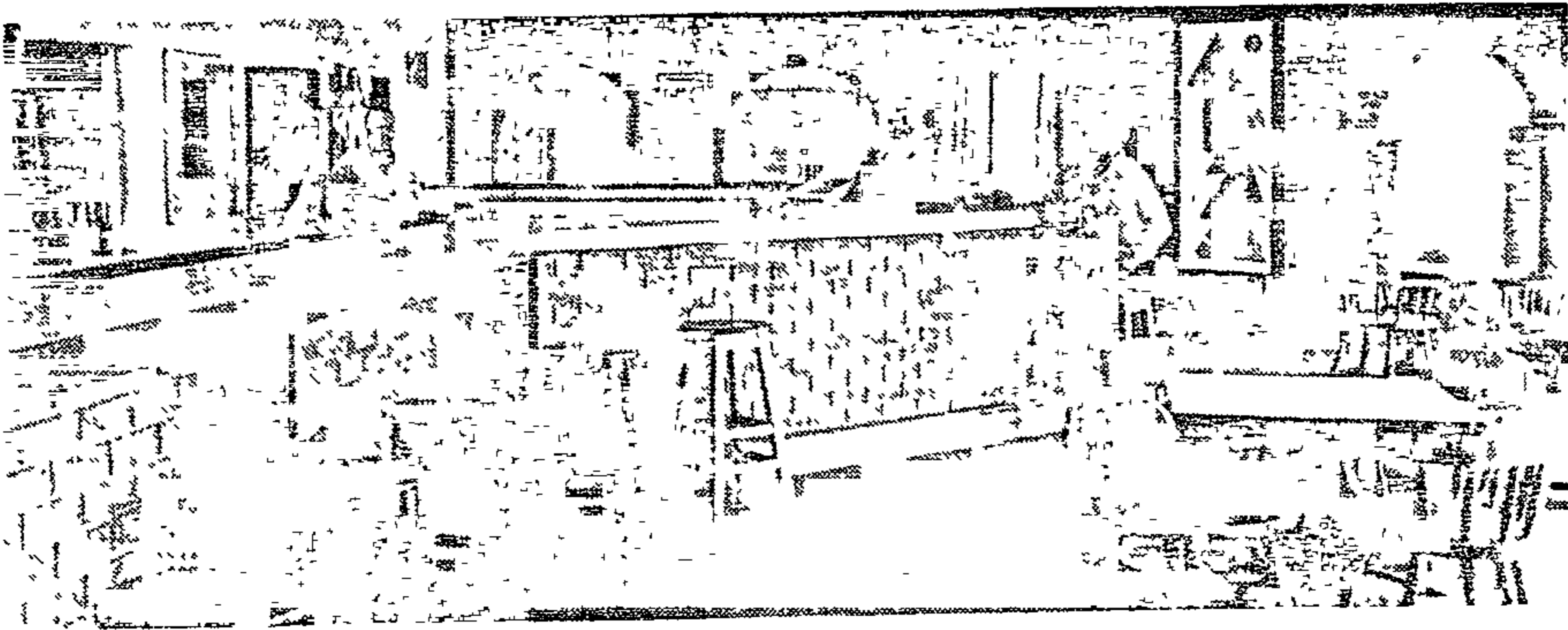
workers will in future bring their wives and families with them
● In contrast to the soulless character of the old hostels the new single accommodation complexes are being planned as self sufficient community centres with sports, shopping and full rec-

reational facilities laid on
The biggest push in new worker accommodation is from the South African Transport Services, which is building or planning complexes for more than 23 400 black and 1 000 coloured workers in the coming decade at a

cost of close to R1 000 million
And it is from this huge employer that the firmest indication of the rethink about migrant labour comes
“We realise that it won't take long before we will not get contract workers unless we allow them to bring

their wives and families with them and unless we provide them with really good family accommodation,” said Mr K o o s Harding, deputy personnel director of SA Transport Services, shortly before he retired recently
Even before this happens wives will be encouraged to stay with the new families for few days in blocks for them furnishing rooms and he added
Mining

migrant workers



the new-style hostels. This is the bar at a new hostel for blacks working on the Rietspruit colliery in the Eastern Transvaal.

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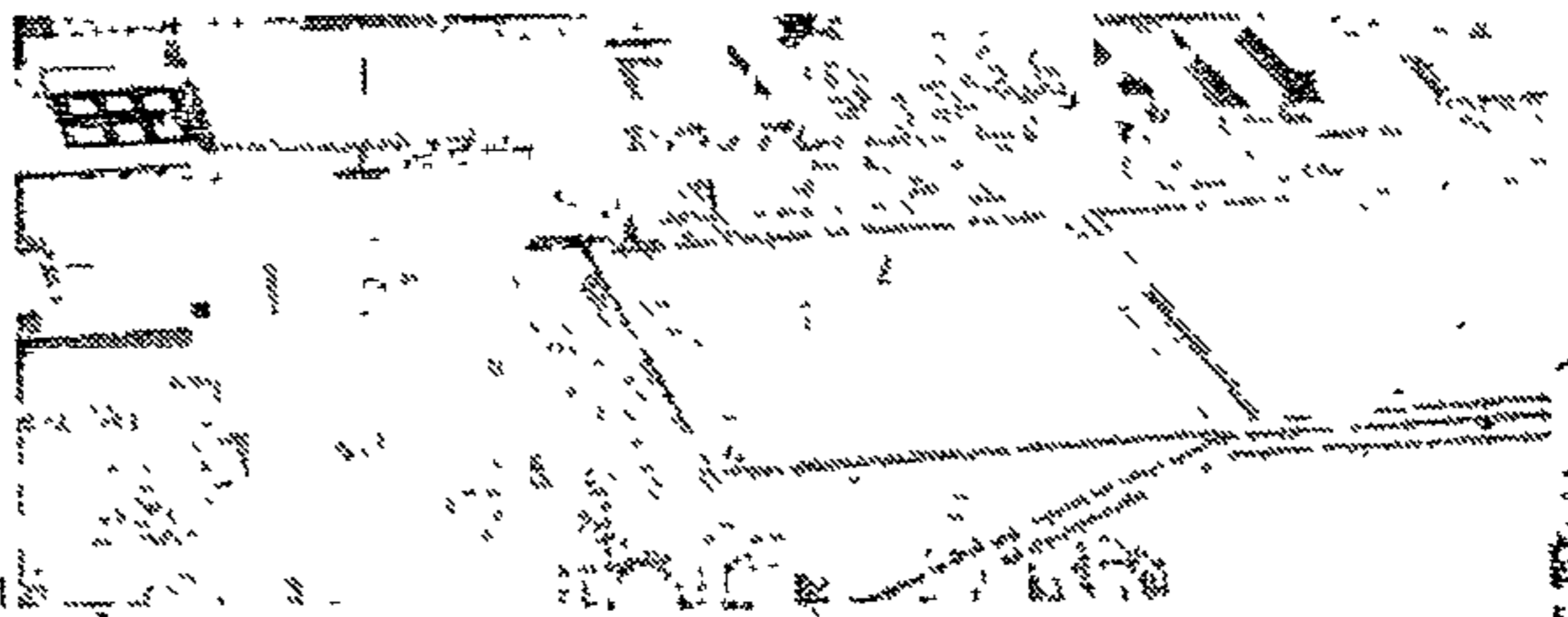
couraged to visit their
families regularly in
the new hostels and
stay with them for a
few days at a time
in blocks specially built
for them and contain-
ing furnished double
rooms and full cooking
and ablution facilities,
he added.
Mining houses are

also spending millions
to upgrade old com-
pounds and put them
on a par with the new
generation hostels as
well as building new
complexes at costs of
R20-million and more.
"The people aspect is
all important," says Mr
David Morgan, group
labour consultant for

Rand Mines "They
work for us and we
have a social responsi-
bility towards them
and must provide the
best accommodation
and treatment we can
afford".
Mr Aubrey Pitt,
group deputy managing
director of LTA Con-
struction, said his group

was taking over hostels
from administration
boards and upgrading
them. It was also build-
ing its own modern
hostels which also com-
pare with the new era
accommodation being
put up by the rail-
ways, he added.

Millions will be spent on 'super hostels'

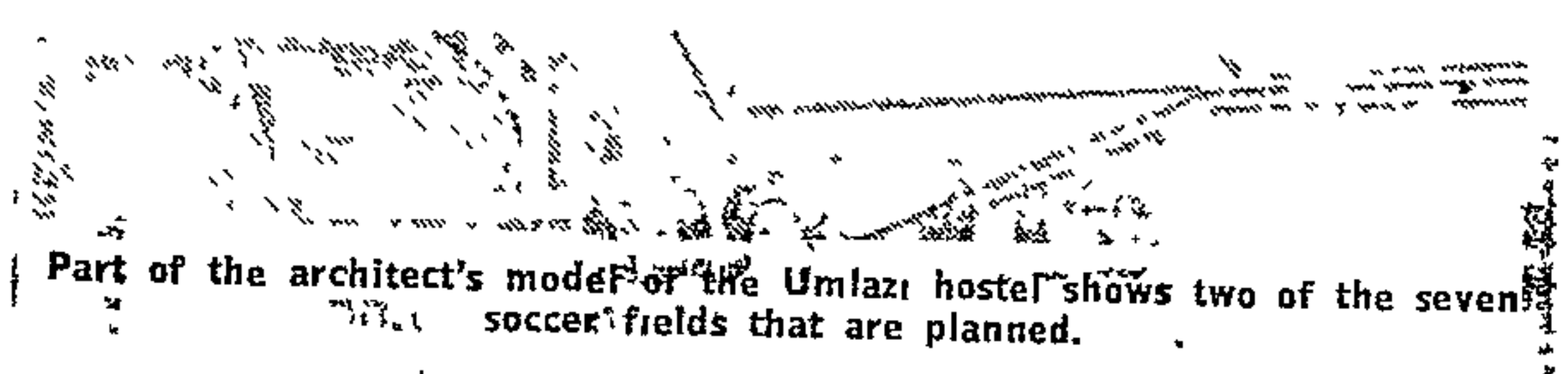


Part of the architect's model of the Umlazi hostel shows two of the seven soccer fields that are planned.

Tens of thousands of
black migrant workers
live in compounds and
dormitories built de-

black and coloured
workers will be housed
in these new complexes
by the early 1990s

blocks — intended for
more senior workers —
there will be both sin-
gle rooms and rooms



Part of the architect's model of the Umlazi hostel shows two of the seven soccer fields that are planned.

Tens of thousands of black migrant workers live in compounds and dormitories built decades ago without much deference to human comforts.

The plight of these men and women, who may spend a working lifetime in a dismal dormitory, excited little response from the authorities and employers in the past.

But now a new approach to worker accommodation is slowly gaining ground.

New-generation hostels that will give workers greater privacy, comfort and a full range of recreational facilities are either being built or planned in several of South Africa's largest centres to accommodate thousands of workers.

MILLIONS

Heading the drive for better single-worker housing is SA Transport Services, one of the country's largest employers of black labour, which is to spend R1 000 million in the next decade on new hostel and flat complexes.

A block of flats to house 1 000 coloured workers and six hostels for blacks — to cost about R141 million — are already under construction for Sats.

In addition to these complexes work has started on a single accommodation complex at New Canada near Soweto and another at Vryheid. The cost of these two projects will come to well over R100 million.

BUDGETS

The almost R300 million needed for another four hostels to accommodate 10 500 black workers is expected to be allocated in budgets between 1985 and 1987, according to a Sats spokesman.

One of these "super hostels," to house 6 048 workers, is planned for Palmietfontein on the East Rand.

Taking work in progress and accommodation on the drawing board close on 25 000

black and coloured workers will be housed in these new complexes by the early 1990s.

But most significant of all is the thinking on which the planning for all this worker accommodation is based. All these hostels are so designed that they can be transformed into blocks of flats for families with the minimum of alterations.

WIVES

The reason for this, according to Mr Koos Harding, who retired recently as deputy director personnel of Sats, is that "we realise that it won't be long before we will not get any contract workers unless we allow them to bring their wives and families with them."

This is the firmest indication of the way big employers are nudging the Government to think how migrant workers may be given a better deal.

Under present legislation, strictly applied, no migrant worker may bring his or her spouse and family to live in an urban area where he or she may spend a whole working life.

To alleviate this situation a little, Sats is building special blocks in its hostels consisting of furnished room and kitchen facilities where a migrant worker's spouse may stay for a few days — a practice that will be encouraged, says Mr Harding.

COMFORTABLE

And in the sphere of making workers as comfortable as possible the new hostels appear to be generations ahead of many present-day complexes. Libraries, beer gardens, well-furnished bars, sports facilities and gymnasiums, smaller rooms, well-appointed kitchens and canteens — these features are an integral part of the new hostels.

Take the R60-million Umlazi hostel which is going up in kwaZulu to house 6 680 people. Fifteen of the 24 residential blocks will be ready for occupancy by the end of the year, according to Sats.

In three of these

blocks — intended for more senior workers — there will be both single rooms and rooms for a maximum of four people each. A far cry from the old dormitories.

Each floor in these four-storey blocks will have ablution facilities and each sleeping area, storage space and sitting room in these blocks is designed to become, if necessary, a family flat with one or two bedrooms.

Underground parking and a fully-equipped workshop is also being built into the Umlazi hostel.

One of its most striking features is the huge amphitheatre and athletics soccer stadium sited alongside the complex. Dominating the amphitheatre will be a 43 m by 19 m cinema screen for open-air shows.

Seven soccer fields and a rugby pitch make up the outdoor facilities. Inside a canteen will supply food 24 hours a day and provide seating for 4 000 at any one time.

SHOPPING

A community centre will be laid out for the senior workers staying at Umlazi hostel and will consist of a shopping terrace, library, meeting room and recreation hall.

Once completed the entire hostel area will be landscaped and all roads will be tarred — giving it the impression of a self-contained village complex.

Much of the brick-laying, plumbing and wiring of the new hostel is being done by black workers trained on site by the contractor.

"The new generation of hostels will make it possible for us to provide proper and decent accommodation and to help those who have never had the chance to live in a more sophisticated way," said Mr Harding.

"Many migrant workers, when they come to us, do not know what to do with their leisure time and have to be shown. All their lives they have worked seven days a week."

23 1982
ISCOR'S
pension
policy is
to change

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN — The iron and steel giant Iscor has decided to drop its pension fund's "freeze" clause and will pay out discharged employees' contributions from the beginning of next year, the group's personnel manager Mr C J M Prinsloo said yesterday.

Pension "freeze" clauses, which prevent workers withdrawing their contributions before they reach retirement age, have been attacked by independent trade unions since the wave of strikes last year which forced the Government to back down on a move to legislate pension preservation.

And Iscor's pension fund has come under fire from the Natal based Black Allied Workers Union for the past year.

Bawu's general secretary, Mr B E Khumalo, said more than 500 discharged employees were still waiting to be paid out — including three who had since died.

Mr Khumalo said they had received a letter from Iscor earlier this year suggesting that company representatives meet the union to discuss their "future relationship" but "we are not going to talk until these workers have been refunded".

Mr Prinsloo said yesterday the decision to drop the preservation clause taken at a recent board meeting followed approaches by Iscor employees, "not only through trade unions but also through existing liaison committees".

He said the board's decision had also been influenced by the present economic climate.

Although employees would now be paid out their pension contributions at the termination of service, Mr Prinsloo said, attempts would be made to persuade them to leave their money in the fund with a view to a better sum paid out at retirement.

ROM 29/9/82 (200)

Dr K's red-faced record

FOLLOWING his reformist coup in the rescue of Crossroads in 1979 there were signs that all was not well in Dr Piet Koornhof's Department of Co-operation and Development

● Early in 1980 Dr Koornhof's efforts to phase out the 72-hour curfew regulations for blacks on an experimental basis ran into major trouble with obstructionist officials and Rightwing Nationalists and had to be abandoned. This lost Dr Koornhof much support within his own party and caused him considerable humiliation and embarrassment

● In October 1980 his much-publicised "new deal" for urban blacks was exposed as a retrogressive step which fell far short even of the tame Riekert proposals accepted by the Government in a White Paper in 1978

There were strong indications that reactionary elements in the department involved in the legal drafting of the Bills deliberately sabotaged Dr Koornhof's intentions

● As early as 1980 it became clear that obstructionist bureaucrats in the department were sabotaging the implementation of the 99-year-leasehold scheme for blacks by thwarting surveys and the registration of leases

● In 1981 the ill-fated administration boards were sharply criticised by the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts for maladministration and inefficiency which could have serious political consequences

● The failure of the West Rand Administration Board to implement an Appeal Court ruling that the wives of urban blacks did not require permits to lodge with their husbands, led to a reprimand from a Supreme Court judge and, indirectly, further humiliation for the Minister

● His silence on the harsh and inhuman treatment meted out to desperate black squatters in the Western Cape in the cold and wet winter of 1981 lost him much credibility with sympathetic

blacks, opposition politicians, and church and community workers

● His inability to confront Nationalist resistance to the discredited policy of retaining the Western Cape as a coloured labour preferential area further alienated sympathisers in the private sector

● The drastic revision of the Black Local Government Bill by the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Constitution under the chairmanship of Mr Chris Heunis was a major humiliation for him

● His disastrous handling of the abortive land deals with Swaziland has led to sharp criticism from fellow Nationalists. The Minister has been held largely responsible for the lack of consultation with parties in KaNgwane and Ingwavuma and the resultant humiliation and embarrassment for the Government. Again it is believed that obstructionist officials, who were opposed to the deal for ideological reasons, played a role

Synod rejects 'immoral' Bill as 'not binding'

MEAS
29/9/82

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THE Ned Geref Sendingkerk has joined other churches in declaring the Government's proposed new labour Bill to be immoral and "not binding on Christians"

"A man has a right to say. I refuse to allow my children to be taken away from me," Dr Allan Boesak, Sendingkerk assessor, told the church's synod in Belhar yesterday

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill has already been rejected by leaders and synods of the Roman Catholic, Anglican and Methodist churches

The Sendingkerk synod adopted a motion by the Rev A van Wyk, of Bishop Lavis

Commission

The synod referred an additional motion of support for people who disobeyed the law to a synodical commission dealing with the subject of civil disobedience

The motion is substantially the same as that adopted 10 days ago by the Cape Town diocesan conference of the Anglican Church

The Sendingkerk synod recorded its strongest objection to the Bill

"The treatment of people proposed in this legis-

lation will make further inroads on their dignity and basic rights," it said

"The Bill will bring suffering to millions of South Africans

"Synod also objects to the large fines designed to force people to comply with this law

"We regard this Bill as immoral to the extent that obedience to its provisions cannot be regarded as binding on Christians

"On the contrary, the provisions are in direct conflict with Christian conscience"

Calvin

The Rev G J Retief, of Swellendam, said "Calvin told us we cannot obey a law which is in conflict with the Word of God"

Dr Boesak, who is president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said the name of the Bill was "cynical and misleading"

"This measure seeks to entrench by an even more severe measure the fact that the majority of people are not seen as citizens of our country"

It would make it more difficult for people to seek work, or to live with their families

"So it attacks, in its very nature, our Christian faith"

Third hospital chaplain to be appointed

Religion Reporter
MORE than a third of the coloured in-patients at the Peninsula's eight major hospitals are Sendingkerk members

The Ned Geref Sendingkerk synod, meeting at Belhar, heard yesterday that the needs of the sick alone required the appointment of a third full-time pastoral officer

The synod was given the following figures of the total coloured admission at Peninsula hospitals last year and the percentages of these people who were Sendingkerk members

Tygerberg, 41 280 admissions, of whom 75 percent were Sendingkerk members, Karl Bremer, 5 119, 50 percent, G F Jooste, 5 040, 45 percent, Groote Schuur, 32 180, 40 percent, Conradie, 14 651, 40 percent, Woodstock, 4 500, 40 percent, Red Cross, 10 320, 30 percent, and Somerset, 8 216, 20 percent

The Sendingkerk's first hospital chaplain was the Rev D J A Jordaan, who retired in May after a ministry of 47 years

UNIVERSITY

Since January 1981 the Rev B V Appollis has been full-time hospital chaplain at Tygerberg Hospital. At the end of last year he completed a course in medical pastoralia at Stellenbosch University, becoming the Sendingkerk's first qualified medico-theologian

A second hospital chaplain, the Rev H F Dwyer of Claremont, is now chaplain to hospitals in the southern suburbs

The church has now decided to appoint a third full-time chaplain, specifically for the country area

Room 30/9/82

Backyard industry moves to the front

THE Katlehong Industrial Association Complex was unique in that it was the first black-owned industrial park in South Africa, Mr Jan Steyn, executive director of the Urban Foundation (UF), said yesterday

Speaking at the opening by the UF of the Katlehong Industrial Association Complex on the East Rand, Mr Steyn said each of the participants would acquire joint ownership through a share-block subsidiary. Each of the premises was designed to meet the particular participant's needs and each participant would be helped to license his own business.

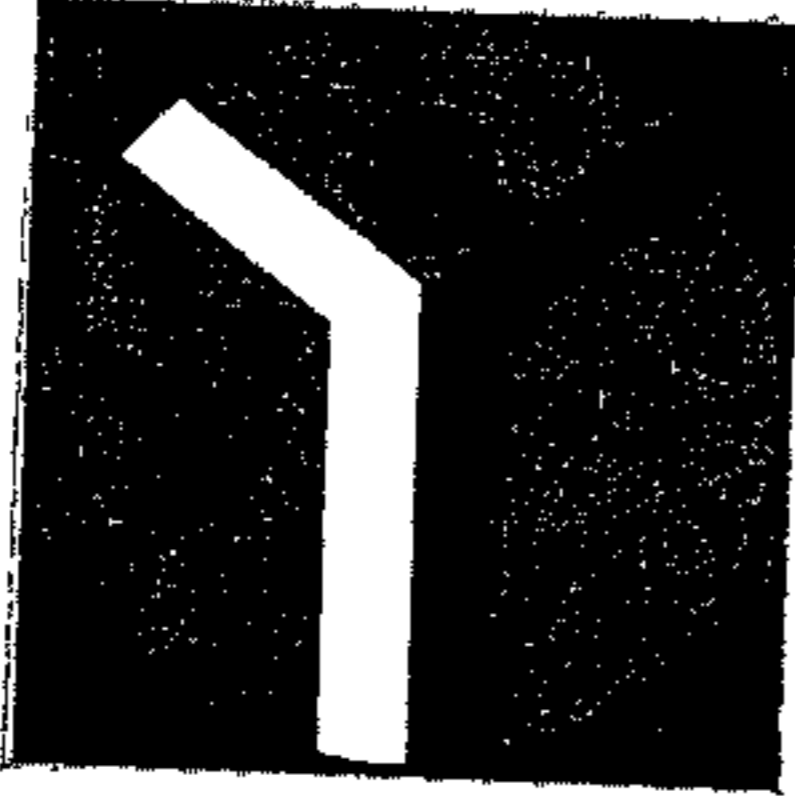
Adequate premises with sufficient power, water and telephone communication — as opposed to uncertain backyard working conditions — would improve output, quality and marketing opportunities.

To provide access to more efficient business management for participants in the industrial park, the UF aimed to bring about changes in regulations and practices, Mr Steyn said. These would include

- involving the private sector directly in the stimulation of economic activity in the townships,
- amending the 99-year leasehold to make provision for manufacturing land use,
- amending the requirements of the Factories Act to recognise the characteristics of the informal sector "and make it affordable for emerging backyard entrepreneurs"

Mr Steyn said all community development, including economic, had to be within the correct framework. This was where the role of the local authority became critical.

The foundation had studied the Black Communities Development Bill in detail and felt that, subject to amendment, the Bill could, together with the Black Local Authorities Act, become a constructive legal framework



The first black-owned industrial park in South Africa was opened by the Urban Foundation in Katlehong, on the East Rand, yesterday. Mr Jan Steyn, executive director of the UF, disclosed their plans for getting regulations changed to encourage black economic activity, and outlined the UF's attitude towards black local government



Mr Jan Steyn: "Role of the local authority is critical"

for many aspects of black community development.

The UF welcomed the decision by the Government to consider the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill only after it had considered the Black Community Development Bill and after black local authorities had been established in accordance with the Black Local Authorities Act.

"A reasonable inference is that this highly contentious issue will be negotiated with the black leadership that assumes the responsibility and accountability generated by a viable, truly representative system of local government," Mr Steyn said.

"Quite apart from the very extensive powers conferred by the Black Local Authorities Act on the elected repre-

sentatives of the people, the Government's decision to hold back any legislation controlling influx until after the election of local authorities, demonstrates the standing authority and real negotiating platform which these leaders may well have.

"This will be even more so if a real devolution of power is also to take place."

If the Government could provide a mechanism for generating the necessary financial resources, the way seemed to be clear for the "emergence of a cadre of black representative leadership" which could play a real role in the future constitutional and socio-economic development of South Africa, Mr Steyn said.

He said business development, housing and education

were the three most important areas of Urban Foundation activity. In housing the foundation had launched some 60 projects at a cost of R13-million, in education some 206 projects worth R14-million and in business some 25 projects worth R2 500 000.

The UF had also researched and worked for the removal of barriers which inhibited the growth of business in black communities and has tried to create channels of communication to increase black businessmen's access to finance and expertise in the private sector.

To this end the UF had worked with the various Chambers of Commerce, the National African Chamber of Commerce, the Small Business Development Corporation and the major banks.

Handwritten notes in circles: 1. A scribble, 2. '2000', 3. '2000', 4. '2000', 5. '2000'.

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Y CAME Times 30/9/82 (200) ~~339~~ ~~206~~ X

Steyn welcomes shelving of bill

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The Urban Foundation yesterday welcomed the government's decision to defer consideration of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill

Speaking on the East Rand at the opening of the new black-owned Katlehong industrial park, Mr Jan Steyn, the executive director of the foundation, said it welcomed the decision by the government to consider the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill only after it had considered the Black

Community Development Bill and after black local authorities had been established in accordance with the Black Local Authorities Act.

Inference

"A reasonable inference is that this highly contentious issue will be negotiated with the black leadership that assumes the responsibility and accountability generated by a viable, truly representative system of local government," Mr Steyn said

"Quite apart from the very extensive powers conferred by the Black Local Authorities Act on

the elected representatives of the people, government's decision to hold back any legislation controlling influx until after the election of local authorities demonstrates the standing authority and real negotiating platform which these leaders may well have

"This will be even more so if a real devolution of power is also to take place."

Financial resources

If the government could provide a mechanism for generating the necessary financial resources, the way seemed to be clear for the "emergence of a cadre of black representative leadership" which could play a real role in the future constitutional and socio-economic development of South Africa, Mr Steyn said

He said business development, housing and education were the three most important areas of Urban Foundation activity. In housing the foundation had launched some 60 projects at a cost of R13-million, in education some 206 projects worth R14-million and in business some 25 projects worth R2,5-million

The foundation had also researched and worked for the removal of barriers which inhibited the growth of business in black communities and had tried to create channels of communication to increase black businessmen's access to finance and expertise in the private sector, he said

Chambers

To this end the foundation had worked with the various chambers of commerce, the National African Chamber of Commerce, the Small Business Development Corporation and the major banks. Mr Steyn referred particularly to the financial assistance the foundation had mobilized for the Blackchain organization and had given to various institutions offering training and development to black businessmen

Row continues

Staff Reporter

THE controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill is still causing a storm of protest in spite of the decision by the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Constitution to delay consideration of it.

Churches, trade unions and community organizations have said they will not be satisfied until the bill is scrapped in its entirety

The parliamentary committee, which falls under the chairmanship of Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development, has decided not to look into the bill until it has considered the Black Communities Development Bill

Both bills were referred to the committee after they were introduced to Parliament this year by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development

The United Women's Organization (UWO) said yesterday the postponement showed the government was "retreating in the face of opposition from those who have taken up the campaign against this vicious bill"

'Like donkeys'

"The government is trying to hide the bill away, hoping that the people will forget it so they will be caught unprepared when the bill is suddenly made law," said the UWO. "The government treats us like donkeys that are inspanned with covered eyes and made to work blindly. But through our opposition we have shown that people do not accept this kind of treatment.

"We do not want it shelved until the government thinks we have cooled down. We will not stop fighting until the bill is totally removed."

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, Owen Cardinal McCann, said "I hope by the time the bill comes up for consideration the government will have thought it over and scrapped it."

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Phillip Russell, said the deferring of the bill did not alter the objections to it. "One hopes in the intervening period that sanity will prevail and that it will be scrapped," he said

Mrs Noel Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office, said postponement of the bill proved protest to be worthwhile. She called for a positive plan for the urbanisation of black people in place of the bill

8

from 1/10/82

1/10/82

Grosskopf report on urban blacks shelved

Advisers ignored in new Koornhof Bill

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

THE new Bill governing the movement of black people ignores major recommendations of an advisory committee appointed by the Minister responsible for blacks Dr Piet Koornhof

The report is that of the Grosskopf Committee which reported to Dr Koornhof in May last year. Details of its recommendations were published in the Financial Mail this week. The Rand Daily Mail also has a copy of the report.

Disclosure of details of the report could land Dr Koornhof in a new political storm. They come at a time when he is reportedly under fire in Government circles because of alleged "obstruction" of Government reform plans by senior officials of his Department of Co-operation and Development.

A study of the report, produced by a committee chaired by Mr Justice E M Grosskopf, reveals it proposed extending far greater freedom to urban blacks than Dr Koornhof's Bill.

And it also reveals that Mr J H T

Mills, then Director-General of Dr Koornhof's department, submitted a minority report objecting to some of the reforms proposed by the committee. The Bill is closer to Mr Mills' views than to those of the Grosskopf Committee.

In the report, compiled more than a year ago, the committee urges Dr Koornhof to publish its findings but until now he has not done so.

The committee also says that, although legislation putting into effect its findings would be "very difficult and time-consuming", it was confident it could complete the task "well in time for the next session of Parliament".

The committee, which included Dr Piet Riekert, author of the 1979 Riekert report on influx control, and Dr Nic Wiehahn, chairman of the Wiehahn Commission on labour laws, was set up after the furore over Dr Koornhof's three Bills on urban blacks in late 1980.

It was given the task of improving the Bills and making them more acceptable to organisations critical of them.

Since then Dr Koornhof has introduced a new Bill drastically curtailing the freedom of movement of black people. It has been dubbed the "Genocide

Bill' by critics and churches have vowed to defy it.

The Bill has been referred to Mr Chris Heunis' commission on constitutional affairs and is unlikely to be reintroduced until 1984.

Although the Grosskopf Committee endorsed the idea of higher fines for employers of "illegal" black city residents and those who allowed them to stay on their property, it also suggested that the number of blacks who could qualify to live legally in the cities be increased significantly.

The committee also suggested scrapping the curfew on blacks in the cities that contract workers be allowed to stay in the cities to look for jobs and other key reforms.

Yesterday, the PFP spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, said acceptance of the Grosskopf recommendations by the Government "would have made life a good deal easier for blacks in both the cities and towns".

A spokesman for Dr Koornhof's office said he would not comment on reports detailing the Grosskopf findings.

● Details — Page 9

Koornhof bill ignores report

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Dr Piet Koornhof's new bill governing the movement of black people ignores major recommendations of a high-powered advisory committee he appointed — and whose report he has never published

The report is that of the Grosskopf Committee, which reported to Dr Koornhof in May last year. Key details of its recommendations were published in the Financial Mail this week.

Disclosure of details of the report could land Dr Koornhof in a new political storm while he is reportedly under fire in government circles because of alleged "obstruction" of reform plans by senior officials of his Department.

Proposed greater freedom for blacks

A study of the report, produced by a committee chaired by Mr Justice E M Grosskopf, discloses that it proposed extending far greater freedom to blacks already in the cities than Dr Koornhof's proposed bill.

Since then, Dr Koornhof introduced a new bill drastically tightening up on the freedom of movement of black people. It has been dubbed the "Genocide Bill" by critics, and churches have vowed to defy it.

Although the Grosskopf Committee endorsed the idea of higher fines for employers of "illegal" black city residents and those who allowed them to stay on their property, it also suggested that blacks who had lived in cities for five years be allowed permanent rights and be allowed to bring their families with them. It also said these rights should apply whether or not the black people concerned were citizens of "independent" homelands.

● The 60 000-member Council of Unions of SA yesterday issued a statement attacking Dr Piet Koornhof's proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

"The bill seeks only to further restrict and control the movement of black people," it said.

ADF men jailed for raping woman

Mali Africa Bureau
JOHOESBURG — A white African Army sergeant instructed two black soldiers to rape a female detainee for interrogation was jailed for two years for indecent assault in the Windhoek court this week.
 Two soldiers were each jailed for two years for rape of a 27-year-old woman in court. She was pregnant when she was by the soldiers Tobias and Filemon.
 The woman and the soldiers were taken to a military base on March 12. The soldiers initially refused to comply but when threatened with dismissal...

and after Le Roux had chained her to a pole in a bunker at the Miershoop military base they raped her in turns in the absence of Le Roux.
 The woman told the court that Le Roux took her inside a bunker, took her clothes off, pressed her down on her back and suggested to the soldiers that they rape her.
 The war in the north influenced soldiers to act 'in peculiar ways' and this should be taken into consideration, advocate George Coetzee said in defence.
 Mr Justice Chris Mouton told Le Roux 'As a leader your role is to pursue peace and to win the confidence of the local population in the Operational Area, but you violated the freedom of the complainant and shattered her dignity'.

RAU group blasts Dr Piet's Bill

Pretoria Bureau
THE Polstu branch at the Rand Afrikaans University has launched a scathing attack on the proposed Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill of Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development.
 They claimed that the Bill in its current form would cause further polarisation between black and white in South Africa.
 The students stressed their belief in equal citizenship rights for all South African citizens and said they rejected discrimination based on race.
 They welcomed the postponement of the implementation of the Bill, saying it hampered fundamental reform in South Africa.

Swiss car noise ban takes effect

London Bureau
LONDON — The first in a series of tough restrictions on car air and noise pollution took effect in Switzerland yesterday, immediately banning the importing of 23 foreign models including the British Ford Escort 1100 and the Jaguar V-12 Fireball.
 Yesterday's restrictions are concerned with noise pollution. The banned models are cars whose makers cannot or will not bring motor noise down to 77 decibels.
 The rule does not affect people driving these makes and allows importers who already have them to sell until April 1983. Diesel cars are also exempt.
 Cars cleared by the Swiss authorities for import include Rolls-Royce, Rover, Talbot and all American-made models. But, from April, an even longer list of makes will be barred from import under the air pollution part of the regulations.
 The new regulations, described as the most severe in the world, were formulated after consultations with importers. More regulations aimed at reducing air pollution levels even further are scheduled for October 1986.

WORLD DIGEST

US to base 50 jets in Japan
WASHINGTON — The United States will increase the number of F-16 fighters in Japan to counter a threat from Soviet forces across the Pacific.
New Panama Canal study
WASHINGTON — Panama and the United States have agreed on Thursday to establish a commission to study the possibility of constructing a new Panama Canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans at sea level.
OAU summit: no progress
NAIROBI — A communique issued after a summit in Addis Ababa reported no progress in top-level contact group to reconvene the Summit of the Organisation of African Unity.
Prince treated for 'depression'
THE HAGUE — Prince Claus, husband of Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, entered a Swiss clinic for treatment of "complaints of a depressive nature".
Sino-Soviet border talks
MOSCOW — Russia's Deputy Foreign Minister G. Ilyichev, who led Soviet representatives in talks with China over their disputed border until the talks broke off in 1979, is returning to Peking in a private capacity.
Jamaica debates death sentence
KINGSTON — A convicted murderer was granted another won a last-minute stay of execution on appeal, intensifying Jamaica's debate over capital punishment.
'Cannibal' sent to insane asylum
PARIS — French psychiatrists said yesterday that a student Mr Issei Sagawa, 32, was mentally ill and should be sent to an insane asylum. He had killed Dutch student Renee Hartevelt, 25, and eaten parts of her disemboweled body on June 11. Sagawa is now not expected to appear in court, but is locked up in a psychiatric asylum.

RO MAIL

Stamp day
M1 North will start of Johannesburg about 4pm on the Blue-Orange line along the...
Today
 cycles will start of Johannesburg about 4pm on the Blue-Orange line along the...
Early
 Transvaal clubs is in... This is... in South... growth and...
Burg
 100-strong... clubs is in... This is... in South... growth and...
 an skiers... which... will last... specially

Rewards for winning hints

THE Randburg Town Council has decided to implement a scheme whereby its employees will be rewarded up to R25 000 for suggestions which are not regarded as part of their normal duties. Suggestions for savings in labour, material and equipment, improvements in working conditions, and in the image of the council are among those which will be welcomed.

Bless their furry hearts

TAKE your pets to the Episcopal Diocesan Chapel, at 44A Louis Botha Avenue Berea, Johannesburg tomorrow at 7pm when Bishop the Rt Rev John Manson will bless them. Prayers for all animals and animal welfare societies will be said. The service is to mark the 800th birthday of St Francis of Assisi.

Benoni sings for the aged

THE Benoni City orchestra will present to the town's aged a programme of "golden oldies" tonight in the Benoni Town Hall. Soprano, Betty Strauss and baritone, Brian Morris will be guest singers. Apart from the "oldies", works by Schubert and Urban will be presented.

The kirking of the chief

THE kirking of the Springs Caledonian chief, Mrs Betty Gray, will take place tomorrow at the Methodist church at 9am. The Rev Des Flint will conduct the service. Caledonians and others interested are invited to attend and are also invited to a special half hour in the church-hall afterwards.

METRO MAIL is YOUR column about happenings in YOUR area. Pass on any snippets of a local or community interest you come across to the News Editor's Secretary, Rand Daily Mail, P O Box 1138, Johannesburg 2000. Or phone her on 710-9111 or 710-2510. For Pretoria the number is (012) 38861 and the East Rand 56-2534.

UK Labour's splits healing

BLACKPOOL — Britain's frequently divided Labour Party yesterday ended its annual conference on a note of reconciliation.
 After two years of battles between Left and Right, ending in a decision to expel militant Leftist extremists, unity is now the theme.
 The most public split — between Labour Party leader Mr Michael Foot and radical former Cabinet Minister Mr Tony Benn — seemed near an end as Mr Benn pledged unequivocal loyalty to Mr Foot on Thursday.
 His speech appears to be an attempt to improve Labour's image before the next election. — Sapa-Reuter

Aeroflot crash pilot arrested

LUXEMBOURG — The pilot of a Soviet aircraft which crashed at Luxembourg airport on Wednesday was arrested yesterday for failing to give evidence about the crash in which six people died, police said.

8 bombs blast Basque banks

BILBAO — In the latest series of attacks against banks, eight bombs exploded before dawn yesterday, causing no injuries, police said. Banking sources believe they are connected with the banks' refusal to pay "tonary taxes" to Basque guerrilla groups.

Pipeline sanctions felt in France

LE HAVRE — French labour unions said yesterday that Dresser Industries Inc of Dallas, Texas, had cut back from its French subsidiary an Australian order for the local 800 employees of 20 000 work hours — the concrete repercussions of US sanctions against European firms delivering material for the Soviet Siberian pipeline in violation of President Reagan's embargo.
 Reports by Sapa-Reuter-AP

China displays 3 800-year-old mummy

PEKING — The burial of a Chinese woman 3 800 years ago did not approach the treatments given the pharaohs of Egypt but a dry desert climate kept her so well preserved that today even her sweat gland ducts are clearly visible.
 The official Xinhua News Agency, announcing the public exhibition in Shanghai of the mummy, also disclosed details on Thursday.
 "The cost to the public amounts to R140 which...
 sweat glands can be seen in the skin"
 But laboratory examination showed protein in the muscles has been reduced and X-rays revealed the vertebrae had a slight "retrogressive change".
 Archeologists believe the body is that of a woman who died between the ages of 40 and 45. Previous reports indicated she suffered from endometriosis.

1, with feat of clay

This is ridiculous at a time of financial restraint, or 'other time'.
 Art gallery spokesman, Mr...
 ve Chettle said Miss Ham's performance symbolised the oppression of women.
 clay deepens the sense of oppression she feels as a woman and possibly as a Lebanese.
 "The cost to the public amounts to R140 which..."

4/10/82 (200) RMM

Labour chief criticises Grosskopf

Labour Correspondent

THE Director-General of Manpower Dr Piet van der Merwe has criticised the Grosskopf committee report on pass legislation for failing to recommend permanent residence rights for platteland blacks

In a memorandum to the committee, also signed by Professor Nic Wiehahn, Prof Van der Merwe suggested that blacks from independent homelands be allowed into the country only if they had work permits approved by the Department of Immigration

the Grosskopf committee

In another memorandum, Mr M B Kumalo, also a committee member, criticised the report for excluding certain categories of migrant workers from the right to live permanently in the cities and suggested that some migrants be exempted

In their memo, Dr Van der Merwe and Prof Wiehahn suggested that, if city contract workers were to be allowed permanent residence after five years the right of black people who have lived for generations in white platteland areas should also be recognised

They should also be able to

sell their labour freely on the urban labour market

Black people from independent homelands should be allowed into "white areas" in the same way as immigrants from other independent states in that the Department of Immigration would issue temporary work permits after consulting the Department of Manpower

● A leading Stellenbosch academic Prof S P Cilliers has added his voice to criticism of Dr Piet Koornhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which largely ignores the Grosskopf findings

In a study of the Bill re-

leased to the Sunday newspaper - Rapport, Prof Cilliers said the Bill would force hundreds of thousands of black people, who qualify to live in the cities, to leave, leading to widespread squatting

He said certain aspects of the Bill were more restrictive than the Black Urban Areas Act which is now in force, and that it could also lead to widespread pass raids in white farming areas

The Bill would sharply increase the potential for conflict and lead to further polarisation between white and black, Prof Cilliers said

It would be in the country's best interests if the Bill was withdrawn, he said

Prof says influx bill must go

Staff Reporter

A NOTED Stellenbosch University academic, Professor S P Cilliers, has called for the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill to be scrapped "in the best interests of the country".

According to the Afrikaans Sunday paper Rapport, Professor Cilliers has issued a study of the bill warning that the harsh new influx control measures envisaged — which would lead to hundreds of thousands of people who qualify to live in the cities immediately losing these rights — could drive black people to violence.

His warnings come amid mounting opposition to the bill and new evidence that it bypasses the recommendations of the Grosskopf Committee which was set up by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, himself to advise on the three "new deal" bills for black development.

Large-scale squatting and trespassing

Rapport quotes Professor Cilliers as saying the bill would either lead to large-scale squatting in the homelands — where there is even less housing available than in the cities — or a large-scale trespassing of the law by people who are regarded as "illegal" in the cities.

He said that in several respects the bill was more stringent than the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. A large number of children at present in the cities would not qualify for permanent residence status, nor would citizens of the independent homelands be able to qualify as permanent urban residents.

A form of job reservation, which was in conflict with current labour legislation, would be introduced.

There would be stringent restrictions on the movement and residence of blacks in the rural areas and Professor Cilliers argued that "the possibility of the widespread dumping of these people in the homelands cannot be excluded".

Visitors to the city would be allowed in for only 14 days a year — and then only if they could satisfy the department that they had approved accommodation. This would place serious restrictions on social relations and responsibilities.

Professor Cilliers believed the controls envisaged in the bill rested on a negative premiss — the denial of any basic right of existence for blacks in white-controlled South Africa. The bill would not lead to the removal of discrimination against blacks or the development of a democratic system of government for all.

The envisaged permit system could only be monitored by inspections and night raids leading to a sharp intensification of the potential for conflict.

In the light of the housing crisis, the requirement that blacks must have approved accommodation to acquire the right of residence is seen as totally unrealistic and impractical.

The outcome of all these measures "has serious implications for relations between black people and the maintenance of family and social life" and would lead to a further alienation between the black population and the authorities. It was contrary to the goals of the Riekert Commission as subscribed to by the government.

Professor Cilliers called for a national strategy for urbanization, to be part of a comprehensive development plan to meet the reasonable aspirations of all South Africa's inhabitants.

Freedom of movement and residence should be the ultimate goal to be worked towards. Without this, no effective political participation could be achieved.

Capo Times
4/10/82

Urban blacks 'lose out' on report

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — It is possible that tens of thousands of city blacks would have won the right to remain there permanently with their families if Dr Piet Koornhof had accepted the report of a committee he himself appointed.

But urban blacks have "lost out" because Dr Koornhof largely ignored his committee — he did not even publish its report, in spite of the fact that it urged him to. Instead he introduced a bill which critics have dubbed the "Genocide Bill" because, they say, it will condemn all but a privileged minority of blacks to poverty and possible starvation in rural areas.

The committee was chaired by Mr Justice E M Grosskopf and was appointed to review Dr Koornhof's three bills which provoked an outcry when they were released in 1980.

Riekert report

The committee's findings were roughly in line with those of the 1979 Riekert Commission — a major extension of rights to city blacks and a tougher crackdown on those in the country who wanted to come to the cities.

Like the Riekert report, it said employers who hired "unauthorized" workers should be "severely punished". People who had "illegal" workers on their premises should also be prosecuted and possibly evicted if they had leased their property.

The measures apparently found favour with Dr Koornhof. The new bill suggests a R5 000 fine for employers of "illegals" and a R500 fine for those who "harbour" them.

But the Grosskopf committee's other influx control recommendations are in sharp conflict with the bill. The committee found that "continued (black) urbanization should be regulated but cannot be halted".

It emphasized that the existing rights which some blacks have to stay permanently in the cities under Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act "should not be taken away".

It recommends, however, that a large category of other workers in the cities should also acquire the rights.

'Maintain himself'

Firstly, that "a person who wishes to live an urbanized life and is able to maintain himself and his family adequately (in the cities) should be entitled to do so".

Secondly, in its most far-reaching recommendation, the committee urges that all people who have been living legally in one or more urban areas for "a substantially continuous period of five years' lawful residence" should qualify for permanence.

The wives, husbands and dependants of permanent residents should also be entitled to the rights.

The five years rule should apply retrospectively. "This will mean that all persons who have been lawfully resident in urban areas for five years or more, at the inception of the new Act, will immediately become entitled to permanent residence".

Qualifications

The people who qualified this way would have worked in the cities as contract workers and should acquire the rights even if they had returned to the countryside to renew their contracts or for a brief period while out of work. Citizens of "independent" homelands would also be entitled to the rights.

The committee also proposed a major extension of contract worker rights — if the workers were unemployed, they should be allowed to stay in the cities for "a reasonable period (say six months)" to seek new jobs.

Black visitors who had no jobs should also be allowed into the cities for up to 90 days a year without a permit.

Too many blacks 'offensive'

RDM
4/10/82
200
206

Reform body told to tighten influx control

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

A COMMITTEE set up to improve the pass laws was urged by the former head of the Department of Co-operation and Development Mr J H T Mills to prevent large numbers of blacks coming to "white" areas — because this would offend white voters

He said the Group Areas Act was unable to stop "other races and undesirable elements" from coming to "white" areas and other measures were necessary

Mr Mills also warned against allowing blacks property rights in "white" cities because, "private property is not indigenous to Bantu law or customs"

These views were contained in a hardline memorandum by Mr Mills on the report of the Grosskopf Committee, of which he was a member. The committee was set up in early 1981 to attempt to meet criticisms of Dr Piet Koornhof's three laws affecting urban blacks.

The committee reported last May and urged substantial pass law reforms. But its report was never published and most of its suggestions were ignored in Dr Koornhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

Last week the contents of its report were revealed in the Press.

In his memo, Mr Mills opposed most far-

reaching reforms urged by the committee. He was then head of the department which controls black affairs and is now Commissioner-General of KwaNdebele.

Dr Koornhof's Bill is closer to Mr Mills' views than to those of the committee.

Mr Mills opposed the committee's suggestion that blacks who had worked "temporarily" in cities for five years be allowed to live in them permanently.

This would grant permanent city rights to "a very great number of black people"

Mr Mills also opposed allowing blacks unfettered access to the Western Cape because, he said, this was against Government policy.

He also opposed recommendations that jobless contract workers be allowed six months in the cities to seek new jobs and rural blacks be allowed to visit the cities for 90 days a year without permission.

Mr Mills had doubts about the committee's view that influx control could be enforced at the work place and place of residence only and not on the streets.

Mr Mills said the committee glossed over the residence of blacks in white areas, and added "The concern among the white electorate is precisely over the question of blacks in white areas"

On freehold property rights, Mr Mills said blacks had always regarded private property ownership with "suspicion" and attempts to introduce it in black areas had little success.

Threat to rights of urban black

AGSUS 6/10/82 (200)

WIVES

By Tos Wentzel

Political Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The Government is to consider introducing legislation to circumvent a 1980 Appeal Court judgment affecting the right of the wives of blacks qualified to be in white urban areas to be with their husbands.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof,

today referred to the Koomani case in which the Appeal Court ruled that the wives of blacks qualified to work in the urban areas could stay with their husbands.

After that judgment the Government said it would accept the court decision.

Today Dr Koornhof said this decision and one in another case were creating problems.

It had therefore been decided to consider introducing legislation during the next session of Parliament to deal with the matter.

This was being done because another influx measure, the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, was being held back until local urban black authorities had been established.

The congress was discussing a resolution from the False Bay constituency calling for stricter influx control, particularly in the Western Cape.

A Mr Olivier, of False Bay, said 30 years of ever higher penalties had not solved the problem of the large-scale influx of blacks into the Western Cape. At present there were 40 000 "illegal" blacks there.

His constituency was not introducing the motion out of heartlessness, but because there was not enough work for legal blacks and because the influx caused social problems. There was a serious shortage of black housing.

He suggested stricter influx control measures, including roadblocks, and more efficient border control.

Dr Koornhof said he accepted the resolution, but one of the most effective ways of influx control was to create opportunities for blacks in their own areas. Urbanisation should in fact take place in the homelands.

This was why the Government's decentralisation and regional development plans were so important. He called on employ-

ers in urban areas also to obey the law and not to employ illegal workers.

Dr G de V. Morrison, deputy Minister of Co-operation, said the most effective way of controlling the black stream to the white areas was to provide for the blacks what they sought in white areas in their own areas.

There were only 1 100 housing plots available (Turn to Page 3)

Dr Piet Koornhof

GWU slams detention vote

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE Trade Union Council of SA's affiliates that opposed a controversial resolution at the federation's annual conference dealing with detentions without trial have come under strong criticism and blamed for damaging the image of the federation.

An editorial of The Garment Worker the official Transvaal mouthpiece of the union says the resolution was not a new issue and has been a subject previously supported by

Tucsa
The criticism comes after a resolution that called for detainees to

Union rejects Movement Bill

THE Council of Unions of SA (Cusa) has added its voice to the outcry against the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, which it describes as an inhuman method of restricting the movement of blacks in South Africa.

The Bill one of two that were retracted after the controversy they sparked off because of their harshness has already been con-

be charged or released
Opposition from largely white-member unions resulted in the

demined by several black leaders and churches in South Africa

Cusa describes the powers granted to the Minister of Co-operation and Development by the Bill as amounting to allowing "rule by edict which is becoming a common feature of the problem-ridden society the apartheid regime is committed to perpetuating

The Bill grants the Minister among others

motion being narrowly defeated after a ballot had been held at the conference

the powers to enforce a curfew in any group area where he deems it necessary and also discretionary powers of applying altering amending or removing, in any way he sees fit any or all of the provisions of the Bill

In a statement released recently Cusa says unions affiliated to it have pledged to make every endeavour to eradicate inhuman influx-control legislation which seeks to control the black worker

The editorial says that unless some of the delegates paid lip service to an ideal they do not support there is no division on this principle

The difficulty over the issue of the detention of trade unionists was on how to solve the problem Tucsa stood firm on the moral and civil-rights aspects of the subject

A resolution passed at the conference called for a code of detainee treatment

The Garment Workers Union of SA resolution which called for the normal processes of law to be observed was defeated

6/10/87
Somelam
200

Political Staff
East London

The Government is set to introduce legislation to circumvent a 1980 Appeal Court judgment affecting the right of the wives of blacks qualified to be in white urban areas to stay with their husbands

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, today referred to the Komani case, in which the Appeal Court ruled that the wives of black qualified to work in the urban areas could stay with their husbands.

After that judgment the Government said it would accept the court decision.

Today Dr Koornhof told the Cape National Party Congress that court decision and another influx control case were creating problems.

Parliament

It had therefore been decided to introduce legislation during the next session of Parliament to deal with the matter.

This was being done because a proposed influx measure, the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, was being delayed until local urban black authorities had been established.

The congress was discussing a resolution from the False Bay constituency calling for stricter influx control.

To Page 3, Col 1

200
Govt plan
to keep
WIVES OUT
Law 6/10/82

From page 1

control — particularly in the Western Cape

A Mr Olivier of False Bay, said 30 years of increasingly severe penalties had not solved the problem of the large-scale influx of blacks into the Western Cape. At present there were 40 000 "illegal" blacks there.

His constituency was not introducing the motion out of heartlessness but because there was not enough work for "legal" blacks and because the influx had caused social problems. There was a serious shortage of black housing, he said.

Mr Olivier suggested stricter influx control measures, including road blocks and more efficient border control.

Dr Koornhof said he accepted the resolution but suggested one of the most effective means of influx control was to create opportunities for blacks in their own areas. Urbanisation should take place in the homelands, he said.

Dr Koornhof said the Government's decentralisation and regional development plans should be seen in this light.

He called on employers in urban areas to obey the law and not to employ illegal workers.

Dr G de V Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, endorsed the view that the most effective way of controlling the stream of black people to white areas was to provide those facilities blacks sought in their own areas.

At present there were only 1 100 housing plots available for blacks in the Peninsula. Apart from the 85 000 legally present there were 28 000 known "illegals" but the actual figure was probably far higher, he said.

By the year 2000 there could be 500 000 blacks in the Western Cape, Mr Morrison said. Since providing housing for only 80 000 would cost R600 million the uncontrolled influx of blacks would be too costly to be allowed.

Govt plan to keep
black wives out
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Law 6/10/82

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Koornhof: Homeland urbanisation is answer

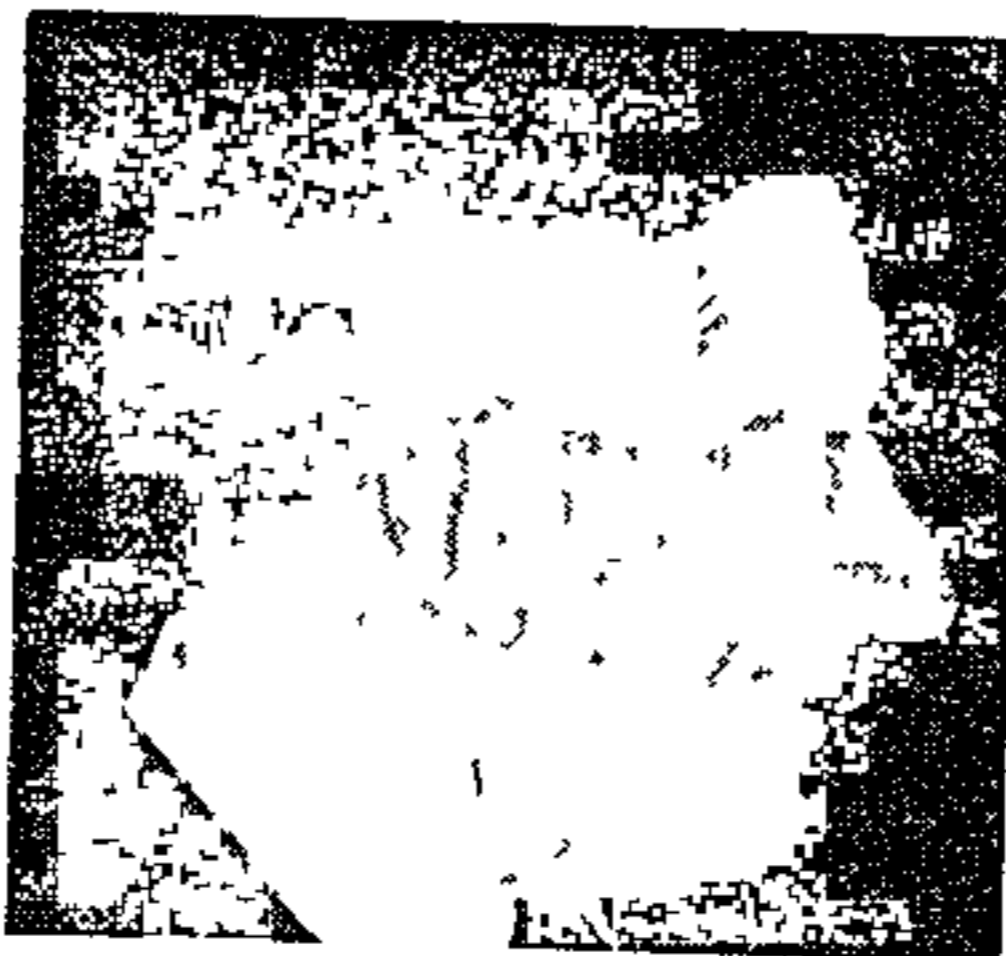
Political Staff

EAST LONDON. — The only effective way of limiting the flow of blacks to the cities was by redirecting urbanisation to the black homelands, the Minister of Co-operation and Development said yesterday.

Dr Piet Koornhof — replying to a Cape National Party congress resolution requesting stricter application of influx control measures, particularly in the Western Cape — said the Government had tried all measures suggested by delegates.

These were border controls, road-blocks on routes to the Western Cape and firm action in the area itself, but the most effective way was by stimulating homeland development to create jobs and conditions there that the people sought.

Dr Koornhof said there was "no alternative" and this was why the Government was emphasising deconcentration,



DR PIET KOORNHOF
"We've tried all that"

decentralisation and regional development.

If the regional development programme succeeded, there would be black urbanisation in all black homelands. There was a push and pull factor

in urbanisation, he said, and the answer for the Western Cape was to attract blacks to their homelands, coupled with firm action to prevent an illegal influx.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, said the number of blacks legally in the Western Cape had increased from 85 000 20 years ago to 187 000 now. And the official number of 28 000 illegals in the Western Cape was far too low.

By the end of the century it was estimated there would be more than half a million people in the Western Cape.

"Unacceptable and astronomical amounts" would be needed to house them — to provide houses and infrastructure for 80 000 people would cost R600-million, Dr Morrison said.

To applause from some delegates, Dr Morrison said development of the planned 2 400-site Emfuleni area in Kuils River had been frozen, but this reduced the number of sites available in the Western Cape to around 1 100.

Dismay over pass law announcement

ARGUS 7/10/82

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Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Dr Piet Koornhof's announcement that the Government would create legislation to counter the effects of court decisions which softened influx control has been greeted with dismay

Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, said at the Cape congress of the National Party yesterday that the Appeal Court's decision in the Komani case was creating problems

In this case the court recognised the right of wives and children to stay with men who had the right to live in urban areas

CONTRACT

He also referred to another court decision causing problems

This was "apparently the Rikhoto case" in which the Rand Supreme Court recognised that contract workers could receive residential rights after 10 years

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Opposition spokesman on Co-operation and Development, said "Coming from a man who has undertaken to soften the impact of the pass laws,

this is all the more disgusting"

She said Dr Koornhof's statement that he would amend the pass laws to obliterate the Komani decision "is one promise you can be sure he will keep because his own job is threatened"

"INSTABILITY"

"If the government had set out deliberately to create instability and violence, it could not have done better than prevent black families from living together," she said

A spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre said that in more than 100 cases the centre had to approach the authorities to reverse administrative decisions so that wives and children could live with their husbands or fathers in terms of the Komani decision

Mrs Joyce Harris, national vice-president of the Black Sash, which was largely instrumental in pursuing the Komani case, said Dr Koornhof's statement "goes right in the teeth of the Government's profession to reform and leaves one absolutely speechless"

"As the Government professes to be God-fear-

ing and to follow the teachings of the Bible, it would seem to be going completely contrary to these teachings in its determination to enforce its policy and to break up family life," she said

"COLONIAL"

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, compared the Department of Co-operation and Development with the colonial empires of Africa and Asia which considered themselves above the law

"It has never given full effect to the Komani decision and in a recent case in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court a member of the West Rand Administration Board told the court that it was his board's policy not to give effect to the Rikhoto decision

"Dr Koornhof's new announcement that legislation will be introduced to overrule Komani reflects an arrogance and an inhumanity which has characterised that department for many years. There can be no reform in South Africa until that department is abolished," he said

Deaf boy, 9, killed by train

By ANDREW DONALDSON

A NINE-year-old partially deaf Philippi boy was knocked down and killed by a train yesterday afternoon when he stopped to pick up some spilled tomatoes while crossing the railway line between Nyanga and Philippi

Randall John Karoulas, who sustained multiple injuries probably had not heard the train coming, his distraught mother, Mrs Frances Karoulas, of the farm Hazeldean said last night

He was bringing home boxes of fruit and vegetables for his mother when the one with tomatoes in it broke

"He knew he had to bring all the food home because his mother would have been annoyed with him otherwise," said Randall's sister, 18-year-

To page 2



Rights of urban blacks in jeopardy

CAPE TIMES
7/10/82
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Political Staff

EAST LONDON. — The government is considering overriding recent landmark court decisions allowing urban blacks to live permanently in the cities with their wives and children.

This shock announcement which could dash the chances of millions of blacks leading a family life in the cities, was made by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, at the National Party's Cape congress in East London yesterday

Addressing the congress, Dr Koornhof referred specifically to the Appeal Court ruling in the Komani case, which granted wives and children of urban black workers the right to join them

He said provision to "deal with the case" had been made in his controversial Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill

But the Bill was being postponed and 'we will therefore have to come with amending legislation to deal with the Komani case because it is causing problems' Dr Koornhof said

His statement immediately caused an angry reaction from civil rights workers, lawyers and the opposition spokesman on black affairs Mrs Helen Suzman

'Scant respect'

Mrs Suzman said it showed 'scant respect for the courts'

Dr Koornhof said in an interview after his speech that no decision had been

Rikhoto and Boo judgments which established the right of contract workers to permanent city rights, in terms of Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act

"These rulings defeat the purpose of government policy. Contract workers were not meant to get Section 10 rights," the government source said

'Housing'

Unless the law were amended, millions of "illegal" blacks would gain the right to live in cities "This would double the backlog in black housing to more than 500 000 units" he said

The Komani ruling nullified a regulation that blacks could live in cities only if they obtained lodgers' permits from the authorities. This prevented many wives and children of qualified blacks from staying in the cities

A clause in the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill would give the minister the power to remove rights granted by influx control laws and thus override court rulings

Mrs Suzman and a leading lawyer said that because Parliament was supreme it would be "easy" for the government to override the court judgments

In this system an

The Cape Times **FUNFINDER**

Looking for weekend entertainment? You will find it in FUNFINDER the new Cape Times supplement that tells you all you need to know about the entertainment scene in one colourful package Look out for it tomorrow morning

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To page 2



Urban blacks in jeopardy

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Political Staff

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But the Bill was being postponed and "we will therefore have to come with amending legislation to deal with the Komani case because it is causing problems" Dr Koornhof said

His statement immediately caused an angry reaction from civil rights workers, lawyers and the opposition spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman

'Scant respect'

Mrs Suzman said it showed "scant respect for the courts"

Dr Koornhof said in an interview after his speech that no decision had been taken by the government and the matter was merely "under consideration"

But another senior government source said the clear intention of amending legislation would be to restore the status quo before the Komani ruling and the

Rikhoto and Boo judgments which established the right of contract workers to permanent city rights in terms of Section 10 of the Black Urban Areas Act

"These rulings defeat the purpose of government policy. Contract workers were not meant to get Section 10 rights," the government source said

'Housing'

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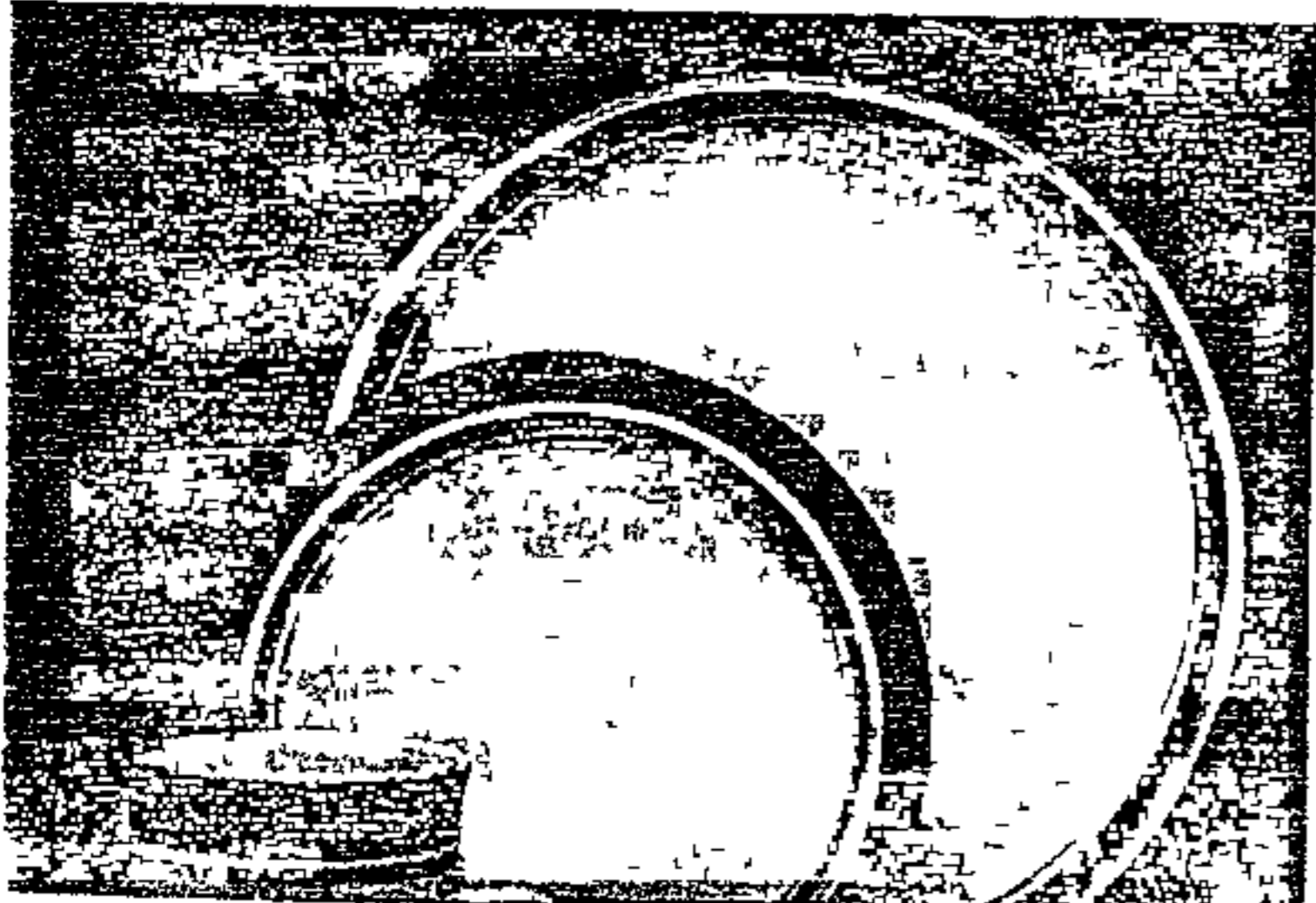
"In this system an unscrupulous government can always override the courts. In other systems they would have to resign if they tried," Mrs Suzman said

Report by J Battersby and Friedman, 175 Main Street Johannesburg.

The Cape Times **Funfinder**

Looking for weekend entertainment? You will find it in **FUNFINDER** the new Cape Times supplement that tells you all you need to know about the entertainment scene in one colourful package. Look out for it tomorrow morning.

Carousel Stoneware Dinner Sets



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7/10/82 Star
**Outrage at
Koornhof's
influx move**

By David Breier,
Chief Reporter

Dr Piet Koornhof has drawn strong criticism for his announcement that the Government will frame legislation to counter court decisions which have softened influx control

Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, told the Cape congress of the National Party yesterday that the Appeal Court's decision in the Komani case was creating problems

In this case the court recognised the right of black wives and children to stay with men who had the right to live in urban areas

He also referred to a second court decision, apparently the Rikhoto case, in which the Rand Supreme Court recognised contract workers could receive residential rights after 10 years

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Opposition spokes-

man on co-operation and development, said today. "Coming from a man who has undertaken to soften the impact of the pass laws, this is all the more disgusting"

She said Dr Koornhof's statement that he would amend the pass laws to obliterate the Komani decision "is one promise you can be sure he will keep because his own job is threatened"

"If the Government had set out deliberately to create instability and violence, it could not have done better than prevent black families from living together," she said

A spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre said that in more than 100 cases the centre had had to approach the authorities to reverse administrative decisions so that wives could live with their

To Page 3, Col 1

**Influx law:
rage at
new threat**

7/10/82
husbands and children with their fathers in terms of the Komani decision

Mrs Joyce Harris, national vice-president of the Black Sash which was largely instrumental in pursuing the Komani case, said Dr Koornhof's statement "goes right in the teeth of the Government's profession of reform and leaves one speechless"

"As the Government profess to be God-fearing and to follow the teachings of the Bible, it would seem to be going completely contrary to these teachings in its determination to enforce its policy and to break up family life," she said

"It is surely immoral to make use of people's labour and then to deny them fundamental rights as human beings"

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, compared the Department of Co-operation and Development with the colonial powers in Africa and Asia which considered themselves above the law

"It has never given full effect to the Komani decision and in a recent case in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court a member of the West Rand Administration Board told the court that it was his board's policy not to give effect to the Rikhoto decision"

"There can be no talk of reform in South Africa until that department is abolished," he said

Unionist ⁽²⁰⁰⁾urges ⁽²⁷⁶⁾change ⁽⁵³⁴⁾ in movement bill ^{8/10/82}

JOHANNESBURG — The general secretary of the country's biggest trade union, the 54 000-member SA Boilermakers' Society, yesterday lashed the planned bill to tighten influx control and said industrial action from his own union could not be ruled out if the government pressed ahead with it

^ Mr Ike van der Watt told a personnel management convention in Bophuthatswana shop-floor unrest was likely if

the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Persons Bill, released earlier this year, was not changed significantly

He said no union could "afford to ignore" the bill and urged management and labour to get together to prevent it being passed unchanged "before there is any question of wildcat industrial action"

"The legislation contains the seeds of industrial unrest. If not changed extensively we

can expect trouble on the shop-floor"

The Boilermakers were not against "planning and discipline in population movements" he said but only if the people affected agreed. "The present process of curtailing the rights of individual without their consent is totally unacceptable to us"

The bill has been referred to a commission of inquiry headed by the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis — DDC

1-760

'Not planning law to nullify court ruling'

200 288 329 2. Post 9/10/82
Weekend Post Reporter

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said this week it was presumptuous to claim the Government wanted to override recent court decisions on influx control by means of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill

He said in an interview with the Nasionale Koerante group that a select committee would examine the Bill, but it would not be considered until black local government authorities were instituted next year

In answering a question at the National Party Cape Congress about the Komani appeal ruling, which gave the wives and children of black workers the right to live with them in urban areas, he had drawn attention to the Bill

He had said the Government was busy with the matter, but that no decisions had yet been made

"I never said there would be legislation over this case," he added

It was also nonsense that it had been decided to scrap the Bill, said Dr Koornhof

NEWSA BASED ON TOUGH INFILUX PLAN

SOUTH Africans hope for meaningful change now that the four provincial congresses of the National Party have endorsed the Government's constitutional plan, are likely to be disappointed.

For while it is true that the plan will transform the face of South African politics — by putting coloureds and Indians into Parliament — it will not alter the fact that power will remain firmly in white hands.

And debate at this week's congress of the Cape National Party, Prime Minister P. W. Botha's own stronghold, showed clearly along what lines Nationalists are thinking.

Delegate N. J. Corbett, of Queenstown made a plea for the Government to erect "human proof" fences along the borders of the homelands.

Delegates from praise Bay pleaded with the Government for a stricter implementation of influx control — which denied black people the right to live and work in so-called "white" South Africa.

And it was a plea which fell on fertile grounds. The Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof told reporters later he found the resolution "totally acceptable."

He announced to the congress that the Government would introduce amendments to influx control legislation "to deal with" the appeal court decision in the recent Komani case — which extended the rights of black people to have their families living with them in the cities in which they were working.

Dr. Koornhof told the congress that provision to deal with the case had been made in the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons' Bill — one of the most draconian pieces of legislation ever introduced into Parliament.

However, Dr. Koornhof said that because that Bill — which has been referred to the Parliamentary select committee on the constitution had been delayed — "we will have to come with amending legislation to deal with the Komani case because it is causing problems."

Although the Prime Minister denied at his public meeting on Monday that the constitutional plan represented a "gangster" by whites, coloureds and Indians against black people the hidden part of the constitutional plan — which depends on effective influx control and the consolidation of the homelands — was on display this week.

The latest trend in consolidation

is that of "peoples consolidation". The Government has abandoned the idea of forming geographically consolidated, economically viable "independent national states". Now they seem set to consolidate by simply labelling all South Africa's blacks according to their ethnic origins.

People will be classified Zulu, Xhosa, Tswana and Sotho, and told they will have to exercise their political rights in those homelands — irrespective of where they live.

Current National Party thinking appears to be that if all South Africa's urban blacks are made citizens of the homelands or surrounding independent states, and whites, coloureds and Indians are forged into a political alliance, the black majority will have disappeared overnight.

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons' Bill provides for fines of up to R5000 for "illegally" giving somebody a job.

Nationalists try and put a more human face on their plans. The False Bay delegate who introduced the motion on influx control said he was not doing so out of "heartlessness" but because there was not enough work for "legal" blacks and the influx of others caused social problems.

blems

He said 30 years of ever higher penalties had not solved the problem and estimated that there were about 40 000 "illegal" blacks in the Western Cape alone. He suggested more efficient border control and roadblocks to stem the black tide to the cities.

Dr. Koornhof said the most effective means of influx control was to create employment for blacks where they lived — thus obviating the necessity for them to move.

It was for this reason that the Government's regionalisation and decentralisation plans were so important. That was also why employers should not employ "illegal" people, Dr. Koornhof said.

The South African Black Alliance meet in Johannesburg this week. Both the Labour Party and the Reform Party, the majority party in the South African Indian Council, are certain to critically analyse the Government's constitutional deal.

While there is no doubt that the Prime Minister will succeed in getting enough coloured and Indian support to get his plan off the ground, he seems not to be drawing the support of current representative community leaders.

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Strikes not ruled out

By Ireen Spicer

INDUSTRIAL strike action as a means of opposing the new proposed legislation on influx control cannot be ruled out, says the 54 000-strong, multiracial South African Bollermakers Society. Addressing the Institute of Personnel Management Convention this week, Ike van der Watt, general secretary of the Bollermakers Society, the country's largest trade union, said the proposed legislation was an issue no trade union or employers' organisation could afford to ignore.

"On a purely practical level we believe that the proposed legislation will also have the effect of undoing much of the good that has been done by labour law reform," he said.

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In its annual report, the fund stated that only 180 new applications had been received from pu-

a good beginning — but there will be a serious shortfall unless the public meets the balance," the report states
Mr E Elsworth, trustee

made to the African Scholars Fund, PO Box 294, Rondebosch, 7700 A copy of the pupil's latest examination results should be attached

SA friends overseas 'desperate for reform'

Political Staff

THE chairman of the Progressive Federal Party federal executive, Dr Alex Boraine said today he had found considerable goodwill towards South Africa among many leaders in the United States and Britain

"But they are desperate for more direct and positive signs of significant reform," he said

Dr Boraine, MP for Pinelands, said these were his overall impressions. He returned to Cape Town at the weekend

FEARS

He said there was wide concern in both the US and Britain concerning a settlement in SWA/Namibia. Fears were growing that the plans were coming unstuck.

This largely centres on the linkage between a settlement and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola

There is no doubt it would be in South Africa's interests for a settlement to take place that would bring about free and fair elections

Dr Boraine spent three weeks in the US as one of a group of South African parliamentarians who met business and community leaders

SPEECHES

He was invited to address business groups in New York and Boston about the political situation and the relationship between trade unions and politics in South Africa

He went to Britain as a guest of the British Government.

The major part of his visit was spent in London

He spent a day in Brighton at the Conservative Party's conference and met other groups including academics, businessmen and politicians

He also spent a day in Bristol which recently experienced a breakdown in community and race relations

Dr Boraine said he had hoped to learn from the situation there, but many appointments had been cancelled at the last moment because the city's Council for Racial Equality called for a boycott of his visit

"Ironically because of their decision, I had far greater opportunity to convey the message of the PFP through television, radio and Press interviews in Bristol," he said

Report by F J Esterhuysen, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.

Newstyle printer's devil . . .

Argus Africa News Service

GABORONE — A sophisticated photocopying machine apparently cured a Mbotswana youth into crime

The machine reproduces both sides of a piece of paper simultaneously

A 17-year old Gaborone boy seems to have immediately seen the potential of the photocopyier. He allegedly inserted a one-pula note in the machine and made 20 copies

NOT SPOTTED

He then reportedly used the counterfeit notes to buy drinks

Polstu warns on Black Movement Bill

Boland Bureau

STELLENBOSCH — South Africa's legal system would be jeopardised if the Orderly Movement and Resettlement of Black Persons Bill was passed by Parliament, the Political Students' Association warns

Polstu's newsletter says when the law — which should be an instrument for the promotion of public interest — is used to drastically curtail values which form the basis of society its credibility is affected

Under the headline 'State creates order' the article spells out the implications of the Bill

The Bill violates numerous fundamental human rights: the right of free movement, the right to choose a place to live and the right to choose a job and a career, it says

Polstu comments 'The stiff fines will undoubtedly result in our overcrowded prisons being even more overcrowded and in an increasing number of people suffering the humiliation of prison life for the contravention of political ordinances'

STIFF FINES

Apart from the stiff fines for giving shelter to family members, the proposed Bill contains a clause which will have a drastic influence on the right to have a normal family life

In future children who wish to qualify for permanent urban residence rights will have to prove that their parents had the rights

Seeing that about 50 percent of the population are black, it is clear that one of the main objectives of the Bill is to have a drastic influence on the lives of black people

News by S. V. van der Merwe, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town

CAPL Trench's 14/10/82 ~~200~~ 200 ~~200~~

Opposition would preserve the family life of workers

THE Government has come under fire recently for suggestions that new legislation might have to be considered to "overcome" a court ruling that Black workers in the urban areas are entitled to have their families with them

Clearly the Government sees this as the thin end of the wedge and possibly the start of an even greater flood of blacks away from the impoverished homelands to the urban areas and the start of a new generation of squatter camps.

Strong in its criticism of the Government has been the Progressive Federal Party, the closest thing we have in South Africa to an elected alternative Government.

How would it handle the tricky question of influx control in a more humane manner if it came to power?

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the Leader of the Opposition, says quite directly he would adopt a completely different approach to that of the Government which he says does not reckon with reality

"It is an illusion to believe that influx control has closed the gate on Blacks coming into the urban areas and that there would be a significant increase in their numbers if the 10 various measures which make up influx control were dropped," he said

"As a head of a new government I would immediately stop resettlement, all forced removals and anything which prevented family life

"It would not have a significant impact on the rate of urbanization but it would have an impact on quality of life if families were allowed to be together

"Though the laws would be dropped one would attempt to guide people to where the best opportunities existed for work and housing

"It remains a fact of life that if people do not have a job or proper housing in the rural areas they will look for them elsewhere

"What makes it more dramatic to have the jobless and homeless in the urban areas than in the rural areas? Is it just that people can't see them in the rural areas that makes them feel better about it?"

Disproved

Dr Slabbert rejected that the urban crime rate would increase if more people were allowed into the urban areas with their families

"The Crossroads squatter camp, where there are families living together disproves this. The crime rate there is lower than in the Langa and Nyanga townships," he said

Nowhere in the world was influx control successfully managed and it was time people realised this.

"We will have to accept the inevitability of urbanization and there will have to be a policy of 'planned urbanisation'," said Dr Slabbert

"This means we will have to look at deploying our resources with a view to accommodating a growing number of people in the urban areas rather than, as under the Nationalist Government, forcibly trying to keep them in poverty in the rural areas"

In an interview with political commentator ORMONDE POLLOK, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, outlines the PFP attitude to influx control and says: "We would not have any laws preventing people from moving about and offering their services on the best labour market."

But, while urbanization had to be accepted, it would have to go hand in hand with the deconcentration of industries to ensure a proper ratio between people and land in the metropolitan areas

"We would have to project into the future and plan to release more land for residential purposes at a certain tempo," he said, pointing out that it had already been estimated that South Africa would need another 10 'Sowetos' in the future

"It is naive to believe that the state can provide sub-economic housing for everyone," he said

"In conjunction with the planned urbanization policy, we will need a dramatically revised housing policy in which the state would make land available and provide essential services to assist people to build

homes "As people's economic position advances with improved opportunities so will their houses improve

"If we resist this we are only going to compound the existing problems for future generations"

An important aspect of the urban policy would be the deconcentration of industries. But, he warned, it would be foolish to believe that this could be directed by political and ideological considerations rather than by economic needs

It had been shown that deconcentration could be successful only when new industrial areas were formed within 50 k of existing metropolitan areas

While the realities of urbanization had to be faced, the need for rural agricultural development would also have to be tackled

One of the problems at present was that nobody



Dr Slabbert

Naturally there will be a period of transition which will underline the wrongs of 34 years of nationalist rule, but the realities of today highlight the inadequacies of the Government's policies. "There is no easy or instant solution to the problems which have been created"

knew exactly how many blacks were in the urban areas because existing laws turned them into criminals for entering the urban areas

If they declared themselves or their families they faced the possibility of being sent back to where they came from

"We would not have any laws preventing people from moving about and offering their services on the best labour market," said Dr Slabbert

"We cannot stop people moving, which has been shown even under the Government's existing laws, but we can try to avoid everyone going to the same places by directing them to where the best housing and work possibilities are — but not forcibly"

One of the causes of the present squatter problem was that the Government had told local authorities that no more blacks would be allowed into their areas. The result was that no provision was made for the increasing numbers who nevertheless went there

"We will have to face reality and plan for them and under no circumstances can we disrupt family life which creates a more stable society than one in which you have masses of 'singles' drifting around," he said

new deal for service objectors

Argus 19/10/82

Argus Correspondent

AN — A new deal for conscientious objectors could allow for national service to be performed within the Department of Manpower, according to a motion given to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa yesterday by the Rev. Mr. Binne.

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Mr Binne is a member of the United Board of Free Churches a liaison body between the South African Defence Force and several Protestant churches.

He told the assembly that the Chaplain General has given the board an outline of what was to be presented to the Government next year as a basis for new legislation.

One of the main differences between the proposed new legislation and existing provisions he said was that the allowance would be made for conscientious objection based on the religious views of the individual rather than on the views of the church to which he belonged.

SPECIAL BOARD

Any religious conscientious objector would have the right to apply for C O status Mr Binne said. The objector would have to prove his bona fides to a specially constituted board.

It was proposed that there be three categories of objector non-combatants non-militarists within the SADF who would serve for 1-1, 2 times as long as the "normal" serviceman, and non-militarists outside the SADF who would serve for twice as long.

The third group would be provided for by the Department of Manpower.

"Political conscientious objectors," said Mr Binne, would fall outside the ambit of the proposed provisions. They would be tried by civil authorities.

Reporter
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Fosatu rejects 'divisive' Black Settlement Bill

Argus 19/10/82

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Labour Reporter

THE central committee of the 100 000 strong Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) has condemned the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill as further curtailing the rights of workers and weakening the worker movement in South Africa.

In a statement after a central committee meeting in Johannesburg at the weekend Fosatu said the Bill was clearly aimed at 'dividing workers between those who live in the rural areas and those who live in the towns'.

"The influx control system must be condemned not only as a way of retrenching minority rule but also as a way of weakening the worker movement which aims at a better life for all South African citi-

zens," the statement said. "Fosatu is aware that many strikes have been broken by the use of influx control legislation to split striking workers into homelands."

The central committee also passed a motion rejecting the President's Council proposals as being based on the "divide and rule policy which has existed for generations in South Africa and which is

dedicated to oppression of the majority by the minority."

Fosatu re-affirmed its commitment to a non-racial South Africa controlled by the majority of its citizens, the central committee said.

It resolved to continue working towards building a non-racial democratic trade union movement as its contribution to a future South Africa.

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SA envoy injured in smash

Medical Reporter

THE first secretary of the South African embassy in Ciskei Mr George Stroebel was flown to Cape Town in a Red Cross air ambulance yesterday after injuring his spine in a road accident.

Mr Stroebel, who was accompanied by his wife, was taken to Conradie Hospital Pinelands.

Mr Stroebel and a Mrs van Greunen were admitted to the intensive care unit of Frere Hospital, East London after the car in which they were travelling overturned in King William's Town on Sunday morning.

SONIC SILENCERS

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SNAPPY SERVICE!

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The mining industry did not believe that the total replacement of migrant workers with settled black married communities was economically feasible at this stage, the Chamber of Mines told the economists committee of the President's Council yesterday.

The assistant general manager of the Chamber, Mr Tom Main, and the chamber's chief economist, Mr M F Brown, gave evidence on factors inhibiting the effective functioning of the free enterprise system.

In response to questions, they said the industry was nevertheless pressing the Government for permission to increase the percentage of black workers who could be housed and settled permanently.

Statutory limits allowed only three percent of the black labour force on mines to be permanently settled. Although the industry still felt it was economically desirable for migrant workers to be available to it, mines were eager to stabilise their work forces as far as possible.

"Mines are a wasting asset and since some of them employ as many as 20 000 men, it would

not be feasible to bring in families and to replace migrant workers totally," Mr Main said.

Asked what prevented the mining industry from employing more South African black mineworkers and fewer from neighbouring territories, he said the industry had been reducing the percentage of foreign black labour as part of its efforts to stabilise its work force.

In 1975 about 75 percent of all blacks on the mines were foreigners. At present about 40 percent were foreigners and about 60 percent came from South Africa and the independent homelands.

In a memorandum presented to the economics committee, the chamber criticised the Mines and Works Act because it discriminated against the advancement of workers on the basis of their race.

This created artificial labour shortages which diminished mining operations. As an example, the chamber said there was a shortage of about 2 000 skilled workers on the country's mines.

By law, these workers had to be whites even though blacks could be trained to fill the posts.

question you are answering

Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

Do not write in the left hand margin

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

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WARNING

- No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
- Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

CAPE TOWN 27/10/84

Church attacks movement bill

Staff Reporter

THE Reformed Presbyterian Church in Southern Africa has attacked the "so-called governmental move towards reform", said it viewed it as nothing more than the "tightening up of old apartheid policies".

In a statement yesterday, the Church criticized the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill, the President's Council, the handling of the disturbances at Fort Hare University and the impending forced removal of people from Mgwali near Stutterheim

They said many people in South Africa and abroad had watched with "approval and appreciation even the slight move Mr Botha made in removing from some public places those discrimination signs" but apart from that nothing had changed

"The policies which the government has introduced since then under the cloak of the so-called 'reforms' — for example the President's Council — and Dr Koornhof's recent

Orderly Movement Bill, prove that the heart of the government is not changing, but is hardening"

Describing the President's Council as an "un-Christian and unloving attempt by the government to perpetuate and ensure white prosperity and domination", the Church asked how the council was solving the problems of tension between white and black races, what it was doing about excruciating conditions of black poverty, unemployment and malnutrition, and how it was dispelling the fear of the "swart-gevaar" amongst whites

The representatives of the Church condemned the Orderly Movement Bill and said it was "merely increasing" the hate, frustration and alienation of the black people in South Africa

They appealed to the government to reconsider its proposal to move people from Mgwali, one of the oldest mission stations established by the Church of Scotland, to the "barren dry land of Frankfurt"

Doubt about idea for migrants

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Mercury
29/10/82

Mercury Reporter

OPPOSITION spokesman were yesterday sceptical about an idea of Co-operation and Development Minister Dr Piet Koornhof's to replace the country's migrant labour system.

Dr Koornhof said in a statement yesterday that workers should commute between the national States and South Africa. This would allow them to live in their own States yet work in South Africa on a daily basis, he said.

Mr. Ray Swart, provincial leader of the PFP and spokesman on Natal homelands, said he doubted whether Dr Koornhof's idea would provide an alternative to the migrant labour system because it had been shown that existing major growth points would still be pivotal in the process of urbanisation.

Transport

'As far as Natal is concerned, while certain of the existing black urban development areas such as Kwa Mashu and Umlazi are part of KwaZulu, but also conveniently happen to be close to the Durban industrial area, the same cannot be said for other black areas in Natal.

The problem of transporting tens of thousands of people each day is a monumental one, particularly at the present time when even existing transport services are totally over-burdened economically as a result of the whole apartheid ideology.

Mrs Helen Suzman, opposition spokesman on Co-operation and Development, said commuting to work and back every day for people living in national States would be feasible only if they lived less than about 70km from their work place.

Travelling longer distances would be tiring for workers, and would affect their productivity, and would cost a fortune.

Rbm 2/1/82

Contract bombshell for SA employers

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

BLACK contract workers who are retrenched before their contracts run out can sue their employers lawyers have told the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation

This news will come as a bombshell to scores of employers who have already retrenched contract workers this year. Trade unionists say thousands of contract workers have been laid off in the past few months.

And yesterday a spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre agreed with Seifsa's lawyers interpretation and said the LRC had a number of cases pending in which retrenched contract workers are demanding damages from employers.

This interpretation means employers who want to retrench contract workers must wait until the worker's contract runs out, and then not renew it. If they do not wait, they risk a damages action.

The advice to Seifsa is contained in redundancy guidelines it has circulated to member companies.

The guidelines point out that black migrant workers — any worker who does not qualify to live in the cities permanently according to influx control laws — work on fixed contracts

with their employers which last at most one year.

Legal opinion given to Seifsa is that an employer may not unilaterally retrench an employee before the end of the contracted period and that if the employer does so the employee will in appropriate circumstances have the full range of remedies available to him for breach of his contract. Seifsa says.

It adds that workers retrenched in this way could demand reinstatement and wages for the period after they were retrenched until the contract was due to end or for his wages only.

A legal source pointed out that, in terms of the Black Labour Act, workers from the rural areas can only work in the cities if they sign a 12-month contract with an employer.

Regulations in terms of the Act laid down grounds on which a contract could be ended, including the employer's "failure or inability to provide regular employment".

No precedent suggested this referred to retrenchment, he said, adding "Even if it does this does not stop a worker suing. The employer has contracted to provide a job for a year. If he doesn't the worker has a claim."

● See Page 2

'Ilegals' fined R2 450

FINES totalling R2 450 were imposed at the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday for pass-law offences

There were 57 cases heard in the court following a raid on the single quarter zones in Langa yesterday

Five were charged under regulations for harboring people illegally

Three were found guilty and fined R20 each and two were discharged

PLEADED GUILTY

Most pleaded guilty to being in the area without the necessary permission and said they had either come for medical treatment for themselves or for their children

Noyena Landzela 25 told the court her child suffered from fits

The magistrate Mr L van Wyk asked her if there was no clinic at her home in Transkei

She replied that her child was born in Cape Town

Mr Van Wyk said "Is that so?" and fined her R70 for being in the Peninsula without permission and R10 (or 10 days) for not producing a reference book on demand

A suspended sentence imposed on Noyiso Wonke was put into operation

The heartbreak stories of those who try to
make it in the city of gold

The great trek north to hardship

w/c ARGUS 13/11/82

200

By SYLVIA VOLLENHOVEN

A YEAR ago Mr Weldon Alexander of Wynberg went job-hunting in Johannesburg. His family never saw him again. He disappeared without trace after an unsuccessful search for work.

With unemployment in South Africa topping the three million mark, Mr Alexander, a plumber and pipefitter, was one of thousands of people — mainly coloured artisans — who joined the trek north in search of better prospects.

His wife, Mrs Maureen Alexander, says the only clue they had was his toolbox, found in a cloakroom at Johannesburg's railway station.

"My only hope now is to ask the SABC to screen his picture and the details on Police File and hope that someone will come up with something," she said this week.

Mugged

Her husband had been working at Sasol and was on his way back home when he was mugged and robbed of his money and rail ticket.

Although his wife sent him another ticket, he was not on the train when it arrived in Cape Town.

There are many heartbreak stories of people from smaller towns and cities trying their luck in Johannesburg. This week economic experts, trade union leaders and sev-



Out of work artisans, especially in the building industry, face bleak job prospects but trying your luck on the Johannesburg job market could be disastrous.

eral hapless "trekkers" warned others not to follow the move to the north unless they first secured jobs, housing and schooling there.

Professor Joubert Botha, a Witwatersrand University professor of economics, told Weekend Argus it was "unwise for Capetonians to pull out their tent pegs" and move to Johannesburg.

Tunnel

"The economy is in a tunnel and until it gets better work opportunities will get less and less everywhere.

"Also the cost of moving and living here in Johannesburg is very high. Housing is an enormous problem," he said.

Professor Botha predicted that the downturn in the economy and the resultant joblessness would continue "for the foreseeable future."

An Athlone bricklayer's wife, Mrs Ronell W

— she did not want to be named — said their stay in Johannesburg had almost ended in divorce.

Problems

"I don't want my personal problems all over the newspapers, but I agree that one should warn all those other people who might think that things are rosy up there," she said in an interview this week.

Her husband Raoul lost his job when the Cape Town building firm he was working for completed a large contract and was forced to lay off some of their workers.

"He tried to get another job but it was just impossible. We have friends in Jo'burg and Raoul went to live with them for a month to find work there," said Mrs W.

She stayed in Cape Town with their four children, but hoped to join her husband who was staying with a family in Coronationville.

"Towards the end of the second month the letters got scarcer and I was so worried. On top of this he told me not to come to Joburg but I left two of the children with my mother and went."

Mrs W said she feared they were becoming estranged and was anxious to know if her husband "had somebody else."

"We had not seen each other for such a long time but from the start we did nothing but argue and fight."

The source of their troubles was that her

husband was feeling inadequate and depressed. He had been unable to find a job and the family he was staying with were not prepared to house his wife and children as well.

Mr W took a low-paying job at a store for a while, thinking he could still look out for better prospects.

Unemployed

"But, after a while of living like that we decided we'd much rather struggle in Cape Town. That place is horrible," said Mrs W, who has since found a job with a city department store. Her husband is still unemployed.

The general secretary of the Building Workers Union, Mr Bob Simmons, said "At the beginning of the year many people in the building industry were going (to Johannesburg) but the men are now coming back here and telling us of all the problems up there," he said.

Mr Gregory Goede, an unmarried Capetonian living in Hillbrow, said all the coloured families he knew were struggling with either unemployment or lack of housing.

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your po

'Those who built the wealth discarded'

ARBUS
15/11/82
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Labour Reporter

INFLUX control has become a mechanism to prevent all further black urbanisation in white areas, according to Mrs Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash

In a recent paper on influx control, she said it could no longer be described as a mechanism to "regulate" urbanisation

REVERSE

The proportion of blacks living in white rural and urban areas fell from 63 percent in 1960 to 46 percent in 1980

"The National Party's claim that the flow of black people into white areas would be reversed by 1978 is not as ridiculous as it seemed to be," said Mrs Duncan

The desire to have enormous pools of unskilled labour readily available was giving way to a more capital-intensive type of development requiring fewer workers

"As this process continues, the country discards the men and women on whose work the wealth of the economy was built," she said

COMPULSORY

Since the Government's 1968 labour regulations, no migrant worker has been allowed to enter into a contract with an employer for more than one year at a time

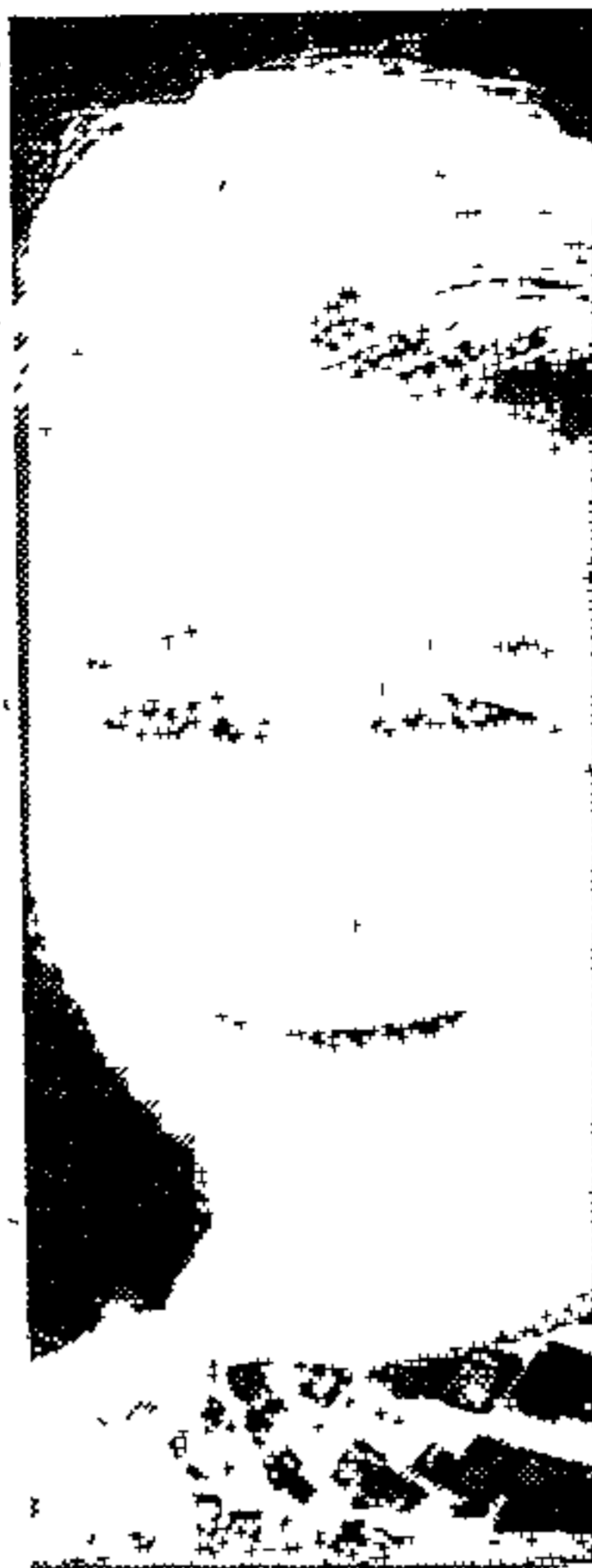
The Department of Co-operation and Development maintained the compulsory annual return to the home area constituted a break in the continuous 10 years employment or 15 years residence required for permanent urban status

Research at the University of the Witwatersrand had indicated that "tens of thousands" of migrant workers had been in their present employment for 10 years or more but had been denied Section 10 1(b) (residence) rights

Mrs Duncan said the new Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill was a further attempt to "whittle away" the urban rights of people

Under the intended legislation, a person born in an urban area would have to prove not only his own place of birth, but would have to show that both his parents were permanent urban residents

"The fact that 60 percent of births in Soweto are illegitimate is one indication of the extent to which rights are to be limited" said Mrs Duncan.



Mrs Sheena Duncan
.. "Influx control has become a mechanism to prevent all further black urbanisation."

Banker warns on 'free market'

CAL Times

17/11/87

USA

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Staff Reporter

PROMOTION of an effective free market system in South Africa would be difficult without simultaneous changes to the country's political structure, one of the Republic's leading bankers told the President's Council yesterday

The chairman of the Nedbank Group, Dr Frans Cronjé, also told the council's committee for economic affairs that all attempts to "sell" capitalism to blacks would be ineffective so long as influx control was applied as strictly as at present

Dr Cronjé said "publicity campaigns to convey the advantages of the free market system to the 'less sophisticated' members of the public will either have no effect or else they will be counter-productive"

'Stumbling blocks'

Propaganda campaigns to "sell" capitalism would be seen by many blacks as a "justification by the government and 'big business' of the existing ('unjust') system"

A large section of the black population would reject a campaign which was seen to be coming from the government, "unless that same authority has already removed

the largely political stumbling blocks which stand in the way of a completely free economic system"

"The same credibility gap would apply to a campaign which is carried out by the mainly 'white' private sector," Dr Cronjé said

Blacks would simply see such a campaign as a protection and defence of the status quo

Dr Cronjé said this situation would not change till blacks perceived that educational and training facilities had become equal and restrictions on black business, one-man concerns and hawkers had been removed

Mobility

Furthermore, "so long as the geographical mobility of black workers is curbed any propaganda campaign coming from the authorities and which propagates the advantages of the free market system, could be presented as false and could lead to a counter-campaign"

He emphasized that he was not debating the merits and demerits of, for example, influx control or the education system, but was merely pointing to factors which could influence black South Africans against a free market

US man's nod to constitutional proposals 'regrettable'

Black Sash slams diplomat

By Joan Sanja Riva
The president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Friar, yesterday criticised the American ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman F. Meyer, for his qualification of support of the Government's constitutional proposals.

Mrs Friar was speaking at a Black Sash meeting in Johannesburg last Friday.

She said Mr Meyer had recently stated:

"The constitutional proposals are not the beginning of any reform and it is regrettable that the Government should adopt such a point of view," she said.

The proposals designed to give the black population the political rights Mrs Duncan said would be lost if the proposals were adopted.

Eight million black South Africans had had their citizenship taken away and there was no indication that the Government intended putting an end to this process.

In his speech Dr van der Stoep rejected the possibility of the Progressive Federal Party supporting the proposals.

He said one consequence of the proposals had been a move to try to rally round the Prime Minister.

"This is extremely dangerous if we sacrifice our bargaining position for this we would be contributing to increased polarisation in this country," Dr Slabbert said.

It is clear that blacks would be excluded from any reform.

"If we supported these proposals it would mean that we would agree with influx control and the right of the Government to deny citizenship rights to blacks," Dr Slabbert said.

coloured people and Asians in the political process as proposed by the Government was still inadequate because in key areas white domination was still entrenched.

However, Dr Slabbert said his party had to continue to look for opportunities to bargain and negotiate.

"We have to keep the mood for reform alive in the white community. We cannot dissipate it by inadequate reform," he said.

Dr Slabbert said it could be no reform when citizenship rights continued to be affected.

Schoolteacher

arrests man

in armed chase

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Lanette Cilliers woke up in the early hours to find a man armed with a bread knife at her bedside — but when she saw him again a week later she was ready for action.

Miss Cilliers, 37, Strand school teacher,



friend played in a band. I played for him and after talking to him for about an hour I felt that he trusted me and that everything would be fine.

When he suddenly grabbed my arm I was startled and I managed to convince him that I would not hurt him. I was more comfortable with him than I was with the police.

Low-flying pilot fined for 'near miss' on tower

A pilot who flew too low in the area of the J.G. Strijdom tower in Hillbrow was fined R100 (or three months) by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday.

Dennis Reginald Newell van Blerk, address given as Krinkhout Street, Glen Marais, Kempton Park, was also sentenced to a R250 fine (or five months) conditionally suspended for five years.

Two Post Office microwave technicians told the court Van Blerk was flying so close to the tower on October 29 last year that they could clearly read the aircraft's registration number.

Mr David Berry said the tower had an agreement with Jan Smuts Airport to report any aircraft flying too close to it.

Van Blerk, who said he had a photographer and his assistant with

at an altitude of 6500 ft. He kept on the north side where the ground level was 5200 ft. and at most times was 1300 ft above the ground.

"While we flew low to allow the photographer to take pictures we did not fly abnormally low and we did not cause undue hazard to persons in proximity," he said.

After an inspection of the aircraft at Rand Airport the magistrate, Mr L. S. du Toit found

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EXPERIENCE PROBES THE DAILY TOWNSHIP BATTLE

FIRST IT WAS THE NATIVES, THEN AFRICANS, BANTU AND PLURALS — BUT NOW (WAIT FOR IT) MEET...

2000

A NEW category of person will soon join the natives, Africans, Bantu, plurals and blacks who have figured in the spall print of South African statutes over the past few decades

The new nomenclature is Pura — Permanent Urban Residents

Pura feature prominently in Dr Piet Koornhof's controversial new pass law, the Orderly Movement and Resettlement of Black Persons Bill, which has been shunted from committee to commission during the past two years

Now, for the first time, the impact of the Orderly Movement Bill on the lives of blacks has been put into layman's language in a booklet — 'You and the new Pass Laws' published this week by the Black Sash

Puras are defined in the Orderly Movement Bill which, to a large extent, will replace the provisions of the present Blacks (Urban Areas) Act

This is part of what the booklet says about Pura

"People who live in towns will have less rights than they do now Under the new law, Section 10 (of the Urban Areas Act), which ensures blacks the right to live in towns, is taken away altogether But a new group of people who can stay in urban areas is made

These people will be called Permanent Urban Residents (Puras)

"They will have legal rights to be in town but will lose those rights if they lose their accommodation"



The new pass laws outlined in Mrs Duncan's book mean it will be tougher for blacks to live in 'white' South Africa

South Africa's Latest Politics — the Puras

By JEAN LE MAY

Political Reporter

slay in their house at night without a permit can be fined R500 or sent to prison for six months"

The booklet was written by Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, one of the country's experts on laws affecting blacks

"It was written to explain the new pass law to blacks, but it also deals with citizenship and homeland independence, since the issues are connected," Mrs Duncan said this week

The Orderly Movement Bill, which is unlikely to become law until 1984, has been violently criticised as

She referred to waves of pass raids during the past few weeks in Cape Town during which thousands of people had been arrested

This month it has also been reported that hundreds of blacks are being arrested

assistants because we are so well above the age determination anyway"

The only area in which the OK was slightly under the new minimum, he said, was in the use of sales assistants

More than 1000 people were arrested this week in pre-dawn pass raids in (orlando East, Soweto in what

R129 a month), deservive to be caught out a little bit

Pick 'n Pay's Raymond Ackerman and personnel director Mr Rene de Wet were caught on the wrong foot by the gazetting on October 29 of the new determination

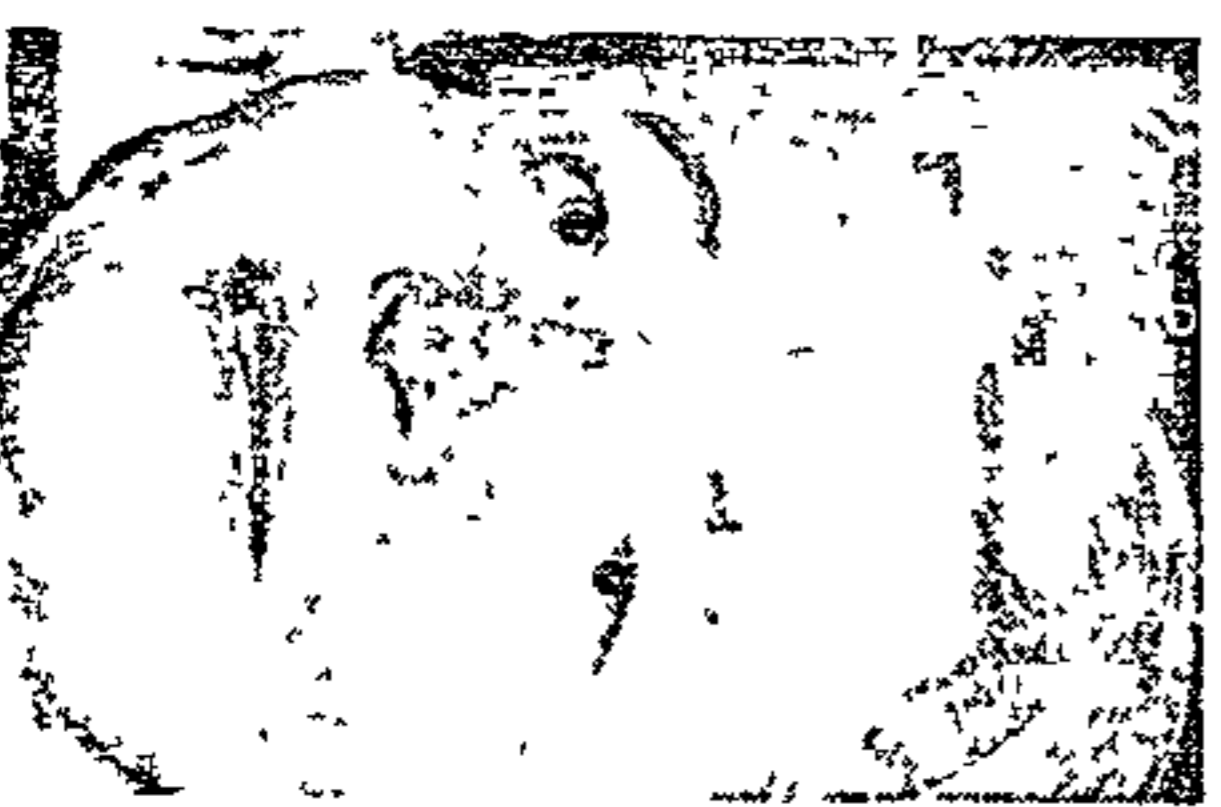
They had been told they would be on the same level as the other

When he said the Government was considering over-riding recent court rulings which allowed wives and families from country districts to join black workers in the cities

Mr Staegemann agreed with those who felt that the move could hardly have come at a worse time, given the economic situation, but added that "one appreciates that inflation and the cost of food and rents are bringing the pockets of our workers very tightly together"

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Mrs Sheena Duncan

FIRST IT WAS THE NATIVES, THEN AFRICANS, BANTU AND PLURALS — BUT NOW (WAIT FOR IT) MEET... **200** **30%**



A NEW category of person will soon join the natives, Africans, Bantu, plurals and blacks who have figured in the small print of South African statutes over the past few decades

The new nomenclature is Purs — Permanent Urban Residents

Purs feature prominently in Dr Piet Koornhof's controversial new pass law the Orderly Movement and Resettlement of Black Persons Bill, which has been shunted from committee to commission during the past two years

Now, for the first time, the impact of the Orderly Movement Bill on the lives of blacks has been put into layman's language in a booklet — You and the new Pass Laws' published this week by the Black Sash.

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This is part of what the booklet says about Purs

"People who live in towns will have less rights than they do now Under the new law, Section 10 (of the Urban Areas Act), which ensures blacks the right to live in towns, is taken away altogether But a new group of people who can stay in urban areas is made.

"These people will be called Permanent Urban Residents (Purs)

"They will have legal rights to be in town but will lose these rights if they lose their accommodation.

"People who now have Section 10 (1a or 1b) rights will be Purs.

"A person who owns a house under 99-year leasehold in a black township will be a Purs provided he is a South African citizen or a citizen of an independent homeland.

"People who are South African citizens who have been living legally in a town for 10 full years can apply to be Purs.

"People from Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei cannot apply after they have been in a town for 10 years. People who come to town from independent homelands after this law will never be able to be Purs

"People who were born in a town who are South African citizens or citizens of an independent homeland will also be Purs only if BOTH their parents are Purs

South Africa blacks

BY JEAN LE MAY

Political Reporter



● Mrs Sheena Duncan explains new pass laws

"Under the new law it will be impossible for a black person to stay in town without a permit.

"No black person may be in town at night between 10pm and 5am the following morning unless he has a permit to be there AND approved accommodation

"A black person may visit town during the day and will be safe from arrest if he has his reference book or homeland travel document.

"Black people who are found anywhere in town at night — either in the streets or in a house in a black or white suburb — will be arrested if they do not have a permit to live there

"People who come to town from rural areas to look for work will suffer very much because people will be afraid to help them by letting them stay overnight

"Anyone, black or white, who allows a black person to

stay in their house at night without a permit can be fined R500 or sent to prison for six months'

The booklet was written by Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, one of the country's experts on laws affecting blacks

"It was written to explain the new pass law to blacks, but it also deals with citizenship and homeland independence, since the issues are connected," Mrs Duncan said this week.

The Orderly Movement Bill, which is unlikely to become law until 1984, has been violently criticised as being "oppressive and destructive of human dignity"

It is widely regarded as part of the new constitutional dispensation which regards all blacks, including those who live in towns, as citizens of their homelands.

The Bill is one of two now being studied by Mr Chris Heunis's constitutional commission, which is gathering evidence for the Parliamentary Select Committee on the new constitution

But priority will be given to the Black Community Development Bill.

Of the three Koornhof Bills introduced two years ago, only one has become law — the Local Authorities Act, which was largely reshaped by the Parliamentary Select Committee

Publication of the booklet coincided with indications that another concerted effort to clear illegal blacks out of urban areas was under way, said Mrs Duncan.

She referred to waves of pass raids during the past few weeks in Cape Town during which thousands of people had been arrested

This month it has also been reported that hundreds of blacks are being arrested

assistants because we are so well above the age determination anyway"

The only area in which the OK was slight under the new minimum, he said, was in the case of sales assistants the more qualified grades — third, fourth and fifth years of experience But that affected only a small percentage

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CAME TUES 23/11/82

Tutu condemns 'apartheid' bill

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill was "the final solution of apartheid just as the nazis found a final solution", the Rt Rev Desmond Tutu said yesterday

Bishop Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was speaking on a motion condemning the bill at the triennial provincial synod of the Church of the Province of South Africa here yesterday

The motion before the synod says the bill will bring "increased suffering to millions of South Africans and add to the violence being done to their dignity and basic rights"

'Immoral'

It states it believes the bill to be immoral and calls for support to be given "to those who find themselves called by God to disobey any provisions of the bill should they become law, and so give witness to the Law of Christ"

An amendment, which was defeated, requested



Bishop Tutu

the synod to "ask the archbishop to communicate to the government authorities that if this bill is passed in the form as drafted he will call on all Anglicans to disobey it"

"You don't need gas chambers, you don't need death camps when you have these things," Bishop Tutu said

"The effect of this legislation when it does come to be promulgated will be to put a steel ring around

white South Africa and consign God's children into outer darkness

They will be thrown away like rubbish'

'Knocking'

Bishop Tutu said that when it came to implementing the bill "they will come as they have always come, knocking on doors in the middle of the night"

Supporting the motion, the Rev David Russell said the bill was the "most heinous piece of legislation ever to come before Parliament"

Mr Deon Irish of Cape Town, criticizing the amendment asked at what point did the church enter the realm of civil disobedience

He said the amendment suggested the archbishop be used as the "scape-goat" and the synod was "telling the archbishop to break the law"

"I challenge this provincial synod to state what the penalties for Section 19 (1) of the bill are, or for Section 23 (1)," he said

"I find it utterly hypocritical that this synod can take such a decision"

Call for

Eat meat once a quarter. Eat fresh fruit and fresh vegetables once a year.

My house is like a bushman's. We are five in the house. There are no taps, no bath, no lavatory, no bedrooms.

I cook my food outside by black pots. I eat mealies. I eat meat once a quarter. I eat fresh fruit and fresh vegetables once a year. I do not drink milk because I have no cows.

I feed my baby by maize porridge. It is not easy if my baby get sick because we have no money and I must pay a lot of money. A baby is R10 by the doctor.

I have three children. Thelma have 11 years, she is in Standard 5. Farrington have 6 years, he is in Sub B. Oscarine little baby have 8 months

She have no clothes. The school cost R18 per year in Standard 5. In Sub B the school cost R8. The school clothes cost R80.

I want to come to Cape Town to find work but I have heard by my sister that life is bad for the blacks in Cape Town now. When I was in Cape Town I was afraid of the inspectors but they does not catch me. Maybe I come because we have no money.

genocide bill. If it becomes law it could be the cruellest Act in South Africa. Dr Koornhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill aims to flush "illegal" blacks from the cities and send them to the homelands where poverty is rife.

Under the new bill, fines for householders employing "illegals" will rise from R500 to R5 000 (or 12 months in prison). Not many employers will play with dice thus loaded. The Black Sash have said "Where else in the world can a person be fined R5 000 for giving employment to a destitute person in the country of his or her birth?"

Edith Sejosingoe worked "illegally" in Cape Town for seven years. Two years ago she went back to the Transkei to have her third child. She stayed there with her mother and children after her husband had left her for another woman, and without any money. The family's only income is from Edith's sister who chars "illegally" in Cape Town for R60 a month.

We wrote to Edith, to ask about her life in the Transkei. Here is her letter to us



EDITH SEJOSINGOE: "I want to come to Cape Town to find work but I have heard by my sister that life is bad for the blacks in Cape Town now."

I have received your stamps. I want to come back to Cape in my children feeding late because I have no money. My little baby is Kei is too bad

I have received your stamps. I want to come back to Cape in my children feeding late because I have no money. My little baby is Kei is too bad

SAFARI SUM MISSING

Staff Reporter
POLICE in four-wheel-drive vehicles are continuing the search for a missing yachtsman, Mr Jurgen Schmidt who was swept overboard by a freak wave shortly before the yacht Pie ran aground in heavy seas off Melkbosstrand on Friday night.

Mr Schmidt, a Johannesburg engineer, was crewing on Pie, one of the competitors in the Rothmans Week Class II middle-distance race from Table Bay to Bok Point on the West Coast.

The NSRI called off their sea search early on Saturday morning, but a spokesman for the Boland police said yesterday that a contingent of policemen was still combing the area. By late last night "nothing had yet been found".

The yacht's owner-skipper, Mr Manfred Beck, of Johannesburg, and two other crew members, Mr Christopher Bouwer, of Alberton, and his son Kevin, 17, managed to reach shore safely.

CELEBRATE YOUR CHRISTMAS IN STYLE ON BOARD THE ...

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Ships Restaurant

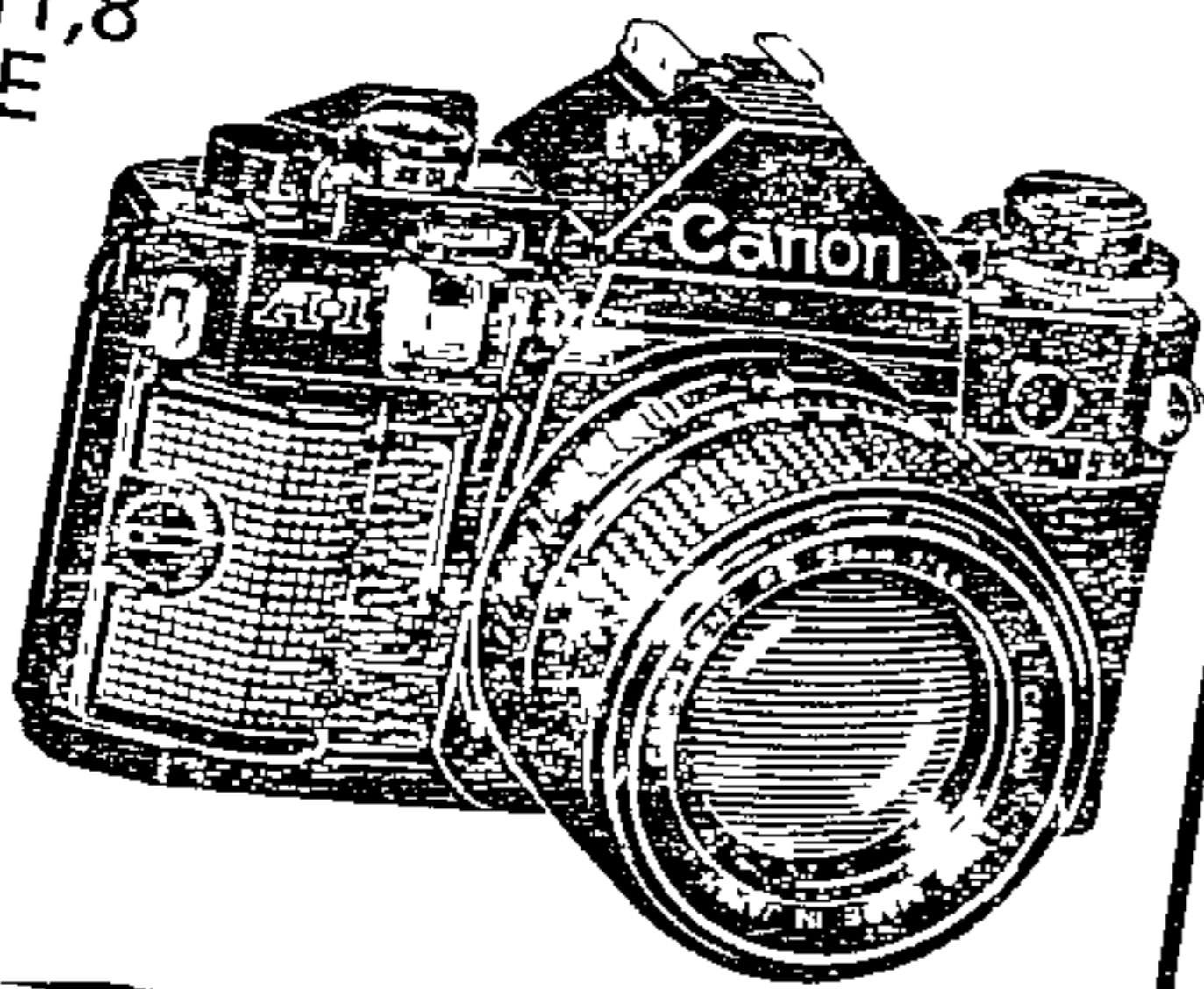
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Security's part in 'curfew' bill

CAPT TIME 20/12/87

(20/12/87)

Political Staff

THE influential security arm of the government had a major say in the drafting of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill and was responsible for the most contentious aspects of the bill according to informed sources.

Before the controversial bill was published in its present form in May this year it was lauded through the cabinet committee on constitutional development (then Internal Affairs), where the departments of Law and Order (then police), Defence, the National Intelligence Services, and

Internal Affairs had a major hand in its drafting.

According to sources, it was in this cabinet committee, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis that many of the original intentions of the Riekert Commission and subsequently the Grosskopf Committee were frustrated.

It is understood that the need to ensure the effective combating of urban terrorism was given in the committee and played a major role in the redrafting of the bill.

It is also understood that the highly conten-

tious 10pm to 5am curfew on "unqualified" blacks in the urban areas and the blanket curfew clause conferring wide powers on the Minister of Co-operation and Development were introduced in this committee.

It is also likely that key aspects of the bill were scrutinized by the powerful State Security Council before it was referred to the cabinet committee on constitutional development.

The bill, which deals with influx control and the rights of urban blacks, was referred to the parliamentary select committee on the constitution after its publication earlier this year, and further comment from interested parties was invited.

Outcry

The measure evoked an outcry and sharp criticism from a broad spectrum of expert opinion.

It has been dubbed a "war measure" which would make the lives of blacks in the cities intolerable and invite "massive police raids" in what would amount to a state of perpetual martial law for blacks.

Although the select committee on the constitution, under the chairmanship of Mr Heunis, has agreed subsequently not to deal with the measure until black local authorities have been set up in terms of the new Black Local Government Act, public calls for the measure to be scrapped have continued unabated.

Although the Department of Co-operation and Development, which has borne the major brunt of criticism that has accompanied the bill, bears ultimate political responsibility for the bill, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, like other ministers on the committee, is bound by decisions which are taken on a consensus basis.

Other departments

In addition to the five departments already mentioned, it is understood that the departments of Labour, Justice, and Foreign Affairs were also represented on the committee.

The Orderly Movement Bill was already a redraft of legislation introduced by Dr Koornhof in October, 1980, as part of a "new deal" for urban blacks.

It was one of three related bills dealing with

Man, 30, drowns at Sandvlei

Staff Reporter

FIVE people were killed in 169 reported assaults and four died in 51 road accidents in the Peninsula at the weekend.

Mr Jeffrey Edwards, 30, of Allison Court, Ocean View, drowned near the Sandvlei caravan park on Saturday afternoon.

Mr Z Gungxeka, 45, died when he was knocked down by a car in Guguletu yesterday.

An unidentified man died when he was struck by a motor-cycle in Ravensmeade on Saturday.

A 20-year-old man, believed to be Mr K Muts-

wana, died when he was knocked down by a car in Phillipi on Saturday.

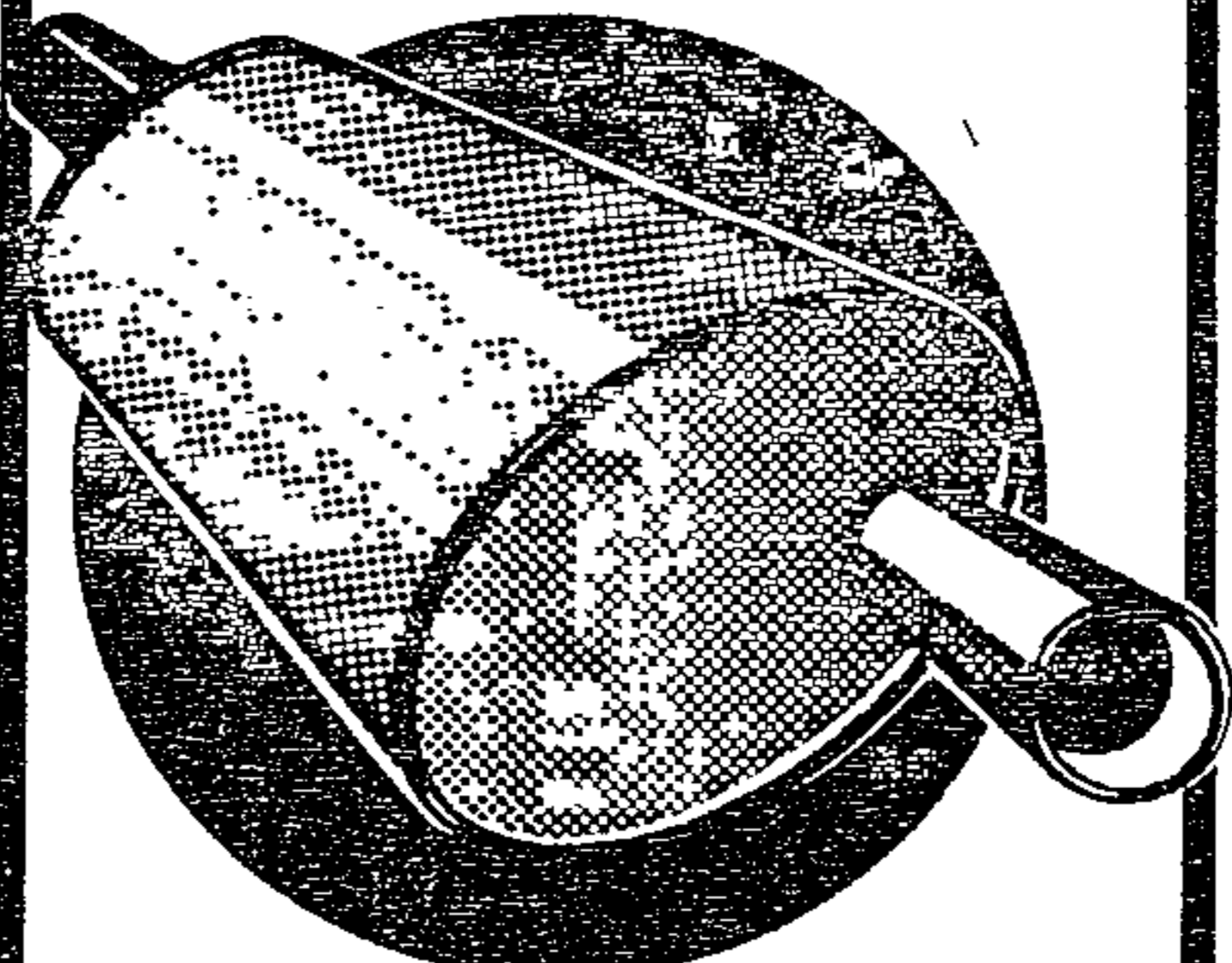
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On Friday, Mr F Peters died after being assaulted in Parkwood Estate and an unidentified man died after being assaulted in Valhalla Park.

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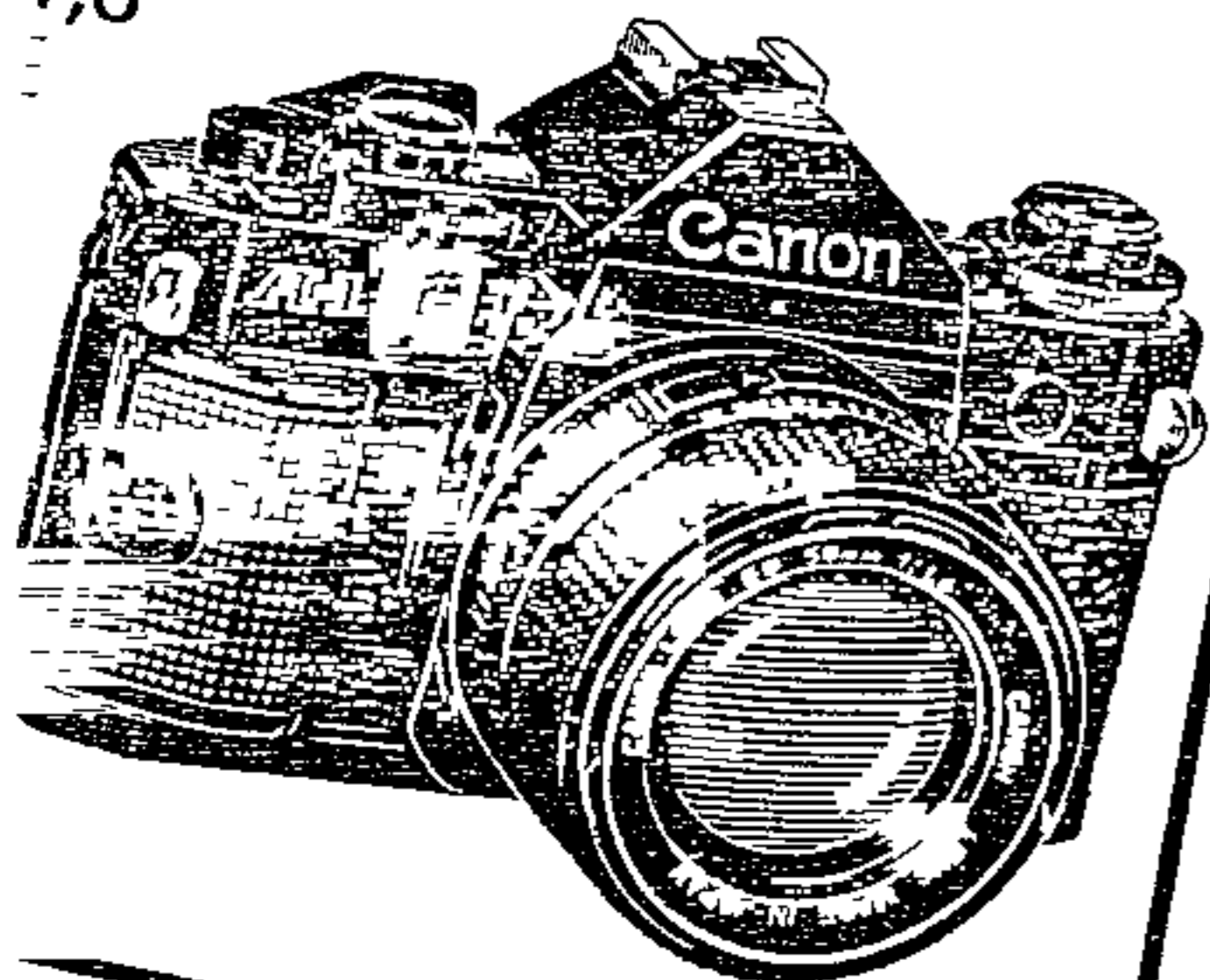
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It was one of three related bills dealing respectively with black local government, administration boards and community development and influx control.

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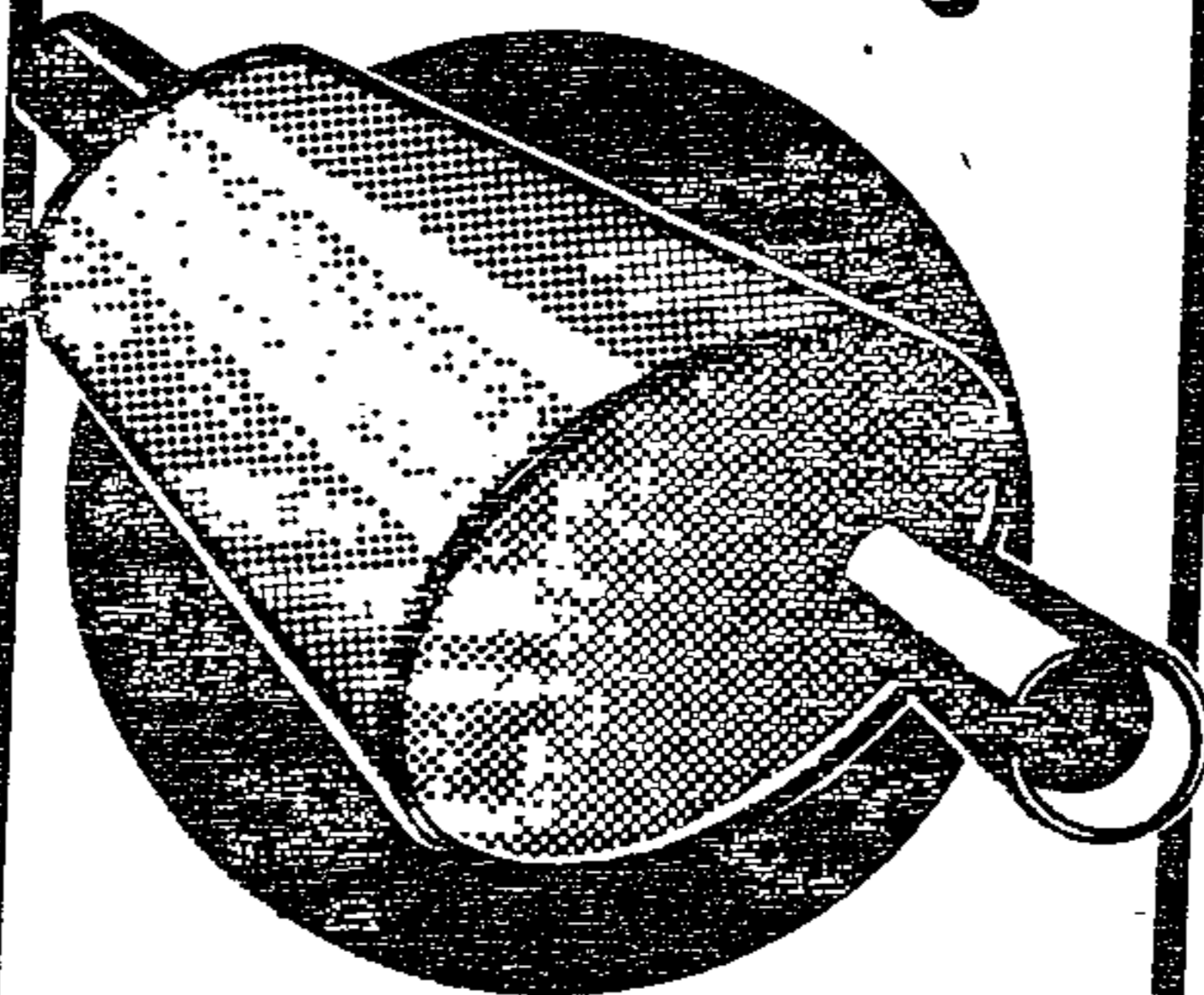
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Black Sash issues warning

Workers could be exiled

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IN A RACE against time to beat the implementation of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill the Black Sash has appealed to all those who qualify under Section 10 (1) (A), (B) or (C) of the Urban Areas Act to have their urban rights recorded in their reference books.

Without these rights they could be denied the opportunity to live and work in an urban area, and they could be refused permission to have their families living with them.

"It can make the difference between stability and security on the one hand and banishment to a poverty-stricken, workless rural area on the other," the Black Sash writes in an urgent newsletter to employers of black labour asking them to ensure that all those affected by the proposed new legislation are aware of its implications.

The Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill has been temporarily shelved while it is considered by a select committee, but it is believed to be unlikely that the bill will be withdrawn in its entirety.

The Black Sash believes that there are many people, men and women, who are entitled to urban qualifications but are either unaware of this, or do not know how to set about

having their rights endorsed in their reference books.

Qualifications must be applied for at the offices of the administration board in the area where the person lives.

There are no Section 10 rights for people living within a bantustan, or on a white-owned farm outside the prescribed urban areas.

Section 10 (1) (A) qualifications are given to those who have lived continuously in one town since birth. A birth certificate and proof of lawful residence is usually required in order to claim these rights.

A person is entitled to Section 10 (1) (B) rights if he or she has worked in registered employment for the same employer in the same town for 10 years, or has lived lawfully and continuously in the same town for 15 years.

Section 10 (1) (C) rights are granted to the wife, unmarried daughter or son living with a man or woman who has 10 (1) (A) or (B) qualifications.

The tens of thousands of contract workers in the country are denied urban rights, even if they have worked in their present jobs for more than 10 years or lived legally in hostels for more than 15 years, because they are required to return to the rural area each year to renew their contracts.

Their reference books are endorsed with the section 10 (1) (D) stamp.