

Call to Vorster on influx control

ON THE EVE of Mr Vorster's talks with eight homeland leaders in Cape Town this week, the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport called for softer measures and "greater discretion" in the application of influx control.

In its main editorial, the newspaper said that, after Coloured people, urban Blacks had become the country's most painful problem.

The five million urban Blacks could not be described as South Africa's happiest people but their situation could not be blamed entirely on the Whites, the Government or the policy of separate development, as many people wanted to do. There was, however, no doubt that urban Blacks had legitimate grievances.

IDLERS

There were, for instance, measures which they opposed but which, in their own interests, could not be removed. One of these was influx control.

"It would be stupid to simply throw open our cities to all who want to come. There are already hundreds of thousands of idlers in the Black townships.

"But we believe that the measures can be considerably softened and applied with greater discretion," Rapport said.

The Government had indicated recently that another grievance, the restrictions on Black traders in Black townships, would be reviewed.

MONOPLY

"At the moment White shopkeepers have a sort of monopoly on the most important trade with Blacks, because Black traders may sell only essential goods (food)."

Rapport regarded this as a discriminatory measure which had nothing to do with avoiding friction and said the measure could be scrapped.

"The greatest question remains the rights of property ownership and political rights for the urban Blacks. Some very deep thought will have to be given to this question."

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(2) 206
(3) 319

23-1-75

206

THE STAR JOHANNESBURG

New deal for urban Blacks

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Important changes in living and working conditions of urban Blacks have been foreshadowed by yesterday's marathon summit conference between the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, and the eight homeland leaders in Cape Town.

Three concessions being contemplated by the Government appear especially significant:

● A form of leasehold for Blacks in White areas (but not land ownership) is to

be considered sympathetically.

● Homeland criticism of restrictions on Black trading rights in urban areas have been acknowledged by the Prime Minister to be valid. Legislation and regulations on the subject will be reconsidered; and

● a new attempt to work out a better system than the present influx control machinery will be made. Homeland leaders will

appoint three representatives to sit down with officials of the Department of Bantu Administration to investigate hardships and try to work out a better system.

Chief Kaiser Matanzima (Transkei) put the homeland leaders' case for second and third generation urban Blacks to be recognised as permanent unless they associated and identified with a homeland.

Though agreeing to a new influx control investigation, Mr. Vorster said there was no alternative to influx control and it could not be abolished.

He rejected a suggestion that Soweto gain the status of a homeland, but Mr. Botha gained agreement with a suggestion that consideration be given to merging existing urban Bantu councils with councils representing homeland governments in the urban areas to form a new body with greater powers and responsibilities.

1 206
~~2 319~~
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Pass laws: Janson speaks out

Staff Reporter

THE application of influx control to Africans only is defensible on rational grounds and not simply a discriminatory measure against Africans, says Mr Punt Janson, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration.

In an interview it was put to Mr Janson that African leaders like Chief Gatsha Buthelezi conceded that there might be a case for influx control in general, but that it was indefensible in South Africa because it applied to Africans only.

The Minister disagreed, giving three reasons:

- Numbering nearly 18 000 000, Africans were easily the largest of South Africa's peoples.

- For a variety of reasons, Africans had a larger proportion of unskilled and ill-educated people than the other race groups.

- As a result, urban Africans would be more threatened by an uncontrolled influx of their own people from the rural areas.

Commenting on the 10 500 000 Africans prosecuted under the pass laws between 1948 and 1973, Mr Janson said: "People shouldn't be arrested for technical offences. People should be treated as leniently as possible."

Government - sponsored Bantu Aid Centres had been established to reduce the number of prosecutions and imprisonments under the "influx control regulations," he added.

Drawing attention to his request for recommendations on how to apply the pass laws more humanely, Mr Janson said: "It was done in sincerity. We received many suggestions and worked on all, except those which wanted influx control scrapped."

He hoped that discussions between representatives of the homeland governments

and officials of the Department of Bantu Administration — agreed to at last month's meeting between the Prime Minister and homeland leaders — would provide further means of improving influx control.

Last year about 130 600 African pass law offenders were "saved from jail" because of recommendations by the aid centres.

But, according to Dr David Welsh of the University of Cape Town, it "solved nothing" to send pass law offenders straight back to the homelands instead of "repatriating" them via prison.

There was not enough work in the homelands and many of the same Africans would be forced to re-enter the urban areas, often illegally.

Mr Janson replied that Dr Welsh's criticism itself solved nothing — that, apart from other considerations, there were simply not enough houses in the urban areas to accommodate rural Africans drawn to the cities in search of work.

DIVERTED

Dr Welsh said yesterday: "Nobody denies that the influx of people provides big problems. But if the money spent on the maintenance of influx control were diverted to housing it would go a long way to solving them."

of influx control was "virtually incomputible," it might well amount to more than the Defence Budget, if both direct and indirect costs were taken into account.

Any attempt to compute the cost of influx control would have to include the salaries of men concerned solely with the "nuts and bolts" of the operation, as well as those responsible for the enforcement of pass laws — municipal officials, policemen and magistrates.

In addition, it would have to take account of the man-hours lost to the economy by both those responsible for the administration of the influx control and those caught up in it — either in prison or on their way back to the homelands.

Dr Welsh's view did not take account of National Party belief that racial harmony is best guaranteed by racial separation — and that the number of Africans in White controlled South Africa should therefore be kept to a minimum.

11 February 1975.

206

*** Arrests concerning identity documents/
influx control offences**

*4. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) How many Bantu males and females, respectively, were arrested in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1974 for offences relating to identity documents and influx control;
- (2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that year.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1)	Males	Females
East Rand	13 709	2 369
West Rand	5 346	832
Central Witwatersrand	77 498	10 912
Pretoria	10 789	11 595
Bloemfontein	5 415	1 678
Pietermaritzburg	3 260	1 199
Durban	8 209	2 479
Cape Peninsula	11 797	8 422
Port Elizabeth	912	1 090
Kimberley	638	40
(2)	214 368	60 273

*5. Mrs. H. SUZMAN--Reply standing over

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.

25 February 1975 .

206

Reference book system

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

- (1) Whether the investigation by his Department into the reference book system has been completed; if so,
- (2) whether any changes have been or are to be made in the administration of the system; if so, what changes;
- (3) whether he envisages any legislative changes as a result of the investigation; if so, what changes.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No investigation is being conducted specifically into the reference book system.
- (2) and (3) fall away.

RDM 18/3/75 *

Mangope set to bring in influx control

By PATRICK LAURENCE

MAFEKING. — BophuthaTswana seemed set yesterday to become the first homeland to recommend the introduction of influx control laws.

While the Legislative Assembly was debating the budget, copies of a report recommending some form of influx control for the Tswana townships of Ga-Rankuwa and Mapopane West, near Pretoria, were being prepared for distribution to members possibly today.

The report is based on the findings of a Legislative Assembly commission of inquiry into problems in the two townships.

The chairman of the commission, Mr N. T. Matseke, has confirmed that many of

its recommendations concern influx control.

Among the members of the commission is Mr S. J. Lesolang, a leading member of the opposition Seoposengwe Party.

Mr Lesolang's membership of the commission would seem to reflect a desire to make its recommendation on influx control — a controversial issue in South Africa, particularly among Africans — a Tswana affair, rather than a party political move.

According to several independent sources, Chief Lucas Mangope, Chief Minister of BophuthaTswana has been contemplating the introduction of influx control for some time now.

But Chief Mangope seemed reluctant to discuss the question yesterday. All he would say was: "I might introduce influx control."

But during debate on influx control last year Chief Mangope hinted strongly that he favoured some form of influx legislation for the townships of Ga-Rankuwa and Mapopane West.

Both these townships are in BophuthaTswana, but because they are near the Pretoria-Witwatersrand industrial complex they have attracted thousands of African squatters in search of work.

The squatters, who number 250 000 are drawn from various African peoples. Most are camped on the Winterfeld area near the two townships.

Their presence close to the townships makes them competitors for the limited facilities there.

Last year Chief Mangope spoke of trying to "ward off people who continually infiltrate our country and deprive our Tswanas of land and employment."

Influx control in South Africa is associated by Africans with the hated pass laws and migratory labour.

For an African leader to introduce influx control — even if it were of a different order from the pass laws — would be a bold, perhaps even perilous, move.

Any move towards influx control which appeared to operate in the interest of one African people against those of the remainder, would risk antagonising the vast majority of Africans.

But Chief Mangope has shown that he is not a man who shirks controversial and risky policy decisions. Last year his government was a party to a South African Government scheme to remove South Sothos from Thaba Nchu, a Tswana area in the Free State.

Hansa

Q. Column 547

21 March 75

Illegal Bantu Labour

*6. Dr. F. VAN Z. SIABBERT 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.

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The crowded road to the death cell

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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 Whites, 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'.

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, treason, murder and rape were the three capital crimes in South Africa. Now terrorism, sabotage, armed robbery, kidnapping and house-

breaking 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.

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 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

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.

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 stood 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

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.

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.

HANSAARD 9

Q. column 638-9
8 April 1975

**Bantu Commissioners' Courts:
Fordsburg/Langa**

*3. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) How many persons were (a) tried and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the (i) Fordsburg and (ii) Langa Bantu Commissioners' Court in each month from 1 July to 31 December 1974;
- (2) what was the average daily number of cases heard in each of these courts during this period;
- (3) whether there is a shortage of staff in either of these courts; if so, (a) in which court, (b) what is the extent of the shortage and (c) what steps have been taken to fill the vacancies.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House):

(1)	(a) (i)	(b) (i)
July 1974	2 161	1 362
August 1974	840	535
September 1974	828	640
October 1974	1 037	881
November 1974	1 091	889
December 1974	787	648

	(a) (ii)	(b) (ii)
July 1974	1 623	1 481
August 1974	1 043	895
September 1974	1 119	907
October 1974	2 080	1 811
November 1974	2 066	1 865
December 1974	1 114	945

(2) Fordsburg: 78.
Langa: 71.

(3) Yes.

(a) Langa.

(b) One Bantu Affairs Commissioner.

(c) Post has been filled with a partly qualified officer.

206

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 amenities 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."

324
287
3.101
4.200
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6.207
7.122
8.28

HANSARD 10

Q. Column 710

16/4/75

205

Contract labourers

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

How many contract labourers were employed in the Republic during 1974.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Statistics as asked for by the hon. member are not maintained by my Department of Bantu Administration and Development in that form.

Curb on illegal labour

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

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

IN THE SENATE

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 provisors 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 "miserable" 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 had been to prevent the Attorney General from presenting the Bill in the Senate. The Bill would give effect to the world-wide concern over environment, more sophisticated techniques of planning and the fundamental effect of decentralisation.

It was not clear if the Bill would be passed in the Senate. The Bill would give effect to the world-wide concern over environment, more sophisticated techniques of planning and the fundamental effect of decentralisation.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom right of the page, including the number 206.

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.

① 224

② 200

③ 206

Clerk wanted R30 to fix pass court told

daily
Disp
29/4/75

EAST LONDON — A woman from Willowvale told a magistrate, here, how she paid R30 to a clerk employed by the Eastern Cape Bantu Administration Board to have her pass "fixed" so that she could obtain the right to work in East London.

Miss K. L. Mrasi was giving evidence at a trial in which a former clerk of the Board, Mr Churchill Njilo is appearing before Mr A. Groenewald on six charges of fraud, alternately forgery al-

ternately six counts of theft or that he wrongfully accepted or received money or compensation in respect of assistance for services rendered.

Miss Mrasi said she knew Mr Njilo from Willowvale and had gone to him because she wanted to obtain a work-seekers' permit.

She had paid R30 and had given over her reference book and asked by Mr Njilo to apply for a new one.

Mr M. N. Madana said that he had given R40 and his reference book to Mr N. Moko who had said he would contact a man who would have his work permit "fixed."

Later Mr Moko had returned R20 to him but he never got the balance back.

Miss Y. Boniwe said she came from King William's Town and went with her sister to Mr Njilo to have her pass "fixed" but her sister later said that she was alone when she made transaction with Mr Njilo.

Mr Moko said he had had dealings with Mr Njilo and another clerk who has since died. He used to get reference books from some people to have them "fixed" and used to be paid R5 some times.

Under cross examination Mr Moko said he did organise people to have their passes "fixed." He said he had not got the money he had given Mr Njilo to have Mr Madana's pass "fixed" and he realised Mr Njilo was in trouble when he was contacted by the police.

The hearing continues today. — DDR.

PM urged to play Robben Island trump

RDM 16/5/75

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, should play his "trump card in the detente 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.

447
200
3,206

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

Mr Mopeli said in the... during a caucus... called them their... three years which... caps were carried by... and two... FIVE PEOPLE... three...

Mr Mopeli said in the... during a caucus... called them their... three years which... caps were carried by... and two... FIVE PEOPLE... three...

'Abandon labour apartheid'

STAR 29/5/75

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."

244
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4 170
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3 178
2 200
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Ease pass laws, pleads advocate

RDM 3/6/75 206

By CAROL STEYN

A SENIOR advocate of the Johannesburg Bar, Mr Leslie Lawrence, SC, yesterday called for a "decriminalisation of the pass laws," as a measure for bringing down the short-term jail population of about half a million.

Mr Lawrence was addressing the commission of inquiry into the penal system which was sitting at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Viljoen on behalf of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa.

A reduction of the prison population could be achieved by concentrating mainly on pass law offenders, Mr Lawrence said.

In addition, police would be released from having to round up pass law offenders. This would enable them to concentrate on bringing to book people

who had committed serious crimes.

Mr Lawrence said the short term prisoners for the year 1969 to 1970 numbered over 400 000, 42 per cent of which were pass law offenders.

An attempt was being made to reduce the number of prisoners through the establishment of aid centres, but a fair percentage were still being sent to prison, Mr Lawrence said.

It might be that many of those imprisoned were sent to prison through inability to pay the fine imposed which was probably a standard fine, to preserve uniformity.

No useful purpose was being served by sending so many persons to prison for very short periods.

First offenders unable to pay a fine should be cautioned and discharged unless there was a deliberate contravention of the law in which case a suspended sentence should be given.

Mr Lawrence recommended an automatic re-

view procedure to reduce the number of pass law prisoners.

The number of people sent to prison for six months and less was truly amazing, Mr Lawrence said.

A judicial officer who jailed an accused for six months or less could not reasonably expect that he would emerge a reformed character.

It was more likely that he would become a thorough scoundrel, he said.

The recommendations of the Bar were:

- That a procedure of pre-sentence reports by probation officers be adopted in all serious cases;

- That a court should not imprison a person over 21 who has not previously been imprisoned unless there was no other appropriate method of dealing with him.

- That apart from the most serious cases no sentence should exceed six years;

- That short term imprisonment should be replaced by a fine, compensation, probation, community service orders for day training;

- That an investigation be conducted into the imposition of fines without a proper inquiry into the financial means of an offender;

- That automatic review courts should be established for cases where fines could not be paid;

- That an accused should be permitted to appeal from a superior court to the appellate division without leave being required from a superior court.

The Reverend E. M. Tema of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk at Orlando told the commission one of the reasons for the large number of juvenile delinquents in the African township was the housing shortage.

Children have to use the streets as sitting rooms, he said.

The hearing continues today.

Cape Times
7/6/75

By STEVE MOLLER

209

WORCESTER.—The General Synod of the Ned Geref Church in Africa yesterday condemned migrant labour and the resultant disruption of family life as being irreconcilable with the Scriptures — but not before a heated debate between Black and White delegates had taken place.

The Synod also decided that wherever the word "Bantu" appeared in the 250-page agenda it would be replaced with the words "Black man".

The motion regarding migrant labour was adopted as it stood after several White delegates spoke in favour of changing the wording. Black speakers were adamant that the resolution should go through as it stood.

It said: "The Synod recognizes that, according to the Word of God, every man should work. According to the same Word of God the Synod declares the system of migratory labour with the resulting disruption of family life as being irreconcilable with the Gospel."

Moments after the motion was put the Rev W G van Eeden, from the Ring of Lindley, said he could not accept that migrant labour was irreconcilable with the Word of God.

The Rev J. W. Mazamisa

watered down. "The point must be adopted as it stands."

Another White delegate felt that it was too much to say that migrant labour was not reconcilable with the Word of God. The motion should be worded differently, he said.

The Scribe of the Synod, the Rev S P E Buti, said: "We Black South Africans are being regarded as migrant labourers in our own country. We cannot reconcile that with the Scriptures."

Another Black delegate said that all objections to the wording of the motion came from White delegates, while Black speakers all supported the motion as it stood. "I get the impression that those (White) brothers are in

favour of migrant labour," he said.

At this stage the Actuary and former Moderator, the Rev N W Basson, said he was in favour of the motion as it stood because the implication of it was not that migrant labour as such was wrong.

It was clear, he said, that what was meant was that results of the system, such as the disruption of family life, was where the problem lay.

The motion was then adopted.

Earlier the director of prison ministry of the NGK, Brigadier A C Sephton, said a decision had been taken to appoint Black ministers to his department. The first appointments would be made soon.

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 Msibi, 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

HANSARD 18

Q. 1131

10 June 1975.

205

Registration of Bantu workers

336. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

How many (a) South African and (b) foreign Bantu workers were registered during 1974 in each category of labour defined in the regulations promulgated in terms of the Bantu Labour Act.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The following figures represent the number of registered Bantu workers as at 30 June 1974:

	(a)	(b)
Agriculture	445 760	24 500
Mining and Quarrying (including labourers employed by mines affiliated to the Chamber of Mines)	222 225	416 745
Manufacturing	674 926	11 923
Construction	341 855	19 150

Wholesale and Retail Trade	294 390	3 385
Government Services (including South African Railways, Government Departments, Semi-Government Organizations, Local Authorities, and Provincial Administrations)	413 246	10 358
Domestic Servants	567 716	9 208
Miscellaneous (including private transport, storage, accommodation and catering services, financial institutions, insurance and private businesses)	312 266	5 526

Pass laws foment violence, hatred

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 and yet unable to take control of their own future.

They have acquired the diseases of modern industrial society but its benefits have yet to accrue to them. And they are discontented, angry and growing increasingly bitter.

A "big prison" is how younger people invariably refer to the city in which they live, adding (and it is often repeated with only slight variation): "In prison, you are not allowed to own anything. You are just there for a certain period. You cannot live a good life."

Older persons tend to describe the city as a "cattle post," a "pig sty," a big "hostel" or as an "extension of a mine compound."

Some shrug their shoulders and say: "We have to enjoy ourselves." And a few obviously do. One of these was 65-year-old Mr John Khu-

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

MERVYN HARRIS reports.

STAR
11/5/75

malo, who had recently retired after working as a labourer in Johannesburg.

He was sitting in the lounge bar of the recently opened Diephloof 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



A quality of life

drinks in a nice place. I 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 un-tarred 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 human being."

Residents of the city

notice the inconsistencies in the actions and policies of officialdom and wonder how a process that dissociates 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 Maliet Muzema, 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 the 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 the footsteps kept following me until I finally got inside 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 597 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 or given 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: "It eats me up inside to see someone having things — even a packet of cigarettes — which I haven't got. I will kill for that."

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Influx control blamed for most race friction in South Africa

Daily Disp
7/5/75

206

EAST LONDON — Influx control was the single most important cause of racial friction in South Africa, Mr Fred van Wyk, National Director of the Institute of Race Relations, said in East London last night.

Addressing a membership drive for the Institute, Mr van Wyk said: "I submit to the Government that if we can find a satisfactory solution, which is acceptable to all the race groups, on the problem of influx control, we will have achieved a major breakthrough."

Mr Van Wyk paid tribute to the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, on his "excellent and essential policy of outward detente."

"I must stress, however that there must be real detente within South Africa."

"I offer the Government the help of the Institute on a policy of internal detente. I believe that we can be of great service to them in identifying problem areas," Mr Van Wyk said.

Pointing out that areas of tension could not exist in a vacuum, Mr Van Wyk said the Government needed to examine the political, economic and social fields in a policy of internal detente.

"There are factors like the trading rights of blacks; we need to examine their housing, education and health services," Mr Van Wyk said.

Earlier, he had addressed a luncheon of East London businessmen. Speaking at

luncheon Mr Van Wyk said a policy of internal detente would create vast new markets for commerce and industry.

"A recent study by the African Chamber of Commerce put the spending power of blacks at R15 billion per annum. Imagine the boom if these 17 900 000 blacks all earned as much as their four million white counterparts," Mr Van Wyk said.

The Institute offered commerce and industry a commodity which was very valuable, Mr Van Wyk said.

Some of the services offered by the Institute were the computation of the Poverty Datum Line, PDL, and the Minimum Effective Level, MEL, which was the PDL with certain vital necessities added.

"We pioneered these studies and are very grateful to see other organisations taking them up," Mr Van Wyk said.

"In addition we have made a very careful study of the 57 pieces of industrial legislation which affect black-white labour relations. Our studies include fringe benefits such as pensions, medical aid and unemployment insurances."

"Many South African and foreign companies operating here are now using these to their benefit."

"We also control aid to black scholars through 29 trusts set up by commerce and industry, which grant

bursaries of over R300 000 per annum for black, Coloured and Indian education.

"You must agree that education is an investment which facilitates the training of skilled labour," Mr Van Wyk said.

He felt the Institute had another imponderable function in promoting the growth of a social conscience.

"This must inevitably lead to the establishment of a more stable society, and stability is essential to commerce and industry," Mr Van Wyk said.

South Africa with adequate raw material, and an ample labour supply—which was not being exploited to the full — had prospects for the future which were "promising at the very least."

On labour training, Mr Van Wyk welcomed the "flexible attitude which the Minister of Labour has adopted of late," and the greater labour mobility which was being allowed.

"Regarding the provision of machinery for black workers to negotiate, I would say it was a sine qua non for industry," Mr Van Wyk said. "While works and liaison committees are possibly not the final answer, I would urge industry to try them out."

"If these committees had been in existence some years ago, I think we may have evaded all the strikes," he said. — DDR.

Pass-fixing: man guilty of fraud

Daily Dispatch 8/5/72
EAST LONDON— An Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board clerk, Mr Churchill Njilo, 32, of Mdantsane, was found guilty on five alternative counts of fraud here yesterday.

Mr Njilo was found guilty of accepting money or remuneration to assist blacks in applying for work here.

His appearance arises as a result of alleged pass fixing.

He was found not guilty on the other charges of fraud and forgery. A count of theft was withdrawn at a previous hearing.

Mr Njilo was sentenced to a total of ten months imprisonment on the five alternative counts.

Mr Njilo has noted an appeal and he was allowed out on R50 bail pending the appeal. —DDR

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 Risik 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



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

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 name."

Miss Kuzwayo: Influx Control used to deprive their houses them back to lands.

"To prevent move from house. The your life affects children, who

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. His visit was part of a wider tour of African countries.

His itinerary in South Africa included talks at several universities, White and Black, discussions with officials of the penal reform movement, Niemo 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?"

37

RDM
9/5/75

Reference book decision is reserved

RDM
14/5/75

206

BLOEMFONTEIN. —

Judgment was reserved by the Appeal Court yesterday in a case relating to the carrying of reference books by Africans.

An African policeman, Constable Job Ncube, of Kwa Mashu police station, Duffs Road, Natal and the Minister of Police appealed against a judgement of the Natal Supreme Court.

This court upheld an appeal by Mr Mandlakayise Armstrong Zikalala, an African messenger employed by a firm of attorneys in Durban, and dismissed a cross-appeal by Constable Ncube and the Minister of Police.

The grounds on which Constable Ncube and the Minister of Police appealed yesterday were that an African who was asked to produce his reference book must either have it with him or at a place where he could fetch it quickly.

Another ground of appeal was that if a long period was allowed for obtaining a reference book, the law would become unworkable.

On June 20, 1972, Constable Ncube was on duty at Kwa Mashu. He asked Mr Zikalala to produce his

reference book. Normally Mr Zikalala carried it with him, but on this occasion he had left it in his employer's office.

Constable Ncube arrested Mr Zikalala for failing to produce the reference book and locked him up.

The next day Mr Zikalala was fined R2, or 5 days.

Subsequently Mr Zikalala sued Constable Ncube and the Minister for R500 for unlawful arrest and R500 for false imprisonment.

The magistrate awarded Mr Zikalala R7 for false imprisonment against both Constable Ncube and the Minister. The claim for unlawful arrest failed. The magistrate ordered the constable and the Minister to pay 20 per cent of Mr Zikalala's costs.

Mr Zikalala appealed against the finding that he had not been unlawfully arrested, against the amount of damages and the order on costs.

Constable Ncube and the Minister cross-appealed on the grounds that the magistrate should have found that both the arrest and the detention were lawful. Another ground in the cross-appeal was that the magistrate should not have made any order on costs

against Constable Ncube or the Minister.

The Natal Supreme Court found that the magistrate should have concluded that Mr Zikalala's arrest and his imprisonment were unlawful and that he should have been awarded damages on both claims.

The court also found that the award of R7 was glaringly disproportionate to the indignity suffered by Mr Zikalala.

The cross-appeal was dismissed with costs.

The court ordered that Mr Zikalala should be awarded damages of R200.

The appeal against this was heard yesterday by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, sitting with Mr Justice Botha, Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Corbett and Mr Justice van Zijl.

Dr P. M. A. Hunt, for Constable Ncube and the Minister, said millions of Africans were required to carry reference books.

Many of them had no fixed address and they might be difficult or impossible to find in an urban area if they were told to produce reference books later.

There were no special circumstances which would have made it reasonable to allow Mr Zikalala to go off unescorted, to fetch his reference book.

There was no evidence to suggest that Mr Zikalala was known to Constable Ncube and the fact that he carried a bit of paper with his employers' name and address on it took the matter no further. Constable Ncube had no proof of the reliability of this information.

It would not have been reasonable to expect Constable Ncube to accompany Mr Zikalala to his employer's office 30 km away.

The opportunity which Mr Zikalala wanted was more than a reasonable one and it was clear that Constable Ncube was entitled to arrest him, Dr Hunt said. — Sapa.

Reference book decision is reserved

RDM
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206

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Arabs' move on SA shelved

STAR 18/6/75

✓
✓ 727
✓
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206
✓

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.

Doctor hits at migrant labour

206

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 devas-
tating attack on South
Africa's labour poli-
cies.

Addressing a group of
theological students at
Birmingham's Queen's Col-
lege yesterday, he de-
scribed the practice of
migratory labour as "one
of the most terribly
damaging social phe-
nomena in South Africa
today."

Dr Barker, who is to re-
ceive an honorary doctor
of laws degree at Birming-
ham University next
month, was recently made
a Commander 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 declin-
ing 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 R13.68. 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 con-
sidered necessary for
normal growth. Forty per-
cent show actual stunting,"
he said.

Dr Barker earned his
medical degree in Birm-
ingham before settling in
Africa in 1945.

He said he felt "dis-
quiet" 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.

206

~~RDM 10/6/75~~
Passes

RDM 10/6/75
PROFESSOR Hennie Grobler, the chairman of the Western Transvaal Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said at a recent board meeting that he thought the era of pass-books for Africans was something of the past.

He said the Department of Bantu Administration and Development was busy with certain arrangements and the matter would probably be cleared up soon.

Prof Grobler said the granting of quitrent to Africans would not cancel the policy concerning

homelands and separate development.

★
THE CHAIRMAN

copy

Raid by police was 'crude and cruel'

RDM
23/6/75

Staff Reporter

A SPOKESMAN for a Krugersdorp brick works has complained about the "crude and cruel" conduct of some police in a raid at the works compound on Thursday night.

The spokesman said yesterday: "On Thursday about 10.30 pm the compound at the Wales Brick Works at Fariton, 8 km from Krugersdorp, where 160 Africans are housed and fed, was raided."

He said the police rushed in with dogs and set them on to the lawfully employed Africans who were sleeping.

BITTEN

Three employees were so badly bitten by the dogs that police had to take them to hospital.

The spokesman said: "I don't know why these police cannot come at a respectable hour and conduct their raids in a decent manner. My men were not given a proper opportunity, I am told, of finding their documents. The dogs were set on them and about 30 were bundled into vans and removed."

The spokesman said he was considering laying charges.

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.

We say no —homelands

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 idlers and loafers into a sense of responsibility," he told the Rand 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 has not informed us. I view the centres with great alarm. I cannot see why pass law offenders should be dumped on our lap."

Pass laws were put on the statute book by the South African Government and it should accept responsibility for them, he added.

Professor Hudson Ntsanyisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, said: "I know nothing at all of these centres. We have not been informed to my knowledge."

Initially Prof Ntsanyisi declined to comment on the idea of homeland-based rehabilitation centres for pass law offenders as he had not yet had the chance to study the relevant details.

But when parts of proclamation providing for their establishment were read to him, he commented: "It is more than a rehabilitation centre. It sounds more like a prison."

Dumping

Mr Kenneth Mopell, Chief Minister of Qwaqwa, said: "It is the first time I have heard of it. We would not like to be used 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 centres. 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.

We'll replace pass laws, says Boraine

*Baradail 7
man
3/17/75*

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 result.

"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 Eddon, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg E.)

2 206

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.

Forgot her ARGUS 1/8/75 pass

fined R20

THE wife of one of our African employees was recently arrested for not having her pass with her, having inadvertently left it at home. She was only released after payment of a R20 fine. She was apparently not even given the opportunity of fetching the pass.

My purpose in writing to you is twofold. Firstly, someone who reads this letter may be able to offer advice on what possible steps this unfortunate individual might take to obtain a refund. Secondly, to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the fact that their lesser officials are continuing to behave in a manner which is not conducive to good race relations and is contrary to the declared policy of the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster and the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Janson.

G. A. MAIN

Constantia

Munnik calls for Coloured birth control

ARGUS 5/8/75

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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 this 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

cater 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 shanty-towns 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.

206

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 Magope 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.

SOUTH AFRICA'S use — and misuse — of her manpower has always been a key factor in its political development.

Equally, job reservation, influx control, the ban on registered Black trade unions and migratory labour are political issues which have long hobbled its economic growth.

Now, one of the country's most powerful employer organisations, the Federated Chamber of Industries, is considering a national manpower development policy 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 social change.

Key elements in the policy are:

1. The greater geographical and occupational mobility of workers.

2. The improvement of skills in the total labour force.

3. The phasing-out of the migrant labour system 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 bargaining process.

6. The fixing of minimum wage levels, "in accordance with the basic necessities of life".

7. The extension to the total labour force of adequate unemployment, pension and sickness benefit schemes.

8. The abolition of discrimination against women in the labour market.

9. The co-ordination of the labour policies and practices at present administered by four Government departments — Bantu Administration, Labour, Health and Mines.

The necessity for such a policy — with its implied drastic shifts in South Africa's traditional labour attitudes — can be gauged from a few statistics — based on official forecasts.

By 1980 there will be 330 000 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 Blacks, of which a substantial proportion will have to find work outside the homelands.

Blacks at present constitute 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-ranging statement on industrial peace in South Africa.

Now, the director, Dr H. J. J. Reynders, has conceded that this was merely part of the all-embracing national development policy which the chamber is considering submitting to both Government and the private sector.

Stable industrial relations were vital to South Africa's economic future and prosperity, he said. It was essential to plan for the orderly development of future labour policy.

Training

Essential components should be the planned development of the economy to provide work opportunities at a rate which would meet rising expectations and raise living standards, the development of training and management practices to increase productivity, and the optimum geographic distribution of wealth.

A final essential was the "meaningful participation 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 importance to all sections of the community".

One of the key elements in the recommendations is the rapid improvement of Black skills, including a much larger Government contribution to pre-employment training programmes, basic and adult education. There should be an accelerated programme of training for all race groups, while more attention should be given to re-training to afford workers 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 homelands. All training will have to be speeded up to an unprecedented pace if growth and employment targets are to be met.

10/8/78
By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

On the question of geographical mobility, the policy does not call for the "unqualified removal of influx control", but for the streamlining of procedures to eliminate friction and delays. Suggestions here include the practical application of the Bantu Administration Board system which, in theory, permits a greater mobility of Black labour, the improved working of labour bureaux and their physical separation from offices administering influx control.

In its present form, the migratory labour system is not conducive to optimum labour practices and sound labour relations and should be modified. Suggestions include the improvement of commuter 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 history of employment in industry and certain minimum educational status — be allowed to reside in White areas on a family basis, although not enjoying Section 10 rights. Industry should be allowed more freedom to acquire Black workers on a longer-term basis, the one-year contract system 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 employers to make full use of the works and liaison committee system, but that to the extent that the aspirations

of Black workers cannot be met through the system there is a need for the authority, in due course, legal recognition their aspirations.

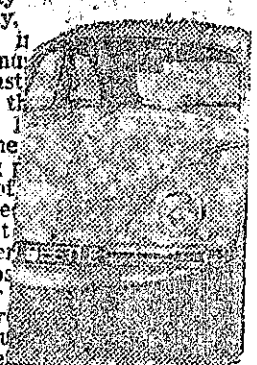
This should be where it is clear the attitudes and attitudes of Black workers are not inimical to national interest.

"In the light of growing belief of sections of South can industry that involvement in trade union movement is inevitable, it incumbent on industry and the Government ensure that this place in an appropriate manner." While future recognition not be given to trade unions, unnecessary obstacles not be placed in path.

Re-entry

On the quest wages, he said while these were determined by forces of demand and supply, productivity and the ability of employers to pay, incumbent on industry to fix minimum levels "at least in accordance with the necessities of life" to recognise the through rising the standard of. A further recommendation was that differential cost index for different wage regions to give employers in inter adjustments.

One of the mediate effect policy — if it puts the ball industry's own. This is that incept a direct ability in its own national interest.



New deal for urban Blacks nearly ready

The Argus Correspondent 12/18/75

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 scheme would take place in the department soon.

He said considerable progress had been made in working out a method to implement the housing leasehold plan and trading relaxation announced by Mr Botha in Parliament last session.

Though he had not yet seen details of the departmental findings on the investigation into influx control changes, he understood this investigation also to be in its final stages. He presumed this had been done in consultation with the homeland governments.

HOUSING SCHEMES

urban Blacks flow from discussions held in January between the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, and the leaders of eight homeland governments.

Dealing with the leasehold plan for housing, Mr Cruywagen said proposals under consideration covered the question of how such housing would be financed. The detailed scheme would affect Bantu Administration boards, employers of Black labour and aspirant home owners.

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's living conditions are better, he feels better disposed towards his immediate



Mr W. A. Cruywagen

The proposed changes for neighbours and to everybody 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.

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 would force township shopkeepers to reduce their prices.

INFLUX CONTROL

Dealing with the investigation into the influx control and migratory labour system, Mr Cruywagen said: 'Something should come from it. We cannot have a single formula suitable for 10 or 20 years. When you work 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.

Bantu boards 'not up to scratch'

R.D.M.
16/1/57

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The Commission...
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the Lowveld, they claim demands more labourers than in other regions, making higher registration fees an unnecessary burden especially since they got no help from the boards in procuring or keeping labour on the farms.

Mr Raubenheimer agreed that since the boards were not functioning effectively, farmers were not getting value for their money. But he said it was up to them to help to make the system work.

He said he could not consider exempting farmers from payment of the fee.

Farmers had not yet been prosecuted for failing to register labourers but this could become necessary in future.

"I think you will then see a system that works, if not 100 per cent efficiently, then at least 80 per cent efficiently," he said.

The boards were not yet effective because of a lack of funds and because people, especially farmers, do not want to be regulated or have their affairs arranged. But we must make it work in practice.

He said all boards had now been ordered to establish committees to discuss new methods or adaptations, giving attention to practical matters to ensure a properly controlled flow of labour to cities, industries and farms.

The passbook system, he added, was not wholly effective but would be retained because it did provide some documentation of labour.

He had proposed to the department that it used mobile registration units so that farmers would not have to drive to town to register labourers.

But several association members told Mr Raubenheimer of their disappointment and scepticism.

"Registration of labour is expensive when you are getting absolutely nothing for your money," said Mr Brian Simmons, who did not feel Mr Raubenheimer had made out a case for registration boards.

"Businessmen do get help from the boards but not farmers — nobody transports or houses our labourers. We do that. Just give us something for our money," he said.

16/8/75

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 extortion. This board has been involved in a tragicomic

Passes: police to be 'reasonable'

STAR 20/8/75

**John Patten,
Political Correspondent**

The Acting Commissioner of Police, General G L Prinsloo, made it clear today that the police would continue to implement influx control regulations "as in the past and in all reasonable-ness."

General Prinsloo was commenting on yesterday's Appeal Court judgment upsetting a Natal Supreme Court decision. The court found a Black man, who had left his reference book at his employer's premises 30 km from where he was apprehended and who was refused permission to fetch it, had not been wrongfully arrested and illegally imprisoned.

"Every case is handled on its merits, depending on the circumstances. We do not have teams in the field asking every man for his reference book," General Prinsloo said.

Making it clear he had not yet seen the record of the judgment, General

Prinsloo said the judgment applied to one particular case where the reference book had been a great distance from the man arrested.

CIRCUMSTANCES

Circumstances dictated now the police acted in each case but they would not act differently from the way they had in the past.

The acting commissioner said that, according to existing instructions, the police "lean over backwards to give people a reasonable chance to

show their permits to be in an area."

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, Brigadier W F J Meyer said today: "We will apply the law leniently and within reason."

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Reform MP for Houghton, has urged the Government to make drastic changes to the Pass Laws because of their severe effects on the lives of Blacks.

She also called on the Minister of Police, Mr

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STAR 20/8/75

Passes: police attitude

206

(From Page 1)

Kruger, to see that instructions given previously to the police to exercise discretion and give Blacks a reasonable opportunity to produce their reference books were carried out.

Government action to see the instructions were obeyed was particularly urgent because the Pass Laws were the greatest single cause of racial friction in South Africa, detested by urban and rural Blacks, even though they were supposed to protect urban blacks from competition for jobs, she said.

If the intention of the influx control laws was that an African should always carry his reference book with him, then the law should be changed, said Mrs Sue Gordon, of the Institute of Race Relations, in Johannesburg today.

The National President of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said she was "not very surprised" by the Appeal Court's finding on the pass laws.

Influx control laws 'are needed'

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, said yesterday he would have considered influx control of Africans during the height of their flow to the cities more than a generation ago.

In an interview, Mr Cruywagen, newest of the deputy ministers in the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, defended the influx control laws as necessary to regulate the townward flow of Africans with the availability of housing, work opportunities and amenities generally.

"How do you serve the African when you allow him in without these facilities being available?" he asked.

But would he have made a similar case for influx control at the height of the Afrikaner drift from the platteland to the cities in the 1920s and 1930s?

PROVISO

"Provided there were growth points in the platteland, as there are in the homelands, I would have said, 'Be careful before you move. Many of our people have landed in misery in the towns.'"

But would he have approved legislation to control the drift to the towns?

Mr Cruywagen said he would have considered it, adding that if there had been influx legislation the "depopulation of the platteland" would not have been the problem it is today.

Mr Cruywagen had been asked to comment on the view of homeland leaders that the nub of the case against the pass laws was not that they controlled the flow of people to the cities but that they were discriminatory.

He replied that if there were a flow of Whites to the homelands similar to that of Blacks to White areas, homeland governments would be free to legislate for influx control against Whites.

INTERESTS

He went on to quote a speech made by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha — in which Mr Botha spoke of White interests being primary in White areas and Black interests being paramount in Black areas.

Turning to the future of Africans in White-controlled areas, Mr Cruywagen said the thought of all the facilities which had to be provided was "disturbing" when one looked ahead.

206

Kruger wins appeal on pass finding

Rand Daily Mail

20/8/75

206

BLOEMFONTEIN. —

The Appellate Division yesterday found that a lower court's decision that an African man should have been given time to fetch his pass-book without a police escort was wrong.

The Natal Supreme Court's finding went further than the lawmaker intended, the Appellate Division found, upholding an appeal depending largely on the interpretation of a subsection of the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, No 67 of 1952.

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, with Mr Justice Botha, Mr Justice Jansen, Mr Justice Corbett, and Mr Justice van Zijl, an acting judge of appeal, concurring, found that there was no illegal arrest and no illegal placing in custody.

Constable John Ncube, of Kwa Mashu police station, Duff's Road, Durban, and the Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, therefore succeeded in their appeal against the judgment of the Natal Provincial Division on July 11, 1974, in which an appeal by Mr Manlakayse Armstrong Zikalala was upheld.

They appealed on the grounds that on a proper construction of Section 15 (1) (A) (11), read with Section 13, of Act No 67 of 1952, an African called upon to produce his reference book should either have it on his person or in a place, where, having regard to considerations of space and time, he can fetch it and produce it speedily and urgently to



MR KRUGER

... won appeal

the officer who calls upon him to produce it.

Any construction of these sections which would give an African a more extensive opportunity would render the Act unworkable and would defeat its objects, they submitted.

Constable Ncube and the Minister claimed that Mr Zikalala contravened Section 15 (1) (11) in the presence of Constable Ncube. They claimed he did not have his reference book on his person and was unable there and then to produce it. Mr Zikalala had indicated that it was in his employer's office — 30 km away in Durban.

It was further claimed that Mr Zikalala made it clear to Constable Ncube that his reference book was in a place where he could not produce it speedily and urgently.

On June 20, 1972, Const Ncube was on duty at Kwa Mashu at night. He asked

Mr Zikalala to produce his reference book.

Constable Ncube arrested Mr Zikalala for failing to produce his reference book, and took him to the charge office at Kwa Mashu, where Mr Zikalala was locked up in a cell for contravening a section of the Act.

On June 21, 1972, Mr Zikalala was brought before a magistrate. He was convicted and fined R2 (or 5 days).

Mr Zikalala later sued Constable Ncube and the Minister, jointly and severally, for R500 for wrongful and unlawful arrest and R500 for false imprisonment.

The magistrate gave judgment for Mr Zikalala on the claim for false imprisonment for damages of R7 on May 15, 1973, against both Constable Ncube and the Minister, jointly and severally.

The magistrate ordered that the constable and the Minister were jointly and severally liable for 20 per cent of Mr Zikalala's costs of suit.

The claim for wrongful arrest was dismissed.

Mr Zikalala appealed to the Natal Provincial Division against the magistrate's finding that he was not falsely arrested, and against the amount of damages awarded and the order on costs.

Constable Ncube and the Minister cross-appealed on the ground that the magistrate should have found that Mr Zikalala pleaded guilty to the charge and that the magistrate should also have found that both the arrest and the detention were lawful.

The matter was referred to the full Bench of the Natal Provincial Division which held that the magistrate should have found that Mr Zikalala's arrest and his subsequent imprisonment for one night were unlawful, and that Mr Zikalala should have been awarded damages in respect of both claims.

The full Bench also held that the award of R7 was glaringly disproportionate to the indignity suffered by Mr Zikalala.

Mr Zikalala's appeal was upheld and Mr Zikalala was awarded damages of R200 in respect of both claims taken together. — Sapa.

206

RAND
Daily Mail
BAD NEWS ABOUT
A BAD LAW

THE APPEAL COURT'S ruling in favour of the Minister of Police against Mr Mandlakise Zikalala is bad news for Africans — and for race relations.

Mr Zikalala was last year granted R200 damages for wrongful arrest by the Natal Supreme Court, which found he had not been given a reasonable opportunity to fetch his reference book before being detained. Yesterday the Appeal Court found the Natal judges had wrongly decided that Mr Zikalala should have been allowed to go off without police escort to fetch his pass.

The pass laws and their devastation of lives have probably done more harm to race relations than anything else. Last year's ruling was an important breakthrough that gave African victims a legal base from which to challenge any unfair arrests and prosecutions. The Appeal Court's reversal of that judgment stands as a final interpretation of the law; but the law itself is bad.

As long ago as the critical days after Sharpeville, the then Commissioner of Police ordered that Africans were not even to be asked for their passes unless they were suspected of other, more serious crimes. That did not last long. Since then there have been a succession of instructions that Africans must get a reasonable chance to fetch their passes when apprehended without them. Yet cases where the opposite is true come to light with appalling regularity.

Mr Punt Janson's aid centres, too, have not lowered the number of pass cases sent for trial. Nor have the suggestions for improving the influx control laws that he called for recently brought any noticeable change in the way the laws are applied.

The Government should by now have learnt that an inherently inhumane law cannot be humanely applied. It must be scrapped. The Appeal Court's judgment, which could now lead to an acceleration in the number of arrests, serves to accentuate this.

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Change this bitter law

THE Government's most urgent domestic task remains the overhaul and liberalisation of the influx control system. For there can be no doubt whatsoever that the system and the way in which it is applied is the greatest single threat to race harmony in South Africa.

In effect, yesterday's decision by the Appeal Court means that there is little legal scope for applying the influx control system liberally. The court found that the law requires a Black man to produce his reference book "speedily and urgently" when required to do so by a policeman or other authorised person. The law thus means that a Black must either carry the reference book with him at all times or have it within immediate reach.

If you are a Black and you forget your reference book in Soweto, you can and will be arrested in Johannesburg—with all the humiliation and discomfort that this entails.

While there may be a case for influx control, the current

system's benefits are far outweighed by its disgraceful, damaging discrimination and the consequent threat to race relations.

This newspaper has already set out the case for the Government to reconsider the whole system, to appoint five or six of South Africa's top lawyers to codify and simplify the law as it applies to Blacks and to give a group of top Bantu Administration and Development officials carte blanche to examine and improve the system.

But even more urgent is the need to write into the Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents Act of 1952 provisions which (a) require that a reference book should be demanded only when the person involved is reasonably suspected of having committed a crime and (b) give him a reasonable opportunity to produce that book.

Failure to do this makes about as much sense as stoking a fire alongside a petrol storage tank.

Pass laws — what is leniency?

STAR 21/4/75

"People shouldn't be arrested for technical offences. People should be treated as leniently as possible."

These are the words of Mr Janson, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, uttered in February this year when he was replying to Press questions about the influx control laws.

Mr Janson said the pass laws were meant to protect Africans in the cities from an uncontrolled influx of unskilled people from the rural areas.

The application of influx control was only defensible on rational grounds, he said.

The question of leniency in the application of the law has been of major news interest since the days of Sharpeville — the shootings, followed, pass law demonstrations — when the Commissioner of Police at the time said that Africans would not be arrested and detained for "all sorts of petty offences."

Major-General C I Rademeyer, the commissioner, instructed the police not to ask Africans for their passes or arrest them if they were found without them.

The concession was temporary and designed only to alleviate tensions at the time.

In the years that followed it again became

GRAEME ADDISON

common practice to stop Africans and demand their passes.

In a Press statement early this year, the district headquarters of police in Soweto said that since 1969 the police had been "treading softly" in pass law investigations.

They were replying to a report compiled by Dr Francis Wilson, of the University of Cape Town, who produced figures to show that in 25 years of National Party rule, 10.5-million Africans had been detained in terms of the laws.

Three years ago the Government established aid centres to help Africans arrested under the pass laws.

The aim was to reduce the number of prosecutions and sentences for minor infringements.

But, in Parliament last month, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, disclosed that only 12 percent of Africans referred to the centres last year were not subsequently prosecuted; the remaining 88 percent went to court.

CLIMBING

In fact, the pattern established for the last six years of a dramatic fall in the number of Africans prosecuted has been reversed to show a steady climb.

Figures tabled in Parliament last May by the Commissioner of Police show that prosecutions in 1974 climbed more than 30 percent over the previous year with a total of 20 335.

An all-time high was established in 1967/8 with more than 500 000 prosecutions.

Controversy is raging at the moment over the Government's plan to send Africans to "rehabilitation centres" in the homelands if they are "idle and undesirable" in the cities.

Regulation R138, setting up the institutions, makes any African convicted under the pass laws liable to be taken to one.

206

'Pass laws for Afrikaners' amazes prof

206

RJM
21/8/75

Staff Reporter

THE IDEA of influx control of Afrikaners during the height of their urbanisation in the 1920s and 1930s yesterday evoked incredulity from a leading Afrikaans academic.

The idea was raised during an interview with Mr W. A. Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and the man responsible for the country's 22 Bantu Administration Boards.

Mr Cruywagen was defending the present influx control laws as an indis-

pensable means of regulating the flow of Africans to the cities to the availability of work, housing and so on.

Pressed on whether, in retrospect he would have favoured similar measures at the height of the Afrikaner drift to the towns, Mr Cruywagen said he would have considered it.

But Professor Ben Piek, professor of demography and sociology at the Rand Afrikaans University, felt the comparison was too "hypothetical" to merit serious consideration.

"I feel the situations are utterly different," he said.

He went on to make a number of points to underline the differences in the urbanisation of the Afrikaner a generation ago and the continuing urbanisation of the African today.

● Afrikaners were moving from one area to another within the same society, whereas Africans are moving from one society (traditional African societies) to another (modern, industrialised society).

● During the height of Afrikaner urbanisation there was practically no concern about the problems of urban congestion — unlike the situation today.

Dr Piek pointed out that population growth rates in predominantly African rural areas were very high today — Africans are in the "explosive phase" of the demographic cycle, and if their townward drift was uncontrolled severe problems would result.

But whereas Dr Piek regarded the whole exercise as merely hypothetical, Dr Willie Breytenbach, of the Africa Institute, described it as a "very interesting parallel."

Influx control at the height of Afrikaner urbanisation would have avoided a problem which continues to complicate the socio-economic situation today — the industrial colour bar.

The inflow of plattelanders ill-equipped to deal with town life led to laws to "protect unskilled Whites and prevent them from falling below the White-survival line".

One of the provisos stipulated by Mr Cruywagen when he said he would have considered some form of influx control at the time of Afrikaner urbanisation was the existence of economic growth points on the platteland similar to those being developed in the African homelands.

Passes won't stop poverty, says Suzman

206

R.D.M. 22/8/75

By PATRICK LAURENCE
THE SOLUTION to the "poor Black problem" involved the same steps as those taken to solve the "poor White problem" a generation ago, Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Reform Party said yesterday.

The veteran MP for Houghton was commenting on the view of Mr W. A. Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, that influx control was necessary to regulate the migration of Africans to the cities — and that there might have been a case for similarly controlling the exodus from the platteland to the towns of Afrikaners during the 1920s and 1930s.

"Any government that tried to restrict the mobility of plattelanders would have been out in double quick time — and quite right too," Mrs Suzman said.

"For it was not a back-to-the-land movement that

solved the poor White problem. It was the absorption of thousands of these people into industrial employment in the cities.

"Similarly, sending Africans back to the homelands will not solve the poor Black problem."

Mr Cruywagen had stipulated that a case for influx control of plattelanders could only be made if there had been economic growth points in the platteland similar to those in or near the African homelands.

"The growth points, to which Mr Cruywagen refers, cannot possibly satisfy the demand for jobs by Africans coming on to the labour market each year," Mrs Suzman said.

"Only the established industrial areas can do that. That is why influx control simply does not work."

"The answer is to scrap influx control and to provide the houses and amenities in the cities for Africans, that Mr Cruywagen correctly says are so sadly

lacking at present."

In a chapter on urbanisation in The Oxford History of South Africa, Dr David Welsh of the University of Cape Town, has noted that urbanisation of Afrikaners and Africans was essentially part of the same economic process.

But despite that, different policies were adopted towards the two peoples.

Where the urbanisation of the African had been retarded by influx control, the Carnegie Commission recommended that poor Whites "receive a favourable reception in urban industries and that their adaptation to the new conditions of life should not be artificially hampered".

Dr Welsh commented, "The poor Whites are members of the dominant group. Their poverty had to be noticed, not only because they possessed the parliamentary vote but also because their poverty was felt to be degrading to the White man."

Report by Patrick Laurence 171, Main Street, Johannesburg.

STAR 22/8/75

Black woman's unequal fight

206

Pretoria Bureau
A Black fighter for women's rights had University of Pretoria students applauding

loudly when she spoke on the problem of the urban Black woman.

Addressing the third meeting of "Women's Week" at the university yesterday was Mrs Frances Kutumela, National Secretary of the National Council of African Women.

Her speech included an attack on poor Black-White relations, a bid for equal rights for women — but strictly not women's lib — and information on the traditional roles of the Black woman.

LIKE SCUM

Mrs Kutumela said the Black woman was the most unfortunate victim of petty apartheid, influx control and job reservation. But what she despised most was that she was treated like "scum of the earth by shop attendants, passers-by, and even pre-school White children."

Black women had never

been treated like anything but minors. When she married in community of property, she had no say whatever over the house or property if she got divorced.

"Despite the relaxation of job reservation, Black women are still reserved for the lowest job and the lowest wages."

Mrs Kutumela, a qualified nurse, reflected on the times when she used to pick up her pay cheque at the same time as the White student nurses. She noticed the fat cheques the students took home, compared with her meagre salary.

"From that salary," she said, "we had to buy school uniforms and books for our children."

Pleading for free and compulsory education for Black children, she said it was the children who did not want — or could not afford — to go to school who were responsible for the extent of juvenile crime in their areas.

Twelve kept locked in accident van

Cape Times 22/8/75

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0206

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

Pass

STAR

26/8/75

206

centres

sinister

—unions

The Star Bureau
BRUSSELS — Rehabilitation centres for pass offenders is another sinister tightening of the apartheid stranglehold, says the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The powerful confeder-

tion represents 58 million workers in 89 countries and has headquarters here.

In a letter to the United Nations secretary-general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, the confederation has expressed its "utmost dismay over the renewed manifestations of apartheid in South Africa."

The letter says: "Our organisation is shocked to learn that South Africa has announced a system of punishment for pass law offenders which goes even beyond penal servitude.

"It is setting up so-called rehabilitation centres supposedly to better the offenders' physical, mental and moral condition."

"This manifestation of the utter contempt in which South Africa holds the respect of the elementary human rights requires that the United Nations intensify to the utmost its pressure on South Africa, and on those who act in connivance with that country, in order to constrain it once and for all to institute human rights and to comply with them."

In its fortnightly newsletter, distributed throughout the world, the confederation reminds its readers that it was the pass laws which resulted in the Sharpeville massacre.

Bantu department official charged with corruption

206

ARGUS 28/8/75

Mr Harold Horne (29) of Kenilworth, who was arrested on May 23 after being found with R15 in marked notes appeared in the Magistrate's court, Wynberg, yesterday, charged with extortion.

He pleaded not guilty to having threatened Mr Sidwell Nowalaza (26) with arrest if he did not pay him R15.

The alternative charge to which Mr Horne also pleaded not guilty, is one of corruption in that as an inspector for the Department of Bantu Administration, he received in a corrupt manner, money to which he was not entitled.

'ARREST'

When Mr Nowalaza, who said he was employed by Mr Carlos Santos, a scrap metal dealer, handed the marked notes to Mr Horne, the police entered.

'I am not supposed to be in the Peninsula,' said Mr Nowalaza, 'and he said if I paid him he would not arrest me.'

Mr Santos said he had received two summonses which alleged he had employed certain Africans illegally.

'On May 21 Sidwell requested money from me.

When I asked why he told me a Bantu Administration inspector had said he had better pay R15 or he would be in trouble,' said Mr Santos.

'I went to the police station and then gave Sidwell a R10 and R5 note which had been marked by the police.

'Acting on instructions from the police I told Sidwell to ask the inspector to come for the money on the 23rd,' Mr Santos said.

Questioned by Mr Frank Fabian (for Mr Horne) Mr Nowalaza said: 'I placed the money on the table then he put it in his pocket. When the police came in he took it out and handed it to them.'

Mr Fabian said: 'The accused will say that you put the money in his hand and at that moment the police entered.'

The case was postponed to September 24.

Mr A. S. McCarthy was on the Bench. Mr A. G. Steyn appeared for the State.



Simpiwe Nowalaza

‘Paid inspector’ to avoid arrest

Capl Times
28/8/78



Mr Carlos Santos

A LABOURER giving evidence at the trial of a Bantu Administration inspector charged with extortion and corruption, told a Wynberg magistrate yesterday that he gave the inspector R15 in return for a promise that he would not be arrested, "because my reference book is not all right".

Mr Sidwell Simpiwe Nowalaza was giving evidence at the trial of Harold Horne, 29, of Cromey Park, Twilley Road, Kenilworth, who pleaded not guilty to a main charge of extortion and an alternative charge of corruption.

Mr Nowalaza, who described himself as an "ordinary labourer" employed by Mr Carlos Santos in Wetton, told the court that Mr Horne visited him on three occasions in May this year.

The first time, he inspected his reference book and found it was not in order. On the second occasion, Mr Nowalaza, Mr Horne took possession of his personal notebook in which he had written his address, and then asked him for R15, "so that he cannot arrest me because my reference book is not all right".

Mr Nowalaza said he told Mr Horne to come back on the Friday for the money. On that day, he said, he gave Mr Horne the money and then the "CID came and he was arrested".

Under cross-examination Mr Nowalaza agreed that he had no permit to be in Cape Town, and showed some confusion about the dates on which the alleged incidents took place and whether Mr Horne actually put the money into his pocket, as he had said in evidence in chief.

Mr Carlos Santos also gave evidence for the state but before answering the prosecutor's questions asked the magistrate for advice on his legal position.

He said that during the lunch-time recess two summonses were served on him by Senior Inspector A C Loxton of the Bantu Administration Department who alleged he had employed people illegally.

The magistrate told him he need not answer incriminating questions and he told the court that after considering certain information given to him by Mr Nowalaza on May 21, he informed the police "what it was all about".

On police instruction, he then told Mr Nowalaza to tell the person who required money from him to return later on the Friday — the day Mr Horne was arrested.

The case continues on September 24.

Mr A McCarthy was on the bench. Mr A G Steyn prosecuted. Mr F Fabian appeared for Mr Horne.

206

Policeman on *Cape Times 20/8/75* fraud charge

206

A LANGA MAN, giving evidence at the trial of a policeman charged with fraud and bribery, told a Wynberg magistrate yesterday that he was woken at 4am one morning, handcuffed for not having his pass book, and then released for R5.

Reuben Zazini was giving evidence at the trial of Mr William Mavula who pleaded not guilty to a main charge of fraud and an alternative charge of bribery.

The State alleged that in April this year he accepted amounts of R5 from Mr N Thomsanga and Mr Zazini as fines for admissions of guilt for alleged offences on their part, knowing the money would be used for his own benefit.

Alternatively, the State alleged, he accepted the sums "as a consideration for declining to arrest, detain or prosecute" the men.

Mr Zazini told the court that on April 26 this year about 4am he was awoken by policemen who entered his room in Langa.

Mr Mavula approached him and asked him for his reference book. When he replied that it was at work, Mr Mavula asked him for R5. When Mr Zazini refused to pay he was handcuffed to another young man.

Mr Mavula told him later that if he paid the money he would release him. Mr Zazini gave him R5, thinking, he told the court, that "he would pay the money into a magistrate".

The case continues on September 25.

Mr P Sieberhagen was on the bench. Mr S Shrock prosecuted. Mr F Fabian appeared for Mr Mavula.

Mamelodi 'lives in fear ^{RDM} of raids _{5/1/75}

Staff Reporter

THE privacy of Mamelodi residents has been violated by officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, a member of the Mamelodi Advisory Board, Mr O. K. Mbhalati, said yesterday.

He added that the residents lived in fear of intimidation and harassment from board officials. The advisory board was not aware of any reasons warranting raids on Mamelodi residents by inspectors.

Mr Mbhalati was speaking during a meeting of the advisory board with officials of the Bantu Administration Board.

He said he had been told that "certain investigations" were conducted. However, the investigations were carried out improperly and he called for decent treatment of the people involved.

Mr Mbhalati was supported by two other members of the Advisory Board, Mr W. M. Aphane and Mr H. M. Pitje.

Mr Mbhalati explained that he was not opposed to the investigations being carried out, but was against residents being made to suffer during the investigations.

Mr Mbhalati and Mr Pitje have had their houses raided by the Bantu Administration Board Police in the night.

They visited Mr Mbhalati's girlfriend and allegedly asked her intimate questions about Mr Mbhalati. At Mr Pitje's house, the police allegedly threatened to arrest Mr Pitje's son-in-law.

Mr C. R. L. van der Merwe, of the Bantu Administration Board, admitted to the members of the advisory board that certain investigations had been carried out in Mamelodi, but said the investigations had nothing to do with the public.

He said the investigations were conducted to establish trust among the officials of the Bantu Administration Board.

About 50 criminal charges ranging from theft, extortion, fraud, bribery and corruption had been preferred against certain officials of the Bantu Administration Board as a result of the investigations.

Mr Van der Merwe assured the advisory board that law-abiding residents need fear nothing from the investigations and promised that he would instruct the officials carrying out the inquiries to treat members of the public well.

Blacks

keep STAR 10/17/75 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.

(1) 319

(2) 38

(3) 200

(4) 206

Rand Daily Mail 11/9/75

WEST RAND BANTU AFFAIRS
ADMINISTRATION BOARD

TO: ALL OFFICIALS
ILL-JUDGED ACTIONS BY JUNIOR OFFICIALS
OF ADMINISTRATION BOARDS

The following circular letter has been received from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development:

1. During the past few months several complaints by the public have been brought to the attention of this Department and the Ministry regarding junior officials of Bantu Affairs Administration Boards who, in the course of their duties, acted unwisely, thereby disturbing relations and causing great inconvenience to employers and employees.

A few examples of such actions are quoted here:

EXAMPLE 1

Two cleaners were arrested at a primary school because they allegedly gave illegal accommodation to two Bantu women in the school servants' quarters. Both cleaners were in registered service and at the time of the arrest were in possession of the school's keys. The principal was not informed of the arrests, with the result that the school's work was rather seriously upset because the principal did not know where to get the keys. The keys were later delivered to the school by a strange Bantu, which was also irregular and considered "highly improper" by the principal concerned.

EXAMPLE 2

A respected woman of very high standing who had employed a Bantu illegally, had her fingerprints taken, which drove her to the edge of a nervous collapse. Although Act 25 of 1945 provides for maximum sentences for first offences and minimum sentences for second or more offences, the standing that this person enjoyed in society should have been

taken into consideration before fingerprinting her.

The magistrate fortunately imposed a suspended sentence because he realised that her fingerprinting and the fact that she had to appear in court already constituted considerable humiliation.

EXAMPLE 3

A Bantu employed by a certain person was arrested on this person's property, charged with trespassing on private property and found guilty.

After his conviction the Bantu Affairs Administration Board concerned wrote to the magistrate and explained that the Bantu had been wrongfully arrested. Because the magistrate and the prosecutor had not been fully aware of the circumstances, the Bantu had already been sentenced and nothing could be done about the matter.

2. As already indicated the above-mentioned examples are only a few of the many recent incidents which have seriously embarrassed the Department and which could easily have been avoided if greater circumspection and judgment had been applied.

3. The Department requests that you apprise the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards in writing of the need to stress to junior officials that good judgment should be exercised in the execution of their duties.

4. If a junior official is at all uncertain about his intended action he should rather discuss the matter with a senior official, since an incorrect step could seriously embarrass the Department and could disturb good relations.

Although the Executive Committee is aware that not one of the cases mentioned above occurred at this Board, they are nevertheless of the opinion that these instances be brought to the attention of all officials to avoid similar incidents.

V. C. MILNE
Chief Administrative Officer.

BAD
letter
to the
Board
BAAAB
Boys

In dealing with pass law offenders, whose feelings do you consider—those of Blacks, Whites or the Department of Bantu Administration?

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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

"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

END WIFE-BAN LAW SAYS NAT

Natal Mercury 18/1/75

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206

Mercury Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN—The Government was looking at a 1945 law which prevented Black women from joining their husbands in the urban areas, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. W. A. Cruywagen, said here yesterday.

The law could not always remain and it was receiving specific attention, Mr. Cruywagen added.

The Deputy Minister was replying to a motion at the Free State congress of the National Party which asked for the Government to give attention to the law which prevented wives from joining their husbands.

The proposer, a Mr. Boshoff of Reddersburg, called on the Government to scrap the a law.

"I am amazed that such a law still exists," Mr. Boshoff said. Replying, Mr. Cruywagen said he agreed with Mr. Boshoff's sentiments, but it had to be recognised that there were a number of difficulties associated with the abolition of the law.

Firstly, Mr. Cruywagen said, a housing shortage existed in the urban areas. If wives could freely join their husbands the housing shortage would be exacerbated.

Many of the men working in the urban areas lived in single quarters and housing would have to be provided for them before their wives could join them.

Also children born in the urban areas would be entitled to "permanent" rights to live there.

There were also problems regarding wives of migrant labourers who came to the urban areas on contracts.

Free State Nationalists, particularly farmers, gave the Government a grilling yesterday over the functioning of the Bantu Administration Boards.

But a lengthy explanation by Mr. Cruywagen appeared to satisfy delegates — and he was warmly applauded.

One of the major complaints was that although farmers had to pay 40 cents each month for every labourer they employed they had received few benefits as a result.

Replying, Mr. Cruywagen said that the new levy had only come into force in May this year.

The Minister of Sport, Dr. Piet Koornhof, and the Minister of Justice, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, are considering the question of organised sport on Sunday, although no final decision has been made.

This was announced by Mr. Kruger at the congress yesterday following demands that legislation be introduced to prohibit any sport on Sundays.

Influx law change?

New look at keeping wives out

*Row Daily
Mail 18/9/45*

By **BERNARDI WESSELS**
Political Correspondent

206

BLOEMFONTEIN. — A Deputy Cabinet Minister hinted yesterday that the Government might change the law which prevents African women living with their husbands in urban areas.

The hint came from the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, who told the Free State Nationalist congress that the Government was looking at a 1945 law which contains the prohibition.

The law could not always remain and it was receiving specific attention, Mr Cruywagen said.

He was replying to a motion which asked the Government to give attention to law which prevented wives from joining their husbands.

The proposer, a Mr Boshoff, of Reddersburg, called on the Government to scrap the law.

"I am amazed that such a law still exists," Mr Boshoff said.

Replying, Mr Cruywagen said he agreed with Mr Boshoff's sentiments, but it had to be recognised that there were a number of difficulties associated with the abolition of the law.

Firstly, Mr Cruywagen said, a housing shortage existed in the urban areas. This had led to squatting. If wives could freely join their husbands the housing shortage would worsen.

Housing

Many of the men working in the urban areas lived in single quarters and housing would have to be provided for them before their wives could join them.

Secondly, the Deputy Minister said, children born in the urban areas would be entitled to "permanent" rights to live there. They, too, would have rights to housing and other rights. This had to be considered.

There were also problems in regard to the wives of migrant labourers who came to the urban areas on contract for limited periods.

However, Mr Cruywagen assured the delegates that the matter was receiving attention. The Government would not remain static in improving relations between the different racial groups, but all aspects had to be considered before the law could be changed.

Adm 19/9/75

Nat mayor tells why race law should go

206

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Free Stater who expressed "amazement" to a Cabinet Minister at the law which separated urban African men from their wives yesterday spoke to the Rand Daily Mail about the reasons for his stand.

Mr W. H. Boshoff, Mayor of Reddersburg and delegate to the Free State National Party congress, told the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr Willem Cruywagen, at Bloemfontein: "I am amazed that such a law still exists."

In an interview with the "Mail", Mr Boshoff gave three reasons for his view:

- The law was contrary to ordinary humanitarian standards.

- It undermined the institution of marriage and family life.

- It created bitterness among African men in urban areas and presented administrators of townships with problems.

Mr Boshoff said: "The Minister promised me he would go into the law. I hope he does."

Soweto leader and Urban Bantu Councillor, Mr Lennox Mlonzi, commented yesterday: "What is important is that a plattelander, a man from the deep Free State, should express those sentiments, not that Mr Cruywagen should say he would look into it."

He added: "The law mainly affects men in the hostels. They have to live for 12 months without their wives. It embitters them against the law. It makes them see the law as the White man's law."

Star 19/9/75

Living-in wives report 'soon'

206

319

**John Patten,
Political Correspondent**

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W A Cruywagen, said in an interview today he expected to receive a departmental report in the near future on the question of Black women living with their husbands in urban areas.

Following his speech to the Nationalist Free State congress earlier this week, Mr Cruywagen was approached to expand on steps the Government might take to change present restrictions on Black wives.

He said he had been led to understand the report on migrant labour, covering the subject of Black wives, had been completed and he expected to receive it shortly.

The Deputy Minister made it clear, however, that there was no commitment at this stage by the Government to change the position, but nothing remained static.

He had set out to show

the problems which had to be considered in any such change. The two particular problems were the lack of housing, especially as many Black men lived in single male quarters, and secondly the influx of women into prescribed

areas would give them and their children so called "permanent rights."

Their presence would add to the Black population in the White areas at a time when many people were saying there were too many Blacks in the White areas, he said.

Judge hits at marriage bar

TIMES 19/9/75

(3) 209
(4) 206

A CAPE TOWN judge said yesterday that a section of the Bantu Affairs Administration Act which has the effect of discouraging marriage was "remarkable" and "socially destructive".

Mr Justice Steyn said this during argument in the hearing of an application by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board to have a claim by a Guguletu man, Mr Gideon Mtima, against it dismissed on the grounds that it was bad in law.

Mr Mtima wants an order declaring him and his wife, Vuiswa, qualified and entitled to be in the prescribed area of the Cape Peninsula in terms of the Act.

In addition he asks for an order directing the board to endorse their reference books to the effect that they are qualified

and entitled to remain in the area.

In papers before Mr Justice Banks and Mr Justice Steyn, Mr Mtima said that he married his wife in October, 1961, and that they were both qualified and entitled to remain in the prescribed area.

He had worked continuously in the area for one employer for not less than 10 years since December, 1963, and had not been fined more than R100 or sentenced to imprisonment for more than six months.

His wife had married him when he was quali-

fied to be in the area and had lawfully lived with him in it since August, 1973.

The board opposed the application on the grounds that what Mr Mtima stated did not qualify or entitle him and his wife to remain in the area.

The board said that Mr Mtima had failed to make allegations which disclosed a cause of action on which the relief he claimed could be founded and asked that his claims be dismissed.

RIGHT LOST

Mr G D van Schalkwyk, for the board, submitted that in terms of the Act a person who qualified to live in the area because his parents did lost that right when he married, and had to leave the area.

Mr Justice Steyn said that it was remarkable that Parliament could have deliberately enacted socially destructive legislation which had the effect of discouraging marriage and could result in illegitimacy.

He and Mr Justice Banks reserved judgment.

Mr D I Ipp, instructed by Fuller, Moore and Son, appeared for Mr Mtima. Mr G D van Schalkwyk, instructed by Silberbauers, appeared for the board.

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.

206

4) 239
2) 153
3) 317
4) 200
5) 206
6) 32

Migrant labour system to stay — Janson

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.)

Policeman cleared of fraud charges

ARGUS 26/9/75 (206)

A POLICE constable stationed at Langa was found not guilty in the Magistrate's Court, Wynberg, yesterday of fraud.

Constable William Mvula, who pleaded not guilty to the main charge as well as to the alternative charge of bribery, was discharged after the State closed its case.

The magistrate said he was satisfied that the evidence of all three State witnesses could not be accepted.

It was admitted by the State that the first witness, Mr Reuben Zazini (28) of Langa, did not create a very good impression. He alleged that after being arrested by Constable Mvula on a pass

offence, he paid him R5 and was released.

Another witness, Mr Ncamile Thamsangua, also of Langa, made the same allegation, but under cross-examination said he had never paid any money to a policeman.

Mr James Vanya, who allegedly lent Mr Thamsangua the money to pay Constable Mvula, stated in court that he had pointed out the constable at an identification parade. However the State admitted that he had in fact not done so.

Mr P. Sieberhagen was on the Bench. Mr M. J. Doren appeared for the State and Mr Frank Fabian for Constable Mvula.

Migratory labour to be dropped?

① 320
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Daily Disp. 26/9/75

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 should be consultation at a local level with responsible black leaders, who should see to it that contracts concluded between two 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 — and we 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.

See also URBAN AFRICANS - Tel.

There is no home for the Baloyi family in Soweto. Parents and children are scattered. It costs Baloyi R8 a week - and about 50 km a day - if he wants to visit them, going from township to township . . .

STAR 21/10/75

Tragedy of a split family

1323
2204
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4209

Mr Lucas Baloyi, a Soweto father of two, did not realise that the day he married he began courting trouble.

He did not know he was to be homeless - his wife and children homeless - and that he would spend much of his weekly wage visiting his family which is scattered in townships in Soweto.

There is a chronic housing shortage, and the family has been refused a place on the official waiting list which already has at least 18,000 names.

He says bitterly: "I did not know I'd land myself in this by getting married. We are told that for Blacks marriage is a prerequisite to getting a house. But it's a frustrating exercise."

Although Mr Baloyi has knocked at almost every door to help him bring his family under one roof, he has found no joy.

He has now come to The Star because he feels his children are not grow-

ing up in conditions suitable for a family.

His troubles started on October 20 last year when he married his sweetheart, Joyce, whom he had been courting for more than four years. They both qualify for a house in Johannesburg.

many times.

Recently he was told by an official at Senaone office that unless he found a family willing to accommodate him in Soweto, thereby qualifying him for a house, he would not be placed on the waiting list.

"This has depressed me

Langa Skosana reports . . .

"I was told when I applied for a house that I have to wait for some time or get lodgings with families in Soweto. But this is impossible. We always get the same answer from people - that they are full."

Mr Baloyi's mother, Mrs Gilda Mogatly, and her newly wed husband, who have a home at Mapetla townships do not want them as lodgers.

OVERCROWDED

His wife's family home is overcrowded with 14 people in a four-roomed house.

"They felt sorry for my wife and one child, and are keeping them temporarily," he said.

The other child is with family in Mapetla, while the father, is living illegally with a stranger in Meadowlands. He could be told to move at any time.

Mr Baloyi has appealed to the West Rand Administration Board for help

tremendously. I am at a loss because I was under the impression that those born in Johannesburg got preferential treatment," he said.

WHERE THEY LIVE



Meadowlands

13 km

By bus and taxi

Influx control to be updated says Botha

D.D.
29/10/75

206

BLOEMFONTEIN — Irritating and frustrating influx control measures which were not essential would be eliminated, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, said here last night.

Opening the 19th annual conference of the Institute of Administrators of Non-European Affairs, the Minister said a new deal for black traders in urban areas was also in sight.

Influx control, he said, was being examined to determine whether yardsticks and procedures of yesterday were still valid today. It was also being examined with a view to eliminating non-essential measures which were irritating and frustrating to black workers, employers and authorities, such as

members of the institute who were responsible for the administration of these measures.

In due course more would be made known about this and the extent to which members of the institute would be involved. "What is envisaged is evolutionary rather than revolutionary, and will be in keeping with realities," he said.

"It would be senseless for example to adjust influx control measures in a way that would again result in overpopulation of Bantu in the urban areas as was the case some years ago.

"If influx control were to be summarily abolished as advocated by some, who would be responsible for the misery that would result from a maximum number of people competing for the minimum of services, facilities and employment opportunities in the area in which they find themselves?

"Our policy of decentralisation, a concept which is being applied by many forward-looking industrial countries, will also have to be taken into account.

"What also of our honest and sincere aim to

lead the homelands to political independence with the maximum possible viability?

"This means that our actions in the white areas must be such that they will directly or indirectly contribute to our aims for the development of the homelands and most certainly not run counter to these aims.

"If we were to regard them simply as labour reservoirs, we would to a great extent be depriving the homelands of their growth potential."

A scheme for home ownership for urban blacks was envisaged in which employers could also become involved.

There would also be scope in the scheme for guarantees and for money-lenders, and this could ease the burden on the authorities without affecting fundamental policy.

For black traders in urban areas serving the essential needs of their own people a new deal was in sight.

"I have already given my approval to guidelines in respect of housing and trading dispensations, and my department will soon make known the details," Mr Botha said. — SAPA.

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.

(1) ~~700~~

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(2) 206

(3) ~~319~~

(4) ~~123~~

(5) 101

Man with no boss told: Boss must sign

By MIKE NDLAZI

SOWETO businessman Solomon Moema complained yesterday that a labour official had cancelled the self-employed endorsement in his pass although he was entirely his own boss.

"Who is my employer to sign my pass every month?" he asked. "These are the reference-book pin-pricks we have hated for so long."

Mr Moema, who is vice-president of the Johannesburg African Chamber of Commerce and a former Urban Bantu Council official, runs a hairdresser and general dealer's shop in Nancefield hostel.

He said he went to Orlando West labour office to register two employees whom he last engaged in Tzaneen.

He felt they were covered for registration because they had a job and accommodation as required by the labour regulations.

He spoke to an official, Mr McCarthy, who demanded to see his pass. Mr McCarthy asked why the "compulsory endorsement by employer" column had not been signed since February.

Mr Moema told him it was not necessary for his pass to be signed every month because he was self-employed. He pointed out that the column clearly stated that an employer had to sign. "Who is my employer?" he asked.

MISTAKE

He further explained that he had paid in advance the daily labour fee for the whole year.

But, said Mr Moema, Mr McCarthy cancelled the self-employed endorsement. The registration of his two employees was not dealt with and he walked out of the office.

Mr Moema said he approached Mr S. Ras, chief labour officer, who said Mr McCarthy had made a mistake and wrote a letter to be handed to him. Mr Moema said he then immediately sought legal advice and was told that a similar case had been in the hands of attorneys for some time.

REFERRED

Mr Ras was not available for comment yesterday.

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(2) 206
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Anger at passbook raiders

Natal Mercury
12/11/75

1327
2762
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African Affairs Correspondent.

A STANGER paper company official charged yesterday that pass inspection methods employed by Port Natal Bantu Administration Board police "was an act of aggression."

Mr. J. Partridge, a clerk of works at the paper company, told the Mercury that his workers were bitter and resentful about the activities of board inspectors.

He said: "On Wednesday last week a group of African men were working in the hot sun on the building site here when a van arrived with one White and nine Black board policemen.

"Did they go to the office of the site foreman and check if his workers were registered? No, not these gentlemen. They crept up to the workers from all sides and then rushed them as if they were a bunch of wanted murderers.

"Barrows of concrete fell, trenches were caved in, and when the pass-books were fetched and everybody checked, an hour's work had been lost, meaning an extra hour for the Black men to finish up."

Mr. Partridge added: "This is the second raid carried out in this way on a site of which I was in charge."

He recalled a riot in which board policemen and South African Police were stoned at a Stanger compound last month.

"That happened after working hours and it happened because the Africans were angry. They have had enough, and I for one can't blame them."

Mr. S. Bourquin, Port Natal's director, said that if Mr. Partridge's allegations were true, it was clear the inspectors had not followed the correct procedure.

At the same time, he pointed out, "if one compares the number of complaints with the

LABOUR LAWS KEEP MILLIONS APART

Little to celebrate on Family Day . . .

28/12/75

S Trib

206

WHITES celebrated "Gesinsdag" — Family Day — on December 26. But for the country's Blacks there was little to celebrate.

By LINDA VERGNANI

More than a million African men are still housed in single quarters with little or no hope of ever establishing a normal family life. Barred from bringing their wives and children to the cities, they are doomed to spend their adult lives in dormitories and rooms with anything up to 50 other men.

"In Katatura township — the very place where four years ago the workers proclaimed loudly their total opposition to the contract labour system — we find in 1975 that the municipality of Windhoek is replacing the old compound with a massive new one designed to house men on a single basis.

With Boxing Day celebrated as "Gesinsdag" in South Africa, the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Bill Burnett, called on Christians to spend the day in prayer and fasting. Head of the Anglican Church in South Africa he said: "Family Day could best be spent by Christians as a day of fasting and prayer that we may as a nation repent of the grave injury being done not only to African men, women and children by migrant labour but also to the heart of God's love.

"Recently I went around the buildings and quite frankly was horrified. All Blacks — both workers and pastors — whom I asked about it seemed equally appalled. As one German priest put it to me: 'We see here written in stone a certain view of man.'

"All the good things we say as Christians about the sanctity of family life carry little conviction while we so grievously undermine so many African families by encouraging and building in to our social fabric a vast migrant labour force."

"And this pattern of entrenching and expanding the migrant labour system is going on all over South Africa as well, yet nothing is more urgent in South Africa at this time than that we Whites should take immediate steps to eradicate this destructive and dangerous system."

No meaning

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Executive Councillor of KwaZulu, said: "It's a family day for Afrikaners. For Black people there is no family unit. Our families have been distorted and messed up by the migrant labour system.

Blacks were undergoing a natural process of urbanisation. But unlike other people all over the world they were not allowed to settle, not to have their families living with them, nor to develop roots near their place of work. It was up to Whites to change this system which forcibly broke up families.

Entrenched

"Whites can celebrate Family Day because their families are intact. But they apply different standards to us. We are not allowed to have a family life. Most of our men have to work in the cities leaving their families behind. What do they have to celebrate?"

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, said: "What haunts me about 'Gesinsdag' is a story which has appeared in our newspapers about 10-year-old schoolgirls in Alexandria township being used by the men in the hostels for sexual satisfaction as well as for household duties.

Dr Francis Wilson, senior lecturer in economics at Cape Town University and author of *Migrant Labour in South Africa*, said an increasing number of people were coming to realise that the system must change.

"Neither for the families of the men concerned or the parents of the girls concerned can Family Day have any meaning at all."

"Nevertheless, in actual practice the system has continued to expand and is becoming increasingly entrenched. More and more hostels are being built in the urban areas — hostels where men will be housed as single workers, forcibly separated from their families."

Mrs Duncan said: "As long as the Government, clamp on the building of family housing for Blacks in the urban areas continues to exist, Family Day has no meaning whatsoever for the majority of South Africans.

Dr Wilson gave, as an example, developments in Katatura township, Windhoek, which he said were "symbolic of a most disturbing trend."

"There is not an African family anywhere with the right to live with children or husbands and wives — they may do so only by permit.

"Over the years, when July 12 was Family Day, there was so much protest from the English-speaking and Black population that it is just as well 'Gesinsdag' is being celebrated only by a minority group now."

WHO CARES ?

about

Detente

MR VORSTER DOES!

To Mr Vorster, Detente means trying to relax tensions outside our borders.

BUT

Detente outside cannot succeed unless fundamental change is brought about inside South Africa.

There are tensions, frustrations, anger and resentment at home because:

- * People — African, Asian and Coloured people — are discriminated against because of the colour 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.
- * Black people must provide documentary proof of any statement they make in order to get every single permit.
- * Black families are broken up by the Laws.
- * Black people are denied free, compulsory education and must pay for 'Bantu Education'.
- * Black people have unequal job opportunities and unequal pay.
- * Black people — African people — 71% of our population — have 14% of the land.
- * Black people have no say in the laws which control them.

White people hold the power and enjoy the privileges.

THIS IS RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

If YOU were Black wouldn't YOU feel frustrated, resentful and angry?

Can Mr Vorster's Detente with Black Countries outside our borders succeed while there are such conditions for Black people inside our borders?

DETENTE MUST BEGIN AT HOME!

We are ALL responsible. We MUST have change now.

Planned change means peaceful change.

Let us PLAN to:

- * Abolish the Colour Bar in Industry, Commerce and the Professions and give equal opportunity to ALL.
- * Abolish Influx Control and the Pass Laws.
- * Abolish the compulsory Migrant Labour System.
- * Repeal all discriminatory legislation and restore the Rule of Law.
- * Build family housing for workers near their place of employment so that wives can live with their husbands and children with their parents.
- * Provide equal compulsory education and vocational training for ALL people.
- * Make the right to freehold tenure available to ALL.
- * Provide for meaningful political representation for ALL in the central Parliament.

DIFFERENTIATION IS DISCRIMINATION

We must plan for a shared society for all South Africans

External Detente will automatically follow Internal Change

*

*MR VORSTER cares about DETENTE
We ALL care about PEACE and JUSTICE*

We must ALL work for CHANGE

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 mathematical 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 50 percent of the adult population in an area for an advertising campaign, then this research will tell how many posters to display, for instance, in bus shelters."

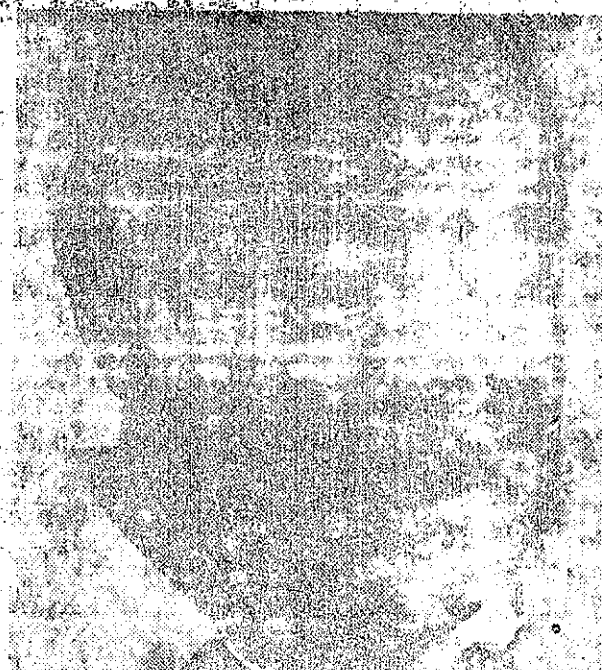
"With Whites you can do this, but it is more difficult to handle the Black market," he said.

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.

ings, 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.

is impossible to a conclusion that 1 cies adopted are be reflected in t behaviour and tr of the people.

"It strikes me t of the lack of p: the Black mark stem from the p and influx control

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

Complicated

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

"The non-existe shopping faciliti Soweto, for insta unnatural and dist pattern of moven people.

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

"In other count are looking at ce ties which grow n with people movin they want to and i dance with supply mand.

Consequences

"The situation does not merely lc different pattern Whites but to a f 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," s Copland.

An example o variability was tl some places train: used greatly and ir places buses. These are being measure their effects analyse

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

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

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

KING SIGNS

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

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

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2. 315
3. 334
4. 319

It's back to the kraal for growing Black jobless

ECONOMIST McCRYSTAL BLAMES THE GREAT WAGES CON JOB

BY DEREK TAYLOR

RISING African unemployment is being masked by an intensified policy of "endorsing out" the jobless to rural areas — where they must survive another year of recession by subsistence gardening.

White unemployment is also rising — especially in the lower-paid jobs. Thousands more Whites will survive by going "on the dole" this year, but school-leavers have slim hopes of either finding jobs or qualifying for unemployment insurance.

And the only hope the experts offer is the belief that South Africa's recession and deflationary squeeze will get the country out of its economic doldrums in nine months to a year.

This is the doleful situation depicted by the combined observations of welfare workers, trade unionists and economists in a SUNDAY TRIBUNE survey this week.

"There are just no jobs for most African workers at the moment," said Mrs Solvig Piper of the Black Sash Athlone Advice Centre this week. The Black Sash bureaux assist tens of thousands of Blacks with paper and legal problems each year.

"And now, as soon as the seven-day search limit passes for a man who loses his job, he is endorsed out of the area.

Slackened off

"We noticed an unusual increase in endorsing out during last year as the recession was felt. Then the increase slackened off.

"Now it has intensified again. There is, of course, no alternative employment in the rural areas these men are sent to, but the labour officials can do nothing about it although they agree the problem is merely being transferred to the country," said Mrs Piper.

"The situation demands, more than ever, a review of the policies and methods governing the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

"Although there is about R180 000 000 in its reserves, we could find only 100 jobless Africans, last

year, who were getting unemployment benefits in Durban," she said.

The last available figures, 1973, show that the Fund paid out R4.6-million in unemployment benefits, R6.5-million in illness allowances, R2-million to dependants of deceased contributors and maternity benefits of R6.7-million.

Mrs Piper and the trade unions have also found that many unemployed Black workers do not get the benefits they have contributed for because of ignorance of the Fund's workings and regulations, and because of employers' inefficiency in applying for the essential contribution cards for their employees.

Construction firm

"An example is that of a very large construction firm which laid off a man who had worked for them for six years," said Mrs Piper.

"He was not given his UIF card and was told to come back for it in three months. Meanwhile, he had to return to his home district and could not draw benefits.

"When I approached the firm, I was actually told: 'We can't be bothered with every one of the hundreds of workers we have coming and going'.

"When we took this complaint to the Department of Labour, all we got back was a letter saying the card had been applied for — which we knew.

"There was no mention of invoking the penalties laid down for this kind of irresponsibility.

"Meanwhile, the worker who had contributed to the Fund for six years or more had no hopes of a job or of getting benefits for three months."

The UIF does not cover workers who earn less than R10,50 a week — a clause which is widely regarded as pointlessly and callously discriminative.

The Fund also excludes agricultural workers, domestic servants and casual or seasonal workers among other categories.

"We find that employers are now shopping through the pool, hiring and firing to find the best bargains in workers. The trouble is that each reject is now endorsed out."

A number of trade union organisers reported complaints of wage cuts forced on workers. If the employee complains, he is told to leave because there are plenty of others anxious for his job.

Dr Lawrence McCrystal, the consultant economist who is heading the Government's anti-inflation drive, agreed that Black unemployment was rising and predicted that it would continue to rise during the coming year.

"This is a tough world," he said, commenting on the intensified policy of endorsing jobless workers out of urban areas.

"There is not a country in the Western-world that has escaped vast increases in unemployment through this combination of recession and inflation. — why should we?

"I feel we fell for one of the biggest con jobs in our history by succumbing, over the last two years, to this pressure — most of it from abroad — for higher Black wages.

Cake for the few

"I believe it is a choice of cake for the few or bread for the many — and the cake policy is a recipe for trouble.

"How can you pay a factory sweeper a hundred rands a month? He is incapable of earning it because you can get a machine to cut the cost by a quarter," said Dr McCrystal. (The Government-recognised poverty datum line for a Black family man is R110 a month).

"There is and has been an answer to this problem of bringing Blacks into the productive sector of the economy and that is, of course, for the higher income groups to pay more in taxes for the improvement of the lowest," said Dr McCrystal.

"But people don't like that sort of answer," he said.

S Trib 25/1/76.

Top cyclist held over pass

DD. ~~STAR~~ 11/2/76.

JOHANNESBURG — Lungiso "Ambo" Mkhize, one of South Africa's top black cyclists who was jailed at the weekend because he could not produce his reference book after cycling from Johannesburg to Hammanskraal, is bitter and angry at his arrest.

Yesterday the 22-year-old cycling star told of his humiliating night in the police cells during which he was assaulted by fellow prisoners.

He had travelled to Hammanskraal with a friend from Pretoria, Mr Dan Moleba, and they went to the police station by car with his cycle in the back.

When they entered the police station to pay a traffic summons, a policeman

demanded to see their reference books.

"I explained who I was and said I did not carry my reference book with me during training because of the extra weight and because it got damaged with perspiration.

"But I then produced my own identification card which I carry in case of accident. This card contains a photograph and all my particulars.

"The policemen said I would still have to produce my reference book and refused to telephone Mr Basil Cohen, vice-president of the South African Amateur Athletics and Cycling Federation, to vouch for me."

Both he and his friend

who had his book were thrown into the cells and were assaulted by fellow prisoners while police officers looked on.

The following day Mr Moleba was released while Mr Mkhize appeared in court and was fined R5 which he paid.

Mr Cohen described Mr Mkhize as one of the country's most promising cyclists — "providing he gets the encouragement."

"But the circumstances of his arrest are laughable — it is hardly the sort of thing to encourage someone and it is certainly not going to do South Africa's image any good overseas."

Police are investigating the arrest. — DDC.

bargaining power on the part of agricultural workers (with the roots of this weakness in the absence of universal political rights), such a development is likely to encourage sharp stratification in rural society, and the direction of the population thus rendered superfluous into industrial employment. It is not clear whether industry has the capacity to absorb such displaced groups adequately, or that even if it did, such a resolution to South Africa's agrarian problems would be the optimal one.

More broadly, there is a fallacy in regarding agriculture as an activity comparable to industry which can take advantage of economies of scale, specialisation of function, etc. The weaknesses which have emerged in Soviet agriculture have been attributed to the attempt to model agricultural production on industrial lines. It is possible that the problem of land-extensive and capital-intensive agriculture under private ownership has generated similar problems in South Africa.

Right of Bantu to remain in prescribed area for more than 72 hours

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

Whether registration as a citizen of a Bantu homeland affects the right of a Bantu to remain in a prescribed area for more than 72 hours; if so, in what way.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

No.

Hansard 3 col 213 13/2/76

206

(1) 31
(2) 206

Three bitten by dogs during raid

RDM 21/2/76
Staff Reporter

THREE African workers were treated for dog bites after a raid on a Boksburg building site by East Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board officials. Thirteen men were arrested.

A spokesman for Boksburg-Benoni Hospital said Mr Joseph Maslane, Mr Richard Khumalo and a third worker were treated and discharged after the incident.

One of the sub-contractors working at Bardene Extension 2, Mr J. J. Botes, said BAAB officials with police dogs and their handlers arrived at the site on Thursday in about 11 vehicles.

Mr Botes said the men were bitten when the dogs were set loose among the workers, who had stopped work and were watching the officials.

Mr Botes said he had contracted ten workers from Mafeking, but when these absconded after working on the site for ten days he was forced to employ others.

Mr Botes said five of his workers were arrested. He had been told that he had to pay R30 as admission of guilt or face charges next Thursday.

He said two other sub-contractors on the site were told they would have to pay a total of R110 for eight workers who were arrested.

A police spokesman yesterday confirmed that the men had been arrested for alleged contraventions of the influx control regulations.

He said the dogs were set loose only in an attempt to stop a number of workers who downed tools and fled.

Checkmate as police swoop

By SWELAKHE SISULU

A NUMBER of Blacks who were watching a lunch hour chess game in Joubert Park ended up in the Hillbrow Police Station on Tuesday because they did not have their identity documents.

Several Blacks, including women, were watching

RDM. 26/2/76
a game at the park's giant chess board when police arrived and asked to see their identity documents.

When some failed to produce their documents, they were accused of loitering and were taken to the Hillbrow Police Station, where they spent the night.

One of the people ar-

rested, Mr Gerald Hornsby of Eldorado Park, said: "Some of the people explained that they had left their reference books at work, but this was brushed aside and we were all bundled into a police van."

When he asked the police to give him time to fetch his identity card, he was told not to be cheeky,

he said.

But Mr Hornsby was, released at 6 pm on the same day, and ordered to bring his identity card the following morning.

A spokesman for the Hillbrow Police confirmed that Mr Hornsby and several other people had been arrested, but declined to comment further.

1323
2006

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - CASUAL

RACE - COLOURED

YEAR - 1972/73

AVERAGE MONTHLY KIND WAGE FOR ALL ECONOMIC REGIONS = R 1.98

DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY KIND WAGE BY ECONOMIC REGION

EC REGION DEVIATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EC REGION DEVIATION	-1.54	-1.49	-1.43	-1.38	-1.49	-1.45	-1.63	-1.65	-1.67	-1.59	-1.26	-1.35
EC REGION DEVIATION	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
EC REGION DEVIATION	-1.24	-0.97	-1.57	-1.53	-1.77	-1.48	0.11	7.40	-1.15	0.00	3.29	0.00
EC REGION DEVIATION	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
EC REGION DEVIATION	1.63	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.02
EC REGION DEVIATION	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
EC REGION DEVIATION	1.77	0.00	1.63	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.12	-1.01
EC REGION DEVIATION	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
EC REGION DEVIATION	-0.56	-1.64	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.77	5.8	5.9	6.0
												2.36

TYPE OF FARM EMPLOYEE - CASUAL

AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE FOR ALL ECONOMIC REGIONS

DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE

EC REGION DEVIATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EC REGION DEVIATION	-21.39	-34.21	0.06	-29.79					7.5	-48.24	-4.22	-34.70
EC REGION DEVIATION	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
EC REGION DEVIATION	-14.01	-32.21	-20.95	81.51	-42.97	-22.21	-28.52	0.00	-32.02	2.59	-22.83	0.00
EC REGION DEVIATION	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
EC REGION DEVIATION	-13.55	1.84	1.23	77.70	0.00	11.70	0.00	218.22	0.00	-13.16	-28.47	-36.99
EC REGION DEVIATION	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
EC REGION DEVIATION	-5.28	193.17	-41.30	-20.80	-42.33	1.32	54.02	43.09	11.85	66.72	2.54	-0.91
EC REGION DEVIATION	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
EC REGION DEVIATION	-10.20	-42.41	0.00	-13.53	-29.99	57.49	1.33	-22.33	-20.91	-25.52	-28.93	0.00

206

Hansard

26/2/76

FEBRUARY 1976

388

Curfew regulations

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

- (1) In how many (a) cities, (b) towns and (c) villages in the Republic do curfew regulations apply;
- (2) what are the hours during which these regulations apply.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 9. (b) and (c) 377.
- (2) Various hours apply to various urban areas, mostly from 21h00 to 04h00 and in some cases from 20h00 to 05h00.

R - 1972/73

(69)

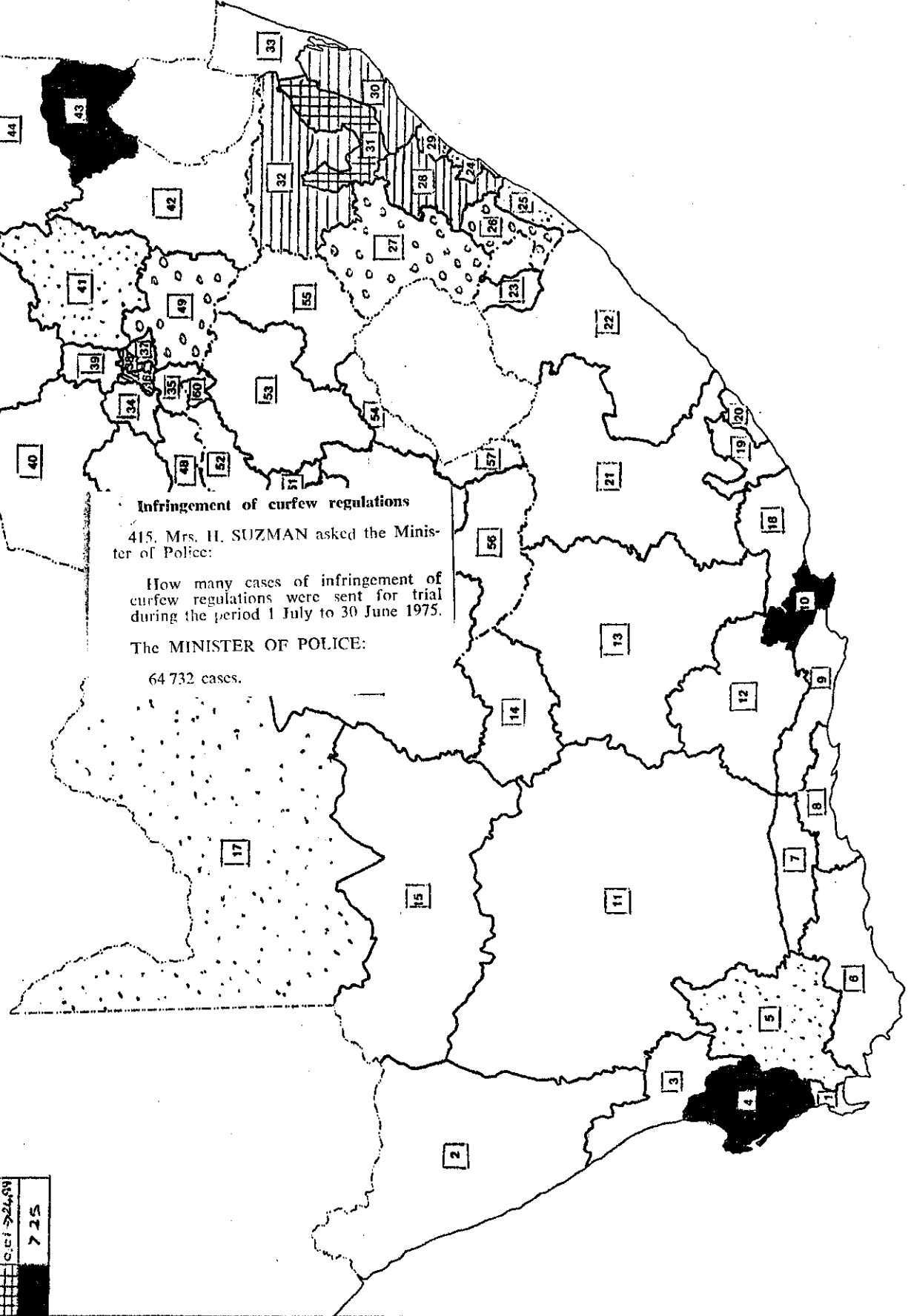
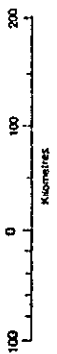
206

Memorandum 6 vol 457 2/3/76

MAP 3: DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL WAGE FOR ASIAN REGULAR EMPLOYEES

ECONOMIC REGIONS

DEVIATION RANGE (%)	Symbol
< -75.01	White
-75.01 to -50.01	Vertical lines
-50.01 to -25.01	Horizontal lines
-25.01 to 0.01	Diagonal lines (top-left to bottom-right)
0.01 to 25.01	Diagonal lines (top-right to bottom-left)
25.01 to 75.01	Stippled
> 75.01	Black



Infringement of curfew regulations

415. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

How many cases of infringement of curfew regulations were sent for trial during the period 1 July to 30 June 1975.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

64 732 cases.

Hansard 8 col 593
18/3/76

206

Illegal employment of Bantu in Peninsula area

526. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) Whether any persons were during 1975 (a) prosecuted for and (b) convicted of illegally employing Bantu in the area of the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board; if so, how many;
- (2) what was the total number of Bantu employees involved.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) 188.
 - (b) 175.
- (2) 270.

Die getal plase, totale plasoopervlakte, getal werknemers per plaseenheid en die getal werknemers per 1000 hektaar vir die verskillende Provinsies en vir die Republiek as geheel vanaf 1954/55 tot 1972/73 word in Tabelle 6 tot 10 aangetoon. Volgens Tabel 10 het die getal gereelde werknemers per plaseenheid oor genoemde periode toegeneem, terwyl die getal gereelde werknemers per 1000 hektaar nagenoeg konstant gebly het. Die toename in opervlakte per plaseenheid sowel as meer intensiewe produksiemetodes kon wettlik tot laasgenoemde bevinding aanleiding

3. Die Benutting van Plasoewerknemers:

206

Hansard 9 vol 679
26/3/76

Curfew regulations in Sandton

609. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether curfew regulations are in force in any areas within the Sandton constituency; if so, (a) in which areas and (b) what are the hours of the curfew in each area.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(a) and (b) The hon. member is referred to the following proclamations applicable to those areas or portions thereof comprising the Sandton constituency:

Johannesburg—Proclamation 196/1964.
Kemptonpark—Proclamation 174/1963.
Sandton—Proclamation 201/1969.

Hansard 10 vol 711 31/3/76

Identity documents/influx control: Arrests

552. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

(a) How many Bantu males and females, respectively, were arrested in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1975 for offences relating to identity documents and influx control and (b) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that year.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(a)	Bantu males	Bantu females
Cape Peninsula	20 830	13 665
Port Elizabeth	608	354
East London	1 410	1 148
Pietermaritzburg	486	107
Durban	6 474	1 497
Bloemfontein	2 702	232
Johannesburg	55 842	5 160
West Rand	16 623	2 375
East Rand	13 991	3 361
Soweto	3 607	564
Pretoria	33 588	5 943
(b)	218 982	50 003

206

Hansard 10 61742

2/4/76

Sandton: Offences relating to identity documents and influx control regulations

614. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Police:

How many Bantu in the Sandton municipal area were charged with offences relating to identity documents and influx control regulations in each of the latest three years for which statistics are available.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

1972-'73—4 676.

1973-'74—7 142.

1974-'75—2 853.

206

Hansard II vol 785
6/4/76

**Fordsburg Bantu Commissioner's court:
Convictions**

448. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) How many foreign Bantu were convicted in the Fordsburg Bantu Commissioner's court during 1975 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 fines paid;
- (3) whether any of these persons had previous convictions for this offence; if so, (a) how many and (b) how many such previous convictions in each case.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) 4 436.
- (2) (a) (i) 275.
(ii) 4 160.
(iii) 1.
(iv) 996.
(b) R35 671-00 at Court.
- (3) Yes.
(a) 2 105.
(b) 763—One previous conviction.
422—two previous convictions.
316—three previous convictions.
179—four previous convictions.
131—five previous convictions.
116—six previous convictions.
37—seven previous convictions.
35—eight previous convictions.
38—nine previous convictions.
26—ten previous convictions.
17—eleven previous convictions.
6—twelve previous convictions.
6—thirteen previous convictions.
13—from 14 to 26 previous convictions.

206

Hansard 11 col 812

9/4/76

**Fordsburg/Langa Bantu Commissioners
Courts: Influx control/identity documents**

704. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked
the Minister of Bantu Administration and
Development:

- (1) How many persons were (a) tried
and (b) convicted of offences re-
lating to influx control and identity
documents at the Fordsburg and
Langa Bantu Commissioners' Courts,
respectively, during 1975;
- (2) what was the average daily number
of cases heard in each of these
courts during that year.

**The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINIS-
TRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

	Fordsburg	Langa
(1) (a)	20 110	23 954
(b)	19 725	23 577
(2)	95	105

Buthelezi denies backing influx law

By PATRICK LAURENCE

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu, yesterday repudiated a statement attributed to the Prime Minister, in which Mr Vorster reportedly named him as an African leader who favoured influx control.

Chief Buthelezi said: "I do not accept—and have never accepted—influx control in South Africa, because it is applied only to Blacks. I will never accept it as long as it is a discriminatory measure."

According to a Sapa report, Mr Vorster told Parliament all eight homeland leaders, including Chief Buthelezi, had agreed on the necessity for influx control in South Africa.

While the Progressive-Reform Party wanted to abolish influx control, African leaders had shown greater responsibility, Sapa quoted the Prime Minister as saying.

"The Bantu leaders and the Government have come to the conclusion that if only 10 000 posts were available, not to allow 20 000 or 30 000 to enter," Mr Vorster reportedly said.

Chief Buthelezi drew attention to the official communique released after the

meeting between the Prime Minister and homeland leaders in January, 1975.

The communique noted that after a request for outright abolition of influx control had been refused a compromise had been agreed to — talks between South African and homeland government representatives on how to ease the hardships caused by influx control.

The communique specifically recorded that Chief Buthelezi had refused to be a party to the talks.

Chief Buthelezi explained his refusal at the time as one which was prompted by the desire not to participate in the "cosmeticising" of the pass laws.

As he put it to a report-back meeting in Soweto in February, 1975, "I cannot accept influx control in South Africa so long as it is discriminatory, in so far as it applies to Africans only. I felt it was a question of principle."

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday: "I have always accorded Mr Vorster respect as the Prime Minister of South Africa, but I deprecate that the Prime Minister should misinform the Assembly."

206

Pass book arrests

CAPR TIMES 22/5/76

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

—It was rather the exception than the rule for an African with valid reference books to be arrested if he did not possess the books on him at the time of the arrest.

This was stated by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, yesterday in reply to a question by Mr George Bartlett (UP Amanzimtoti).

Mr Kruger admitted that such arrests did take

place from time to time but departmental directives provided that where an explanation could readily be verified, the person should not be arrested.

Asked whether it had been considered to allow the Africans to report to the local police station with their reference books within a certain period of time after being asked for the books by the police, the Minister said it had not been considered, that no legal provision existed for it and that it would be unpractical.

W/E ARGUS 29/5/76

① 320
② 206

SPOT FINE APPEAL

SOME police and Bantu Affairs Administration Board officials are taking illegal 'street fines' from people in Langa, residents there claim.

The payments range from R2 to R10, and sometimes offenders buy their way out of arrest with liquor, it emerged from a series of interviews with people living in Langa — one of the largest African residential areas in the Western Cape.

The residents' allegations have been backed by social workers dealing with Africans' day-to-day problems. The 'spot fines' practice was 'quite common,' they said.

Only one of a wide range of Langa residents approached was unaware of the practice. This person, a school principal, said the 'spot fines' were 'news to me.'

The Western Cape's chief of police, Major General A. M. Heyns, and the chairman of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Brigadier J. van der Westhuizen, this week condemned the practice and spoke of the difficulty in finding proof to take action against offending officers.

NOT AWARE

Many of the Africans interviewed were not aware that the street-fines system was illegal. They appealed for the issue of receipts to avoid paying more than once for the same offence.

'You walk down the street,' said a 27-year-old Cape Town garage worker who lives in Langa. 'Maybe you're in the wrong zone or maybe you've left your pass book in your jacket at home.'

A policeman stops you and you pay your fine. But then, a few blocks later you're stopped again. Now the policeman won't believe you've already paid the fine.'

A 34-year-old married Xhosa gardener was this week released from prison in Langa after his Wynberg employer had paid a R20 admission of guilt fine on his behalf.

The gardener told his employer: 'I'm sorry I didn't have R10 on me so I could have paid a spot fine.'

ILLEGAL

As a rule, the gardener said, he took this amount of money with him when he went to an area where he knew he might be apprehended.

Many of the Africans who know the system is illegal, pay the fines willingly to avoid the possibilities of being detained and of facing higher statutory fines.

A group of women who were arrested at the start of the Easter long weekend told a social worker they were pleased to be able to pay their spot fines because they believed there would be no food for them in prison at the long weekend.

A 20-year-old male cashier said the street-fines system was well known, but it did not happen frequently.

None of the people spoken to wanted their

Illegal payments in Langa — claim

By

Lester Venter

names used for fear of retaliation.

General Heyns, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, said: 'These people should not pay.'

'It's highly irregular for a policeman to accept a fine in the street.'

'We don't condone that. It's entirely wrong. The place to pay a fine is the charge office at a police station.'

General Heyns said policemen on patrol did not carry receipt books and receipts for admission-of-guilt fines were issued at police stations.

A normal fine for a contravention of the regulations in question was between R10 and R20, he said.

'We've had complaints which we've investigated in the past,' General Heyns said. 'But it's difficult to prove this sort of thing.'

'And it's not rife,' he said.

General Heyns said in some of the complaints individual officers had been identified and the cases had been referred to the Attorney General.

'According to the number of convictions, this sort of thing is negligible,' he said.

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said: 'We agree in broad principle with General Heyns — the officials have no right to collect money on the spot.'

'As far as we know, it does not happen.'

'If it does, we would like the persons concerned to report this to the police.'

He said reports of unauthorised acceptance of money by officials of the board would be passed to the police for investigation.

In the past officials who accepted money unlawfully had been prosecuted, Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said.

Pass law offenders let off

RDH 26/6/76
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY. — More than half the pass law offenders referred to South Africa's 19 aid centres last year were not prosecuted, Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, said yesterday.

Replying to a question tabled in the House of Assembly, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert (PRP Rondebosch), Mr Botha said 121 314 of the 221 537 pass law offenders referred to centres in 1975 were not subsequently prosecuted.

This means that just under 55 per cent were not charged.

ASSISTED

A further 21 636 people were assisted to find employment and 61 242 were returned to their homelands.

This means that 27,6 per cent were returned to the homelands.

The Minister also said that a total of 31 775 people voluntarily reported to the aid centres, and that 5 718 of these people were returned to their homelands.

The busiest aid centres were Pretoria (49 536 people), Johannesburg (42 012), Germiston (40 887), Vereeniging (20 232) and Cape Town (13 467).

The Minister also said that a new aid centre was established at East London during 1975.

Man jailed for bid to bribe policeman

ARBUS 30/6/76

A GARDENER was jailed for three months by a Wynberg magistrate yesterday after being found guilty of attempting to bribe a policeman.

Qusheka Stata, 40, a father of three, pleaded guilty to the charge of offering R7 to Constable John Murray, stationed at Rondebosch, with the intention of influencing him to release him from custody after he had been arrested on a pass offence.

Constable Murray told the court he went to a medical school in Milner Road, Rondebosch, on May 28 this year. When he stopped his vehicle he saw Stata, who had been standing outside the school, run away.

'I followed him because I was suspicious and when

I caught up with him he immediately told me he did not have a pass book. I arrested him and he told me he would give me money. When I asked what for he replied it was so that he would be released,' Constable Murray said.

He arrested Stata on a charge of bribery after he had been handed R7.

Stata said in a statement he had run when he saw the police van because he realised he was not in possession of a pass book — 'and I did not want to go to jail for the long weekend.'

Miss W. van Greunen was on the Bench. Miss F. Mouton appeared for the State. Stata was not represented.

2 206
3 332

Transkei — the bitter fruits

File MAIL 14/1/77

There could be few more startling or unpleasant experiences than waking up one morning to find that you have become a temporary immigrant or a foreigner in the country where you were born and have lived all your life. But that is precisely what is happening to Xhosa-speaking people on the Reef.

The Department of Bantu Administration and Development (BAD) in Pretoria has confirmed to the *FM* that Africans in the urban areas whom the government regards as Transkeians are being refused South African pass or reference books and given temporary work or residence permits instead — even if they qualify for urban residence under the pass laws. The Black Sash this week reported three cases of people being refused SA papers and being told to get Transkei travel documents. It is expecting a "flood" of people caught in this predicament.

One man, who qualifies for residence in Johannesburg in terms of Section 10 (1) (b) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act — he has either lived here for 15 years or worked for one and the same employer for 10 years — lost his SA pass-book and applied for a duplicate. This was refused by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner, and the man was told to apply for a travel document from the Transkei consul in Tembisa. The Sash had to tell him he had no legal option but to do as he was told.

A second person qualifying under 10 (1) (b), a youth who has been registered on a housing permit in Soweto since shortly after birth, turned 16 and so applied for a pass-book to enable him to remain there. He, too, had his application refused and was told to obtain Transkei papers. He maintains that he has no links with the Transkei, both his parents having come from the Ciskei. The Sash is assisting him to try and get a reference book.

A third man, a Xhosa-speaker who qualifies under 10 (1) (a) to be in Soweto because he was born there, went to the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board's labour bureau to register as a workseeker. He said the bureau wanted to stamp a huge T (for Transkei) across his pass and take his finger-prints.

He refused, and says he was told to go away and that he would not be registered as a workseeker and would lose his urban areas qualifications.

This man faces a dreadful dilemma. He does not want to become a Transkeian but, as the Sash points out, if he refuses to accept the T stamp and is therefore refused registration as a workseeker, he runs the risk of being declared

"idle and undesirable" and consequently being removed from Johannesburg.

A spokesman for the Transkei Embassy in Pretoria tells the *FM* that "Transkeians have no right to get reference books any more." If a person turned 16 or lost his SA pass-book, he would now have to apply to the Transkei consular authorities for a travel document. The spokesman claimed, however, that Transkei citizenship was optional and "no-one is being forced to become a citizen unwillingly".

A spokesman for BAD tells the *FM*



Matanzima . . . ask Pretoria for dole money

that "persons regarded as Transkei citizens under our Status of the Transkei Act may not get reference books from SA. They must apply to the nearest Transkei office for documents." The spokesman confirmed that even substitute reference books for those mislaid could be refused.

He added that people resident in SA before Transkeian independence day (October 26 last year) but who were now regarded by SA as Transkeians could have their existing pass-books temporarily accepted by SA in place of Transkei travel documents until such time as the Transkei papers had been obtained. BAD could also supply these people with work or residence permits for a year, at the end of which Transkei papers would have to be obtained, or with six-month temporary immigration permits.

Claims that Transkei citizenship — and simultaneous deprivation of SA citizenship — is voluntary simply do not hold water. By agreement between Umtata and Pretoria, Xhosa-speaking Africans in the so-called White areas

(other than those who supposedly have some link with the Ciskei or whose "ethnic" status is in doubt) were last year stripped of their SA citizenship.

What is happening to them now appears in most cases to be a logical and practical consequence of Pretoria and Umtata's joint design.

Transkeian nationals resident in the Transkei, including so-called migrant workers, are also in for a nasty shock arising out of independence if they claim unemployment insurance benefits.

They are no longer eligible to contribute to, or claim from, the Unemployment Insurance Fund — with the proviso that if they fall jobless within three years of last October 26, they may claim benefits. After October 26, 1979, they will be turned away.

This applies irrespective of how long they may, and their employers on their behalf, might have been paying into the Fund, and irrespective of how much interest these payments may have earned for the Fund.

This is a grave injustice. A worker (and his employer) may have been paying money into the Fund every month for the last ten years, and been perfectly entitled to assume that the premium would provide something to enable the worker (and his family) to keep body and soul together in the event of his losing his job. Now, if he loses his job after October 26 1979, he will find that the Fund, which has happily accepted his contributions all these years, is not interested in his troubles.

Pretoria's view is that Transkeian nationals are no longer its responsibility, but Chief Matanzima's. That does not alter the fact that Pretoria has, in effect, simply expropriated their contributions — which, be it remembered, were not voluntary but required by law. The Transkei should now request that Pretoria hand over some of the nearly R200m in the Fund's coffers to enable Transkeians' eligibility for joblessness benefits to continue unimpaired — even after three years.

'Don't jail for pass offences'

ROOM
27/1/77

By **BERNARDI WESSELS**
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.

PASS LAW offenders should not be jailed, a Government commission into the penal system has recommended.

This part of the Viljoen Commission report, published in Parliament yesterday, will be welcomed by every Black in the country. Mrs Helen Suzman called it "one of the few signs of enlightenment".

But the recommendation clearly hits the cornerstone of the Government's policy of influx control and curfew regulations.

The report says the pass laws appeared to be "a continuing source of conflict" and the sooner something was done to remove this conflict the better.

Instead of jail sentences there should be "administrative and regulatory measures," backed where necessary by criminal sanctions to prevent large-scale arrests, trials and convictions in the criminal courts.

Convictions under these laws were the main cause for the over-population of South Africa's prisons.

The report continues "What appears to be imperative, in addition, and the key to the solution of this problem, is that conditions in the homelands should be improved at a rapid pace . . . so as to remove or reduce the necessity for the enforcement of influx control laws."

206
Light sentences of a few rands with a short term of imprisonment as an alternative had little deterrent value.

The African who could not prove that he was entitled to remain in an urban area was repatriated to his homeland. But the African had probably never been there, did not know the area, or the people, and did not feel at home there.

The report also blames unfavourable social, economic and political conditions for the "alarmingly" high crime rate among Blacks in White urban areas.

It lists the following reasons for Black crime:

- Education is not compulsory and where parents work long hours, youngsters are left to roam the streets in gangs.

- Many township children are illegitimate and are left with grandparents who cannot keep them under control.

- The big gap between Whites and Africans in earnings and opportunities causes frustration and a cynical attitude which finds an outlet in crime.

On the drug laws the report says it is doubtful whether tough penalties had any noticeable deterrent effect.

The report recommends that the minimum sentences in the 1971 Abuse of Dependence-Producing Substances and the Rehabilitation Centres Act be changed into maximum sentences and that the maximum sentences for the "master minds" behind drug dealing be raised to R50 000 for the first offence and R100 000 for the second.

The commission criticises the system whereby "between 63 and 73 per cent of the awaiting trial prisoners are not admitted to prison after their trials."

The report says "our judicial system is above reproach" and that "Blacks are, on the whole, treated with consummate fairness by both our lower courts and the Supreme Court."

● See Page 6

'A good move — but not the final answer'

Staff Reporter

THE recommendation of the Viljoen Commission of Inquiry that the pass law offenders should not be sent to jail was welcomed yesterday — with reservations.

The report of its inquiry into the penal system was tabled in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger. It expressed concern about the large number of arrests under the pass laws and the overpopulation in South African prisons.

Dr Muriel Horrell, senior researcher at the Institute of Race Relations, last night provided figures from the latest Survey of Race Relations on the prison population in South Africa.

For the year ending June 30, 1975 297 233 people had been sentenced to jail, of whom 248 168 were Africans. Of the African prisoners nearly 216 000 were people sentenced to four months or less.

It was short-term offenders which caused concern to the commission. Many of them were people sentenced under the pass laws.

Last year the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, told Parliament 268 985 Africans had been arrested for pass law offences in 1975.

Professor David Welsh, professor of African government at the University of Cape Town, welcomed the recommendation as a step in the right direction.

But he expressed doubt that pass laws could be enforced if they were depenalised and offenders were not sentenced to prison.

The ultimate answer to the pass laws was not to depenalise them — which would render them unenforceable — but to scrap them altogether, he said.

Mr Michael Savage, a sociologist at the University of Cape Town, said: "At

last South Africa is moving into the 20th century. Nothing could be more welcome."

But, he added, to replace the punishment of imprisonment with the sanction of fines for pass law offenders was not the answer.

Fines would evoke as much resentment from the African people and sooner or later the authorities would have to consider scrapping the pass laws as the final step, he said.

Mr Savage recently calculated that the pass laws cost the South African taxpayer at least R113-million a year. He added last night: "It runs into billions of rands if the cost over the years is calculated."

Dr Nthato Motlana, an executive member of the Soweto Black Parents' Association, said last night: "The pass laws turn ordinary people into criminals. They must be abolished forthwith. There can be no half-hearted measures."

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, said: "If the Government agrees to depenalise the pass laws, it might just as well scrap them. To enforce them you have penalties."

The report of the Viljoen Commission highlighted unfavourable socio-economic conditions in African townships as a major cause of the high crime rate in the African community.

Mr Savage said: "That is quite correct, but why do those conditions exist? Apartheid produces them and hence indirectly there is a causal link between apartheid and the high crime rate."

Asked to define apartheid, Mr Savage said: "It is the legal trapping of Blacks in a subordinate condition."

206

Pass laws and our crowded jails

Proposed reforms may keep more out of jail

Star 27/1/77

John Patten,

Political Correspondent
THE ASSEMBLY —
A drastic reduction in South Africa's prison population may result from recommendations for the radical reform of the country's penal system proposed by the Viljoen Commission in its report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The Commission, appointed 2½ years ago, has come forward with suggestions aimed at keeping criminal offenders out of jail as far as possible.

Among its major recommendations are:

- Influx control and

curfew laws be "depenalised" and converted into administrative or regulatory measures to prevent large-scale arrests, trials and convictions;

- New legislation imposing mandatory or minimum sentences be avoided.

The Commission specifically provides for the abolition of minimum sentences for drug offences, but it excludes offences against the security of the State from this general policy recommendation.

- Sentencing officers have guidelines on alternatives to sending offenders to prison, and that

substantial fines be imposed for offences committed for illicit gain — such as fraud, bribery, and diamond, gold, liquor or drug dealing;

- Corporal punishment be drastically reduced through having the maximum number of strokes cut to five, limiting the maximum number of whippings permissible, and reducing the age limit of offenders liable to corporal punishment to 30; and

- The practice of releasing prisoners on parole within 24 hours of being admitted should be curtailed.

- Among its other recommendations is a plea for the return of "the foot patrolling policeman" in areas where his presence would be preventative.

The Commission has proposed the appointment of a permanent penal reform committee.

It has also recommended the establishment of a National Parole Board presided over by a judge to consider releases of prisoners on parole in cases where prison sentences greater than nine years have been imposed, where the prisoner has

been declared an habitual criminal or where the Minister requires the recommendation of the Parole Board.

Among other recommendations of the Commission is one suggesting the establishment of detoxification centres, which would be set up for suspected offenders requiring urgent treatment for alcoholism or drug addiction. Such centres could also serve as pre-diagnostic centres for alcoholics and drug addicts.

To prevent long drawn-out trials, the Commission has proposed a statutory curtailment of a court's

authority to grant postponements.

Analysing the causes of crime, the Commission concluded they fell into three groups.

These included the pressure of circumstances and an attitude of not really doing anything wrong, which caused blacks to transgress influx control and curfew laws.

Another cause was unfavourable social, economic and political conditions affecting blacks, coloureds and to a limited extent Indians.

The third cause was the interaction of overcrowded cities, bad social and economic conditions, advance of technology and industrialisation together with a decline in moral and ethical values, materialism and selfishness.

ORMANDE
POLLOK
Political
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN —

The Viljoen Commission, which probed South Africa's penal system, has called on the Government to scrap gaol sentences for pass law offenders.

The commission's findings, published in Parliament yesterday, has in effect hit out at the very basis of the Government's influx control laws and curfew regulations.

It will almost certainly be welcomed by every African in the country and the Progressive Reform Party's Mrs. Helen Suzman, MP, called it one of the "few signs of enlightenment."

The commission, in its lengthy report on all the aspects of South Africa's penal system, also:

- Found that the unfavourable social, economic and political conditions were the main causes for the alarmingly high crime rate among Blacks

206
M/M 27/1/73

Govt told to scrap pass law gaoling

in White urban areas and townships.

- Questioned the effectiveness of the five-year minimum sentence for drug abusers as a deterrent and suggested fines of R100 000 for the masterminds behind drug trafficking;

- Found that 63 to 73 percent of awaiting-trial prisoners never went to gaol after their court appearance;

- Criticised what it termed the "alarmingly high" crime rate and the "seriously congested"

prisons in South Africa; and

- Said that if the controversial Section 16 of the Immorality Act was repealed it could "unleash an uncontrollable spate of sexual excesses and dissipation which may be totally abhorrent to all the races concerned."

The commission said that instead of penal sanctions, administrative and regulatory measures, backed where necessary by criminal sanctions, should be used as extensively as possible to prevent large-scale arrests, trials and convictions in the criminal courts.

The commission admits that convictions under these laws were the main cause for the over-population of South Africa's prisons by short-term prisoners.

The report said: "It would strenuously urge that if influx control is deemed to be unavoidable, serious consideration should be given at least to the depenalisation of the influx control measures.

"The criminal provisions, in spite of being cushioned by the diversionary aid centres, appear to be a continuing source of bitter conflict and the sooner something was done to remove and alter this conflict situation the better.

"The introduction of a regulatory system designed to deal with influx control would be

preferable to the present system whereby thousands of offenders are pushed through the crime courts there to pick up, upon conviction, some such sentence as R10 or 14 days.

"What appears to be imperative, in addition, and the key to the solution of this problem is that conditions in the homelands should improve or be improved at a rapid pace by the establishment of social and economic infrastructure on a par with the political one so as to remove or reduce the necessity for the enforcement of influx control laws.

"If this could be achieved it would, to a material extent, cause the unfavourable reaction to the influx control system to die down," the report said.

Commission attacks pass laws

206

27/11/77
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CAPE TOWN — A Government-appointed commission of inquiry has attacked the alarmingly high crime rate and seriously congested prisons in South Africa.

In its report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, the commission of inquiry into the penal system in South Africa labelled the pass laws a continuing source of conflict.

"The sooner something is done to remove this conflict the better," said the report which recommended that "at the very least" serious consideration should be given to the depenalisation of influx control measures.

The report said the high prison population in South Africa was "a symptom of some illness in our society."

The report will almost certainly be welcomed by every black in the country. The Progressive

Reform Party's Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, called it one of the "few signs of enlightenment."

The commission found: That unfavourable social, economic and political conditions were the main causes for the high crime rate among blacks in white urban areas and townships;

That the effectiveness of the five-year minimum sentence for drug abusers as a deterrent was questionable and suggested fines of R100 000 for the masterminds behind drug traffic;

That 63 per cent to 73 per cent of awaiting-trial prisoners never went to jail after their court appearance;

That if the controversial Section 16 of the Immorality Act was repealed it could "unleash an uncontrollable spate of sexual excesses and dissipation which may be totally abhorrent to all the races concerned."

The report said: "The introduction of a regulatory system designed to deal with influx control would be preferable to the present system whereby thousands of offenders are pushed through the crime courts to pick up, upon conviction, some such sentence as R10 or 14 days.

"What appears to be the key to the solution of this problem is that conditions in the homelands should improve at a rapid pace by the establishment of social and economic infrastructures on a par with the political one.

"If this could be achieved it would, to a material extent, cause the unfavourable reaction to the influx control system to die down."

Turning to the question of the aid centres, the commission said a disturbing feature was that although the effect of the aid centres was to reduce the prison population at one time, the latest figures "show that lately there was an alarming increase in convictions under the influx control laws."

The enforcement of the pass laws had "in the past caused widespread dissatisfaction and unrest among the black people, and the police, who have had to bear the brunt of the attacks upon the system of influx control."

The commission criticised the system whereby "between roughly 63 per cent and 73 per cent of awaiting trial prisoners were not admitted to prison after their trial"

but said that the police could not be blamed for this.

"If prosecutions for transgressions of the influx control and curfew regulations were to end, there would be a considerable reduction in the numbers of awaiting trial prisoners," it said.

In general, the commission found that "our judicial system is above reproach" and that within the framework of legislation "blacks are, on the whole, treated with consummate fairness by both our lower courts and the Supreme Court."

The report also found that it was doubtful from police statistics whether tough penalties in the 1971 drugs law had had any noticeable deterrent effect.

In any event, the commission said, what was alarming was that while the figures for adult people over the age of 21 found guilty of possessing dagga had shown a decline since the introduction of new drugs laws, the figures for people under the age of 21 "reflect a sharp incline."

Among the recommendations in the report was one that courses should be arranged by the Department of Justice for the training of sentencing officers in the art of sentencing.

The chairman of the commission was Mr G. Viljoen. Other members were Mr M. C. P. Brink, Mr B. J. Parsons, Mr J. Parsons, Mr P. J. Van der Walt, Mr G. C. Vermeulen, and Mr J. W. Van Greunen. — PC-DDC.

Report pinpoints causes of black crime, page 10

206

Soften influx laws, Govt told

Crime Reporter

THE report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Penal System of South Africa, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, has recommended to the Government that the influx control and curfew laws governing the lives of millions of Blacks should be depenalized "to prevent large-scale arrests and trials of offenders in criminal courts".

The 170-page report dates back to September 30, 1974, and sets out as one of the main reasons for the inquiry "the alarmingly high prison population of the Republic — a matter which has evoked the concern of not only the public but of the Government".

Illness

This high population of people behind bars was to be seen "as a symptom of some illness in our society".

The commission found that "if influx control is deemed to be unavoidable, serious consideration should be given at least to depenalization of influx control measures".

The criminal provisions of this system "appear to be a continuing source of bitter conflict and the sooner something is done to remove or alter this conflict situation the better".

Members of the commission urged in the report the introduction "of a regulatory system of influx control" which would do away with the thousands of offenders who were "pushed through the criminal courts to pick up, on conviction, some such sentence as R10 or 14 days".

Homelands

Imperative to this problem and a key to its solution "is that conditions in the homelands should improve or be improved at a rapid pace" with the establishment of a social and economic infrastructure which would eventually remove or reduce the necessity for influx control laws.

The commission found that crime — and the rate of

Continued on page 2

Cape Times

27/1/77

Influx laws call

Continued from page 1

convicted criminals — could be lessened by “the reintroduction of the “bobby on the beat””.

The recommendation that the SAP “return foot patrolling in areas where it is likely to be preventative”, was followed by the suggestion that the police force — the South African Railway Police included — “should where relations are not entirely satisfactory foster better relations with the community”.

The commission recommended that “the practice of releasing prisoners on parole within 24 hours after admission should be curtailed as much as possible”.

Steps should also be taken “to wean magistrates of the invariable practice of imposing as a matter of course sentences of imprisonment as alternatives to fines”.

Other recommendations included:

- A commission should be appointed to investigate the entire aspect of after-care of prisoners.

- Administrative steps should be taken to bring about better liaison between police and prisons;

- Courses should be arranged by the Department of Justice for the training of sentencing officers in the art of sentencing.

- Magistrates should refuse bail only if they are satisfied that the interest of justice will otherwise be jeopardized.

The commission found that prime crime causers included the frustration and collapse of moral fibre which Blacks experienced when they compared their lives of deprivation with the affluence and privileges of the Whites.

The only proviso governing the commission was that it should not inquire into whether or not the death penalty should be scrapped.

(News by T Olsen, 77 Burg St, Cape Town.)

206

Support for pass law call

28/1/77
1987

332
20/6

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Viljoen Commission recommendations on the pass laws were yesterday given the "fullest support" by Mr Ronald Graser, director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders known as Nicro.

The commission recommended that "serious consideration" be given to depenalising the pass laws, for which thousands of Africans were jailed each year.

Mr Graser said of pass law offences: "I think it is not a crime, but a technical offence not involving ill will. Cases which come before the courts should be dealt with administratively."

Removal of the criminal sanctions at present attached to the laws would go a long way to removing the bitterness generated by the laws, he added.

"For a law to be effective the majority of people must identify with it emotionally," Mr Graser said.

"I don't think Africans have accepted or identified with the laws, but depenalisation of the laws will help to remove the bitterness."

Asked to comment on the view of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu that the major objection to the influx control laws

THE Viljoen Commission was headed by Mr Justice Gerrit Viljoen, of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court.

Its members were, apart from Mr Justice Viljoen, Brigadier M. C. Brink, of the Department of Police; Mr B. J. Parsons, deputy secretary of the Department of Justice; Professor P. J. van der Walt of the University of South Africa; Mr J. W. van Greunen, Cape Magistrate of Cape Town and Mr G. C. Vermeulen, deputy secretary of the Department of Bantu Administration.

Its brief was to inquire into the penal system and to make recommendations for its improvement, with only one proviso — that it should not consider the question of the death penalty.

It was formally established by notice in the Government Gazette of October 18, 1974.

was that they applied to Africans only. Mr Graser said: "Chief Buthelezi is right from a moral point of view, but in practice it is Africans who stream into the cities."

He disagreed with those who have called for the immediate abolition of the pass laws because it would open the floodgates and create vast socio-economic problems in urban areas.

A spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration rejected the interpretation that the Viljoen Commission recommendation amounted to a vote of no-confidence in the Bantu Aid Centres run by the department.

The aid centres were established under the Bantu Laws Amendment Act of

1964 to help technical workers of the pass law and to reduce the number sent to prison.

The spokesman drew attention to a serious intention to a serious Viljoen Commission report which referred to the impact of the aid centres in "mitigating" the impact of criminal proceedings on influx control.

He went on to say that the latest figures referred to the aid centres as an example of how the centres had helped Africans.

During the year ending March 3, 1975 more than 100 000 Africans had been "referred" to the aid centres. Of these more than 122 330 had been "referred" to the aid centres because of "prison" because of centre recommendations.

Chiefs, Govt in 'pass' talks

208

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Three homeland leaders and the Government are in the process of a joint investigation to ease and streamline South Africa's pass laws.

This was revealed by Minister of Bantu Administration and Development Mr. M. C. Botha in a short interview on the recommendation of the Viljoen Commission into South Africa's penal system.

Mr. Botha said he had not had an opportunity to study the commission's recommendations in full but pointed out the joint investigation was in process.

The commission recommended that influx control and curfew laws should be depenalised as extensively as possible to prevent large scale arrests, trials and convictions.

Replying to the N Confidence debate, Prime Minister Mr. Vorster said yesterday African leaders had accepted the need for some form of influx control but differed over the method of administration.

The Government had repeatedly asked Black leaders to suggest alternative methods of control but none had come forward with suggestions.

The Mercury's Johannesburg correspondent reports that pass law prosecutions dropped by 260 500 — more than 40 percent — during the five year period 1970-1975.

According to figures of the Institute of Race Relations during the year ending June 30, 1970, 621 400 Africans were prosecuted under the pass laws. For the year ended June 30, 1975, the total was just under 360 900.

The decline in pass law prosecutions reaches back to 1968 when an all-time high of 693 700 was recorded.

THE PHONEY FREEDOM

A CRISIS is building up between South Africa and the Transkei over continuing pass law arrests of Transkeian nationals and the issue of compulsory Transkei citizenship.

This week Transkeian Ambassador to South Africa, Professor M. Njisane, hit out at the "sadistic, insensitive and inhuman" treatment of Transkeian nationals by Bantu Affairs officials and said he would make a test case of one of the pass law arrests.

He also revealed that Transkei has sought a meeting next month between the departments of Interior and Foreign Affairs of the two countries to thrash out the issue of Transkeian citizenship.

In a hard-hitting interview this week the Ambassador said South Africa could not expect other countries to recognise Transkei when South African officials refused to recognise its independence.

After a fruitless interview with the Chief Bantu Commissioner for the Cape Peninsula, Mr. F. Botha, an angry Professor Njisane said he had taken legal advice and would make a test case of a pass law arrest.

Transkeians carrying valid Transkei travel documents were subjected to

influx control laws by "a bunch of officials who sadistically delight in saying: 'So you think you are independent?' and who throw the Transkei documents back in their faces."

Transkeian independence had become not a matter of pride but a further focus of resentment among blacks who were forced by officials to take out Transkeian citizenship and were then told they had no right to be in South Africa.

"My expectation of independence was that we would be treated exactly the same as the citizens of other independent countries. I was wrong."

The Chief Bantu Com-

Pass arrests anger Kei ambassador

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

missioner had told him in effect that Transkeian independence meant nothing to him, the Ambassador said. Transkeians were still Africans and remained subject to influx control and other discriminatory legislation.

His officials were governed by the Transkei Citizenship Act of 1976, and Transkeians had to go through the channels of the Bantu Affairs Department "which I thought we had finally shaken off".

Incentive

"Our people are not being given an opportunity to get over the problem of transition. It is not easy to unscramble a scrambled egg. Many people, especially those born in South Africa, still identify themselves with this country.

"I had hoped that in administering its laws South Africa would give these people the necessary time to adjust.

"No privileges have come with independence and people are not being given any real incentive to become Transkei citizens.

The behaviour of South

African officials had been the "greatest disappointment" to him, the Ambassador said. People wanted to see independence personalised in terms of their everyday experience.

"If it does not mean freedom of movement, freedom of work and being treated as an equal, it does not mean anything."

The embassy was preparing to make a test case of an incident in which a Transkeian who was legally in Cape Town with a Transkeian document, was arrested because his wife, who had come to the city for her confinement, had remained because doctors had told her the baby needed further medical attention.

The man had been arrested for harbouring his wife without a permit for her to be in the area.

A woman — also in possession of a valid Transkei travel document — had been picked up by police and fined R45 for being in the area, "although she had a perfect right to be here."

A child born in Cape Town had been declared a Transkei citizen and no longer had the right to live in the city.

AFRIKAANS and English-speaking academics joined this week urging the Government to give Transkei citizens — and those of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi — the full rights due to them as aliens.

Mr Cas de Villiers, president of the Foreign Affairs Association in Pretoria, said: "Portuguese, Italians, Greeks — any foreigners with white skins — enjoy the same rights as South African Whites in terms of freedom of movement.

Guests

"Transkei citizens are not in the same position. This is obviously a situation that must change.

"The Government says that foreigners from black states are guest workers and 'when in Rome they must do as the Romans do'.

"But this is not good enough. They are differentiating strictly on skin colour."

Mr De Villiers said South Africa could expect growing criticism from black neighbouring countries over the issue.

Professor John Dugard,

New deal for alien blacks urged

By IVOR WILKINS

dean of law at the University of the Witwatersrand, said: "Once a country admits an alien, then under international law it has to accord him certain minimum standards of civilised treatment.

"Included in these standards is a stipulation that an alien should not be discriminated against on the grounds of his race."

Professor Johan Heyns, head of the DRC theological faculty at the University of Pretoria, said

there could be no solution to the problems until there was a change in attitude to colour.

Mr John Barratt, director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, said the issue affected the credibility of Nationalist philosophy.

Friction

If Transkei and the other states were really independent, there were no grounds for treating their citizens differently from other foreigners.

The situation contained the seeds of conflict.

Mr Barratt said that if the Government had difficulty in distinguishing between citizens of black independent states and local blacks, they should have this taken into account in designing their policy.

"The impression is now gaining ground that in planning separate development, the Government did not consider all the implications in its eagerness to see the policy implemented," he said.

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, told Parliament last year that blacks from independent homelands would be given preferential treatment. He added, however, that they would be welcome in South Africa "within the accepted framework".

When I approached the Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman on Transkei, Mr Nell van Heerden, he said that theoretically Transkeians were entitled to the same freedom to move, trade and reside as white-skinned aliens who arrived in South Africa and received permanent residence.

Gert Bezuidenhout dies

THE Commissioner-General for the North Sothos, Mr Gert Bezuidenhout, died in Cape Town yesterday of a heart attack.

Mr Bezuidenhout, who was 55, was in Cape Town for the opening of Parliament and the non-confidence debate.

He was appointed Commissioner-General for the North Sothos in January, 1972, after serving for 10 years as member of Parliament for Brakpan. — Sapa.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF BUSINESS SCIENCE

EXAMINATION RESULTS 1976

Pass law arrests 'normal'

A. Graduates

The following students have met the requirements for the degree and graduate:

requirements for the

<u>Name</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Class</u>
Armist, R.	Accounting	2/2
Asher, A.	Accounting	2/1
Bergtheil, J.H.	Accounting	2/2
Brodovcky, K.	Accounting	2/2
Burke, C.B.	Accounting	3
Davidson, D.J.	Accounting	2/2
Dennis, R.J.	Accounting	2/2
Gautschi, A.R.	Accounting (Ll.B.)	2/2
Goldblatt, M.C.	Accounting (Ll.B.)	2/1
Gross, H.L.	Accounting	3
Harrison, C.A.	Accounting	1
Haupt, P.K.	Accounting	3
Isaacsohn, R.W.	Accounting	3
Jacobs, M.	Accounting	2/2
Klein, L.	Accounting	3
Lauder, C.H.	Accounting	2/2
Loxton, A.D.	Accounting	3
McDonald, J.A.	Accounting	2/2
Morley, C.J.C.	Accounting	3
Papilsky, D.M.	Accounting (Ll.B.)	2/2
Richardson, A.G.	Actuarial Science	1
Rimer, B.	Business Finance	2/2
Ryder, A.C.M.	Actuarial Science	1
Sakinofsky, I.G.	Personnel Management	3
Slatem, D.J.	Marketing	2/2
Theunissen, M.F.	Personnel Management	3
Urquhart, G.A.	Law (B.Bus.Sc./Ll.B.)	2/1
Wilson, D.J.	Business Finance	2/1

Mercury Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Senior officials from the Department of Bantu Affairs yesterday declined either to confirm or deny reports that hundreds of Blacks had been arrested in Cape Town's townships for contravening pass laws.
 Sources here say that as many as 600 people were arrested on pass laws contraventions on Thursday night. Many of these people are thought to be still in police lock ups.
 The chief director to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr. A. MacLachlan said yesterday that the position was "normal" regarding the number of people arrested for pass laws contraventions last week.

(28)

B. Students requiring courses to complete degree:

Drummond, J.R.	Actuarial Science I (R) Actuarial Science II (R)
Dunn, M.P.W.	Accounting B Business Finance Communication Costing (Management Acctg) I Taxation & Estate Duty II
Elkin, B.	Sake Afrikaans Communication Introduction to Computing (R)

206
Migrant
Labour
S.A.
Pass laws and
Centres

No confirmation of mass City pass arrests

TABLE 2
Geographical Sources of African Labour Employed (1) by Mines affiliated to the S.A. Chamber of Mines (2) 1906-1974

	1906	1936	1946	1960	1970	1973	1975
	(000s)	(000s)	(000s)	(000s)	(000s)	(000s)	(000s)
South Africa	18	166	126	145	97	86	
Lesotho	2	46					
	22,8	52,2					
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	81	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100
	318	305	397	401	422	30	
	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	24,5	
	20,9						
Total	81	100,0	305	397	401	422	100

SENIOR officials from the Department of Bantu Affairs yesterday declined either to confirm or deny reports that hundreds of Blacks had been arrested in Cape Town's townships for contravening pass laws.

The swoop on pass law offenders was reported to have taken place on Thursday, a day after the Commission of Inquiry into the Penal System of South Africa had recommended in a report to Parliament that influx control laws should be depenalized "to prevent large-scale arrests and trials of offenders in criminal courts."

Legal sources in the City said that as many as 600 people were arrested on pass law contraventions on Thursday night. Many were still being held.

The Chief Director to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr A Maclachlan, said yesterday that the position was "normal" regarding the number of people arrested for pass law contraventions last week.

"The inspectors are simply carrying out normal influx control duties. I wouldn't say that the numbers of people arrested recently were abnormal."

"Since June the inspectors have been looking after their buildings. Now they again have time to implement influx control in the townships," he said.

In a Sunday newspaper yesterday the Transkeian Ambassador to South Africa, Professor M Njisane, hit out at pass law arrests.

He alleged that Transkeians carrying valid travel documents were subject to influx control laws by a "bunch of officials who sadistically delight in saying: 'So you think you are independent?' and throw the Transkei documents back in their faces."

Asked to comment on these allegations Mr Maclachlan said: "That is something which I know nothing about."

"I have not heard any reports of any cases such as mentioned by Professor Njisane," he said.

Asked whether there was any difference in the operations of inspectors regarding the applications of pass laws since Transkei independence, Mr Maclachlan said: "I simply implement the agreement between the Transkeian and South African Governments."

Sources: Mine Labour Organisations (Wenela) Annual Reports.

Notes: (1) As at 31st December

(2) In 1963 15 000 (4,7%) of the total were in coal mines of the Transvaal, the rest in gold mines. By 1970 the number was 34 000 (8,4%). Deeds of black workers in most other mines (e.g. Platinum, Copper, Natal etc.) are not available.

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Passes: 300 held

ARGUS 3/11/77

LOCAL Bantu Affairs Administration Board officials arrested 300 people for contravening pass laws on Thursday last week, the chairman of the board, Brigadier J. van der Westhuizen, said today.

Brigadier van der Westhuizen was responding to unofficial reports that as many as 600 people had been arrested that day.

He said the arrests were made in the course of the 'usual legal procedure' of the board's inspectors.

He said the arrests totalled 300 because there were many people in the area without proper authority at present.

600 held in pass law raid?

CAPE TOWN — Senior officials from the Department of Bantu Affairs declined either to confirm or deny reports yesterday that hundreds of blacks had been arrested in townships here for contravening pass laws.

The reported swoop on pass law offenders came on Thursday — a day after the commission of inquiry into the penal system of South Africa had recommended in a report to Parliament that influx control laws should be depenalised "to prevent large-scale arrests and trials of offenders in criminal courts."

Sources here said that as many as 600 people were arrested on Thursday night. Many are still in police cells.

The chief director to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr. A. Maclachlan, said yesterday the position was normal regarding the number of pass law arrests last week.

"The inspectors have been busy looking after their buildings since June," he said. "Now they again have time to implement influx control in the townships."

Asked whether there was any difference in the operations of inspectors regarding the applications of pass laws since Transkei independence, Mr Maclachlan said he was not prepared to interpret the statutes. — DDC.

28/1/72
Rsm

Inside Mail

Pass laws—an echo from the past

PATRICK LAURENCE

THE RECOGNITION by the Viljoen Commission that the pass laws are "a continuing source of conflict" comes to contemporary ears like an echo from the past. Commissions come and go but the pass laws remain, in spite of their warnings.

The report of the commission is now before Parliament for consideration. But will its conclusions and recommendations stir the legislators, and particularly National Party MPs, into action against a system which has been a major target of African nationalism since before Union? Historical precedent offers little comfort.

In 1942 the Smit Commission, set up by the Smuts Government, produced a report which condemned the pass

laws outright and recommended they be abolished. Thirty-five years have passed and the situation remains unchanged.

Noting that the pass laws introduced many Africans to prisons and criminals at a young age, the commission added: "The harassing and constant interference with the freedom of movement of natives gives rise to a burning sense of grievance and injustice . . ."

Then came its blunt message: "Rather than perpetuate the state of affairs described above, it would be better to face the abolition of the pass laws." But the Smuts Government did not have the stomach for that. Instead it appointed another commission — the Fagan

Commission of 1946-48.

It reported: "During the travels of our commission through the country it was brought to our notice in an unmistakable manner that the feeling amongst the natives against the pass laws is a very violent one." But, unlike the Smit Commission, it did not recommend abolition.

It did, however, make several recommendations to improve and ameliorate the system. Among them were:

- That the emphasis be shifted from "compulsory measures and from restrictive laws to machinery for advice, guidance and voluntary regulation."
- That, wherever possible, influx control measures should be put in

effect on a general basis without racial discrimination."

The coming to power of the National Party in 1948 brought tightening up of influx control through the misnamed Natives (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act of 1952. Far from abolishing the pass laws, the Act extended them to African women and to a small number of privileged African men who had been exempt.

But African nationalist protest grew with the systematic closing of the few loopholes that remained. The culmination of the campaign against what African leader Paul Mosa had dubbed "enemy number one" was to come in 1960. It led indirectly to the Sharpe-

ville shootings of March 21, 1960.

In spite of attempts by National Party propagandists to dismiss the campaign as the work of "agitators," it was the climax to a deep-rooted protest movement. As early as 1919 — and before the passing of lynchpin of the present pass law system, the Natives (Urban Areas) Act of 1923 — the then president of the still legal and largely respectable African National Congress condemned passes as the "badges of slavery".

The presidential address of Mr S. M. Makgatho to the ANC congress of 1919 has disappeared into the dusty archives of history. But it is worth recalling because its old-fashioned language states the Af-

rican case against the pass laws with simple unmistakable logic.

"The authorities insist that they cannot abolish the passes . . . as they serve to identify the dead (natives) and stop the living ones from committing crimes. But, chiefs, ladies and gentlemen, you will understand how illogical is this allegation when I say there were no passes in Johannesburg before 1893 and there was less crime proportionately in those days.

"But since the multiplication of passes Johannesburg has been known as the university of crime. Again, like Cape natives who carry no passes, White men also die in Johannesburg and it has never been suggested that

they, too, should carry identification documents."

The wheel has turned the full cycle since then as a careful reading of the Viljoen Commission shows.

The commission noted that the plethora of regulations pertaining to life in urban townships soon bring many Africans into conflict with authority. As a consequence, Africans have an almost fatalist acceptance that they are bound to spend some time in prison on a technical or petty offence.

That removes the stigma of a prison sentence — which would presumably normally act as a deterrent against crimes of a non-technical nature. In conclusion, it is important to note the commission's concern about the "alarmingly high" crime rate and the "seriously congested" prisons.

Penalties on pass laws 'ineffective'

STAG 2/11/77

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Influx control and curfew laws, if not decriminalised, should be de-penalised so as to prevent large-scale arrests and trials of offenders under these laws in the criminal courts, the commission has recommended.

The commission stresses that it has not made a detailed study of the social, economic and political implications of decriminalisation of influx control laws.

It however "strenuously urges" that, if influx control is deemed to be unavoidable, serious consideration should at least be given to de-penalisation of the influx control measures.

"The criminal provisions, in spite of being cushioned by the diversionary aid centres, appear to be a continuing source of bitter conflict and the sooner something was done to remove or alter this conflict situation the better.

"What appears to be imperative, in addition, is that conditions in the

homelands should improve or be improved at a rapid pace by the establishment of a social and economic infrastructure on a par with the political one so as to remove or reduce the necessity for the enforcement of influx control laws."

CIRCUMSTANCES

The report says that pressure of circumstances and an attitude of not really doing anything wrong caused blacks to transgress the influx control and curfew laws.

The light sentences have very little deterrent value, the report says, and the sentences cannot be made harsher because:

● The offence is regarded as a technical, morally non-reprehensible, one:

● If it were harsher for deterrent purposes it would, regard being had to the political climate, cause a great uproar.

● Provided an employer could be found for the offender and the labour bureau approves, he is, anomalously, released on parole to work in the very area in which he is not lawfully residing when out of prison.

Rm 29/117

Regional

Pass law offences drop

By PATRICK LAURENCE

PASS law prosecutions dropped by 260 500 — or more than 40 per cent — during the five-year period 1970-1975, according to records kept by the Institute of Race Relations.

During the year ending June 30, 1970, 621 400 Africans were prosecuted under the pass laws. For the year ending June 30, 1975, the total was just under 360 900.

The decline in pass law prosecutions stretches back to 1968, when an all-time high of 693 700 was reached in South African history.

The Viljoen Commission — whose report is now before Parliament — is nevertheless concerned about the pass laws being a "continuing source of conflict."

It has recommended

that serious consideration be given to depenalising the pass laws and saving "technical offenders" from the risk of imprisonment.

The decline in recent years of pass law prosecutions can in large part be attributed to the Bantu Aid Centres — established by the Department of Bantu Administration to reduce the number of offenders jailed for contravening the laws.

Figures released to the Rand Daily Mail yesterday by the department show that 77 per cent of Africans referred to the centres were not imprisoned.

During the period 1973-1975, 437 645 Africans were referred to aid centres, of whom 336 475 were "kept out of jail" as a result of aid centre recommendations.

The blanket phrase "kept out of jail" includes three categories of people who were entangled in the network of pass laws:

● Those against whom cases were withdrawn.

● Those who were assisted in finding legal employment.

● Those who were "referred back to the homelands."

The sending of people

back to the homelands has been criticised on the grounds that it merely puts them back on the treadmill of unemployment which brought them to the cities illegally in the first place.

The department did not have statistics immediately available yesterday for the number of Africans "repatriated" to the homelands.

But figures given to Parliament last year by the Minister of Bantu Administration show that slightly more than one-tenth of Africans referred to the aid centres are "repatriated."

DEFORE SHIROZOHAI

Hundreds in court over pass law offences

Staff Reporter

MORE THAN 400 people appeared in the Langa Magistrate's Court yesterday and on Friday charged with pass offences, and several hundred more are expected to appear before the end of the week.

The swoop on offenders started last Thursday when it was thought that about 600 had been arrested. A further 300 were detained on Friday and more arrests followed yesterday.

However, Mr C S Pietersen, director of labour and commercial services, said yesterday that the arrests were completely normal and the number was not unusually high.

The arrests are taking place only days after the Commission of Inquiry into the Penal System of South Africa recommended in a

Parliamentary report that influx control laws should be depenalized to prevent large-scale arrests.

Routine

"They were normal routine arrests. We have some 50 inspectors actively out on the road and 200 to 300 people are often arrested each day," he said.

Mr Pietersen could not say how many more people were arrested for pass law offences yesterday. "I have not yet received the daily reports. It is also difficult to gauge the number accurately as the police also make arrests."

A spokesman for the Athlone Advice Bureau last night expressed concern at the number of arrests made during the past few days and said: "Several Africans were arrested in Mowbray and Claremont this morning.

Police vans were parked in the open spaces between the railway stations and bus depots in these two areas. As people crossed from one station they were stopped and asked to produce passbooks. The vans left the area only when they were completely full."

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 היתה כמו בימי בחירות, וקומתה, לאחר ששבה אליה חזרה בערך עשרה שנים, זקומה
 אמר המושב כי יפה היא יותר מאשר ביום חופשתה.

חזר כל אלה עם זהויה הדבר, אשר רבים צפו אותו מראש:
 יסר לך נכנס ובה לביתו של הישיב שמואל-מאיר ומלך את הענין, אשר חזקו הענין
 עד לפני שנים.
 גם זה חסדה הגדל המשותפת שבין מגרשי פראדל והאלמנה ושני בתר-המידות שבמרכז
 זה היה לאחד.

והר-לאה, שישב אליה וזו הפגים של ימות הטובה מלפנים פניקה עכשיו את פראדל במאכלי-
 | עד יומך כאשר בילדותה של זו, והיא אשר גידלה לה את ירחם-דודי בנה, נער חינני
 כבר בקטנותו ניכר בו כוחו של אבר-אמה וכשעת ההתנגשות של ילדי החידושים, עם
 ים עמד הוא המיד בראש כולם, ולחמה, אשר יצאה בינתיים למרחקים, הוגד כי הוא אשר
 בבלי את בחורי העיירה את תכטיס החמונות.

יצי בימים החם בקישו צווי הספירה כפעם בפעם הואנה בבני המקום ומאונם לדם ישראל
 חיה כאשר נתקפצו ובהו היה בכלי-החוליהם יצאו לקראתם נצרי-החיל האלה, עם ירוחם-
 ובה של פראדל, בראש, והניסום, העיירה שקמה.

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 אמר המושב כי יפה היא יותר מאשר ביום חופשתה.

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 עד לפני שנים.
 גם זה חסדה הגדל המשותפת שבין מגרשי פראדל והאלמנה ושני בתר-המידות שבמרכז
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 ובה של פראדל, בראש, והניסום, העיירה שקמה.

103
206

Transkei ABOUT CONFERENCE

LIST OF PARTICIP.

influx control rumpus

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- Aires Mr. A. Dunbrody UNLAND 6115
- Antrobus Mr. G. Economi rsity GRAHAMSTOWN 6140
- Archer Mr. S. c/o Scho. RONDEROSCH 7700
- Ardington Mr. A. P O Bo. ZULULAND
- Ardington Mrs. L. P O Rc. ULULAND
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- Ford Mr. Cape Midlands Bantu, P O Box 14024 FORT ELIZABETH
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- Frean Mr. N. c/o S.A. Cane Growers Association, P O Box 1278 DURBAN 4000
- Gebhardt Ms. B. P O Box 469, WINDHOEK S.W.A.

JOHANNESBURG — Two conflicting interpretations have been offered on whether Transkei citizens are legally subject to influx control laws.

The interpretations followed complaints by the Transkei ambassador, Prof Mlahleni Njisane, that the pass laws were being applied to Transkeians as though they were not citizens of an independent country.

A spokesman for Bantu Administration and Development declined to comment, but did draw attention to Article Three of an agreement between South Africa and Transkei.

Stipulated by the Minister for Bantu Administration, Prof. C. H. Hohe and Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, in September, the agreement was one of a series signed between the two countries before Transkei independence on October 29 last year.

The agreement stipulates that any Transkeian obtaining employment in South Africa shall do so subject to the prevailing laws of the Republic of South Africa.

The agreement, which is valid for two years, is contained in a document signed by the Transkei Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Chris van der Stoep.

The second agreement states that no Transkeian shall be employed in South Africa in violation of any agreement between the two countries.

Prof. John Burchard, of the University of the Witwatersrand, took a different view, however.

International law forbids discrimination against alien groups on the grounds of race and colour, and the pass laws were seen to be a violation of this principle.

300 nabbed for passes

11/17/77
pbr

CAPE TOWN. — Bantu Administration Board officials arrested 300 people in Cape Town on Thursday last week for contravening pass laws, the chairman of the board, Brig J. van der Westhuizen, said yesterday after unofficial reports that as many as 600 people had been arrested.

He said the arrests were made in the course of the "usual legal procedure" of the board's inspectors. — Sapa.

'Ease pass laws to help Black jobless'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
MODIFICATION of the pass laws and scrapping job reservation are recommended by a University of Pretoria professor to help combat rising unemployment among Africans.

In a major study of the problem, Professor P. J. van der Merwe says more than a million Blacks could be out of work.

His study for the Bureau for Economic Policy and Analysis is published in the latest issue of the *Volkskas Finance and Trade Review*.

Professor Van der Merwe says one of the methods used by America and European countries to combat unemployment is to move people from areas where people are looking for work to those with a shortage of labour.

But in South Africa this cannot be done because the pass laws make it impossible for workers to move freely from one urban area to another.

At present urban Africans may move from one town to another only if both towns fall under the jurisdiction of the same administration board. There are 22 boards.

Professor Van der Merwe says the law should be changed to enable urban Africans to move freely across the boundaries of the administration boards without jeopardising their rights to be in urban areas.

This measure, he adds, should be accompanied by a tightening of the influx laws designed to control the movement of Africans from rural to urban areas.

The professor quotes official figures showing that on June 30 last year 151 000 Africans were out of work in urban areas and 377 000 on the platteland.

He describes the combined total of 528 000 — nearly 11 per cent of the available labour force — as "an absolute minimum."

In the homelands the number was more difficult to calculate because of the difficulty in distinguishing between unemployment and underemployment. However, Professor van der Merwe put it at 396 000.

Since June, the number of jobless had risen by between 9 000 and 12 000 a month.

Standard 3 Q col 219 8/2/77

Influx control/identity documents

(332) Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

(206)

- (1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents in the Langa Bantu Commissioner's Court during 1976;
- (2) what was the average daily number of such cases heard by this Court during that year.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 16 099.
(b) 14 131.
- (2) 64.

16 000 pass cases

9/2/71 *MD*

Political Correspondent
THE ASSEMBLY. — More than 16 000 Blacks were tried under the pass laws in the Langa Bantu Commissioner's Court last

year and there were 11 131 convictions, the Minister of Bantu Administration and development, Mr M. C. Botha, said yesterday.

16 000 on pass offences

Cape Times 9/2/77

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — More than 16 000 Black people were tried under the pass laws in the Langa Bantu Commissioner's Court during 1976.

Of these, 14 131 were convicted for offences relating to influx control and identity documents.

These figures, released yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, in reply to a question by Dr F van Zyl Slabbert (PRP Rondebosch), indicate that on an average 64 such cases were heard every day.

(Report by T H Copeland, Press Gallery, House of Assembly.)

Pass laws: 16 000 tried

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:gn.

2

3

Curfew regulations

62 Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Police:

206

Whether any persons were prosecuted under curfew regulations in (a) Johannesburg, (b) Kempton Park and (c) Sandton during the period 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976; if so, how many in each area.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

Yes.

(a) 3 472.

(b) 59.

(c) 97.

Harvard 3 @ col 265
10/2/77

206

**Fordsburg Bantu Affairs Commissioner's
Court: Influx control/identity documents**

(392) Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) How many persons were (a) tried and
(b) convicted of offences relating to
influx control and identity documents
at the Fordsburg Bantu Affairs Com-
missioner's Court during 1976;
- (2) what was the average daily number of
such cases heard by this court during
that year.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINIS-
TRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 30 011.
(b) 11 702.
- (2) 129.

Harvard 3 Q vol 268
11/2/77

206

Sandton: Identity documents/influx control

*3 Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Police:

How many Bantu in the Sandton municipal area were charged with offences relating to identity documents and influx control regulations during 1975-'76.

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

8 269.



206

STAATSKOERANT VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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Vol. 140]

PRETORIA, 11 FEBRUARIE 1977
11 FEBRUARY 1977

[No. 5404

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPSBOU

No. 247

11 Februarie 1977

STATUTÊRE KENNISGEWING

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 3 C (1) van die Wet op die Voorkoming van Onregmatige Plakkery, 1951 (Wet 52 van 1951), verklaar ek, Stephanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, Minister van Gemeenskapsbou, hierby dat enigiemand wat in enige van die gebiede hieronder genoem en wat 'n persoon van die Gekleurde groep soos omskryf in artikel 12 van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1966 (Wet 36 van 1966), in diens wil neem, wat sal meebring dat sodanige persoon binne die regsgebied van die betrokke plaaslike owerheid gebring word, vooraf 'n sertifikaat van daardie plaaslike owerheid moet verkry waarin verklaar word dat behoorlike huisvesting vir sodanige persoon beskikbaar is, hetsy in daardie plaaslike bestuur se regsgebied of in die regsgebied van 'n ander plaaslike bestuur, of deur die betrokke werkgewer verskaf sal word:

(a) Regsgebied van die Afdelingsraad van die Kaap, Stellenbosch en Paarl; en

(b) Regsgebied van die Munisipaliteite Kaapstad, Bellville, Parow, Stellenbosch, Milnerton, Goodwood, Kuilsrivier, Kraaifontein, Brackenfell, Paarl, Somerset-Wes en Strand.

S. J. M. STEYN, Minister van Gemeenskapsbou.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

No. 247

11 February 1977

STATUTORY NOTICE

Under the powers vested in me by section 3 C (1) of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951 (Act 52 of 1951), I, Stephanus Jacobus Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, hereby declare that any person who intends engaging the services of a person of the Coloured group as defined in section 12 of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), in any of the areas mentioned hereunder, so that such person will be brought into the area of jurisdiction of the local authority concerned, shall first obtain a certificate from such local authority in which it is stated that proper housing is available for such person, whether within the area of jurisdiction of that local authority or within the area of jurisdiction of another local authority or will be provided by the employer concerned.

(a) The areas of jurisdiction of the Divisional Councils of the Cape, Stellenbosch and Paarl; and

(b) the areas of jurisdiction of the Municipalities of Cape Town, Bellville, Parow, Stellenbosch, Milnerton, Goodwood, Kuils River, Kraaifontein, Brackenfell, Paarl, Somerset West and Strand.

S. J. M. STEYN, Minister of Community Development

INHOUD

No.	Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.	
Gemeenskapsbou, Departement van Goewermentskennisgewing			
247.	Wet 52 van 1951: Statutêre kennisgewing	1	5404

CONTENTS

No.	Page No.	Gazette No.	
Community Development, Department of Government Notice			
247.	Act 52 of 1951: Statutory notice	1	5404

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Enforcement above all

Influx control and the pass laws are in the news again. Two weeks ago, they were criticised by the Viljoen Commission. But government seems as concerned as ever with removing Africans from so-called White areas. This week it was announced in Cape Town that tough action is going to be taken to get "squatters" out of their homes, while in Johannesburg the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board announced that victims of the Kliptown floods who do not "qualify" to remain in the city are to be deported to the Bantustans.

Condemnation of the influx control system has now come from an unexpected quarter — from a former top mandarin in the vast Bantu Administration set-up. Vic Leibbrandt, now retired, served in the Department for nearly 48 years, rising to become Chief Magistrate of the Transkei and then Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Northern Transvaal. He spoke to the *FM* about the pass laws.

FM: Do you think influx control achieves its purpose of preventing Africans from entering the "White" areas?

Leibbrandt: No. I don't think it can ever achieve the purpose desired. For decades to come, there can never be adequate work in the Homelands to cope with increasing population, and they will continue to be large labour reservoirs. It is not possible to keep people coming to the cities to obtain employment.

The city is the Mecca in which they all desire to live and where the best wages and best working conditions are to be found. No amount of influx control legislation has succeeded in keeping Africans from seeking and obtaining work in cities throughout the Republic. When you go into any one of the townships today, you realise there are always a far greater number of people there than should be legally occupying houses.

In fact, about 30% of the people are illegal residents and persons waiting to obtain housing. At the same time, the squatter population living in camps adjacent to these large Metropolitan areas certainly numbers more than 100 000 and perhaps is in the range of 200 000. A great many of them are working.

It is often argued that if you lift influx control you will get an even greater number, and that the State will have to spend vast sums building houses, schools, hospitals, roads, recreation facilities and so on, which would be an enormous burden on the tax-payer.

Surely it is far better to have an enormous burden on the tax-payer than to have a system of control which is so greatly disliked by the people, and which

can never bring about the right type of human relationship so necessary in this country today. After all, the people coming in to the towns are part and parcel of the population of South Africa. They are coming to the towns anyway to try and get work and the same thing is not to deny it.

Has this system been loosened or tightened during your 48 years in the department?

In the early days, the regulations were far more relaxed than today. All the average African had to do in his Homeland was obtain a travelling pass, with which he came to Johannesburg, and



Vic Leibbrandt . . . hatred of the pass laws

obtained a permit to seek work. After obtaining work, he was registered, and that was that. Today, far more has to be done; he has to return to his Homeland to get the permission of his particular tribal authority. He has to pay a fee to come to town. I don't disagree with the payment of these fees, but the fact that people have to travel backwards and forwards causes a tremendous amount of delay and frustration.

Do people come into the cities illegally then?

Most of the people coming in from the Homelands are law-abiding citizens. If a man has not obtained the necessary documents to look for work, I don't think it's right that he should be put into prison for a technical offence. Is that really a crime? Any offender under the pass-laws today has not really committed a crime. He has committed a technical offence for which he may be unfortunate enough to be fined or put in jail. Once he goes to jail, you may have the beginnings of a person who is going to be addicted

to crime.

What is the attitude of Africans to influx control?

It is by far the greatest grievance that the Africans have. They cannot understand why the other racial groups are allowed the privilege of movement in South Africa while they are subject to rules and regulations which make life intolerable and above all create a positive hatred for the White man. Good human relationships, the essential ingredient of any multiracial society, can never really be obtained while the influx control regulations are in force. The recent riots in Soweto and other urban areas illustrate the hatred that the African has for influx control and pass-law regulations. This can be gathered from the fact that the first buildings to be destroyed were the Bantu Administration Board offices where these regulations are enforced.

You say "hatred". Do you think that Black feelings about the pass-laws are as strong as that?

I think I can say that it is literally hatred in many ways. I would like to add, though, the Bantu are used to laws, they are used to regulations, they are used to obeying their chiefs and headmen. But they cannot understand why these regulations should be enforced on Blacks only. It is indeed the survival of the old master and servants situation — it is not an employer/employee position — it is the master and the servant.

Surely the time has arrived when this hated method of control should be abandoned and more positive and humane methods of administration should be introduced. If both Blacks and Whites agreed that methods of control are necessary to regulate the flow of labour, surely a less cumbersome and far more desirable system could be maintained, giving a far greater degree of justice to all concerned. Would the total abolition of influx control regulations bring about the chaos, the squalor and the lawlessness that is envisaged? Should these regulations be relaxed, would the position be any worse than that existing in the squatter camps today? This I feel is a matter needing great and very careful consideration. We must not overrate or overdramatise what might happen. When liquor laws for the Africans were abolished, prophets of doom were deeply disappointed with the result. The same might well be the case with the abolition of influx control.

Surely in our present climate, our priorities lie in the destruction of barriers, which if they continue to exist, may completely destroy the human potential of SA.

GOVT EASES UP ON INFLUX LAWS

Political Correspondent

A MAJOR change in Government policy towards influx control has been disclosed by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. Willem Cruywagen.

He said the Government had no objection in principle if wives of Africans legally in a white area stayed with their husbands, though the wives themselves did not qualify to be in the area.

"Each case will be decided on merit," Mr. Cruywagen added.

"Factors that will be taken into consideration are the availability of housing and the area the wife comes from."

Families

The disclosure came after he met Progressive-Reform Party MPs and the Ministers of Community Development, Planning and Coloured Affairs to discuss Government action against squatters in the Cape Peninsula.

Many squatter families include men legally in the Cape Town area who have left single accommodation to be with their wives in shanty towns.

Mr. Cruywagen said: "If family housing is not immediately available these families will be housed in a temporary relief camp in Nyanga Township."

"I certainly don't expect them to leave the area immediately."

At the meeting Mr. Cruywagen said that even if wives had to leave Cape Town temporarily because of lack of housing the Government would consider reuniting them with their husbands when accommodation became available.

Mr. Colin Eglin, Progressive-Reform Party leader, who was at the meeting, said Mr. Cruywagen's attitude would eliminate much friction in the African community.

206

Household 4 of 300

19/2/77

332

275

206

SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	22		233	25	
	No.	Area		No.	Area
TO	1	1	1	1	
2 -	23	76	10	110	
5 -	12	83	7	110	
10 -	7	91	5	1 578	
20 -	12	442	10	1 835	
50 -	17	1 278	7	2 458	
100 -	8	1 145	10	1 229	
200 -	9	2 013	5	1 941	
300 -	35	14 381	6	1 865	
500 -	38	27 896	29	1 655	
1 000 -	36	50 682	72	3 780	
2 000 -	21	57 183	63	4 355	
5 000 -	1	6 124	35	4 487	
10 000 +	-	-	1	14 807	
TOTAL	220	161 395	233	46 284	
			995	926	
				116 977	

Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

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

- (1) How many Blacks were removed from their homelands from each of the main urban centres during 1976.
- (2) how many of these persons from each centre were removed on the grounds that they were (a) idle and (b) undesirable in terms of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

	(1)	(2)(a)	(2)(b)
Witwatersrand	48	13	13
Cape Peninsula	33	20	20
Pretoria	908	117	117
Durban	150	100	100
Bloemfontein	5	1	1

Stiffer fines to control blacks

15/2/77 *PC*

Pohn Patten,
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Government is taking steps to increase the fines on black workers and their employers to a maximum of R100 for contraventions of the country's influx-control laws.

Employers and their black workers will be subject to the same maximum fines in terms of the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill published in Parliament today.

It will be piloted through Parliament by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs,

Mr Cruywagen.
The maximum fines have been doubled to R100, but the courts will have the option of jailing offenders for up to three months in addition to fining them or of jailing them without the option of a fine.

NO REWARD

The legislation also proposes sharply stepping up the fines on consultants of blacks affected under the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act if they receive any money or reward for their services. The previous maximum

penalty of R200 will be raised to R500 if the Bill is passed in its present form.

The services affected by this clause concern the seeking and placing in employment of black workers in urban areas.

Pass laws stand in the way

Don
18/2/77

PATRICK LAURENCE

THE pass laws and job reservation are impediments in South Africa to one of the fundamental means of combating unemployment used in Britain, Europe and the United States.

Unemployment, as Prof P. J. van der Merwe of the University of Pretoria says, is usually unevenly distributed from one area to the next and one category of work to another.

For that reason Western countries encourage both geographical and occupation mobility during periods of unemployment. The strategy is quite simply to move workers from areas, geographical and occupational, where there is a shortage of work to areas where there is a relative shortage of labour.

But in South Africa the pass laws and job reservation prevent implementation of that strategy.

Prof Van der Merwe recommends modification of the pass laws to make it possible for African workers to move from urban areas of unemployment to both decentralised growth points and to urban areas experiencing labour shortages.

At present there are two obstacles to his programme:

● If workers in an urban area of unemployment move to a growth point on, say, a homeland border, they automatically lose their rights under the Bantu (Urban Areas) Act to in their particular area. They are reluctant to move



for that reason.

● Workers may only move from one urban area to another if both fall under the same Bantu Administration Board. There are 22 boards, which fact clearly restricts geographical mobility.

Prof Van der Merwe writes: "The free transferability of (residential rights) would appear to merit first attention and, after that, improved labour market information and financial assistance."

Job reservation prevents occupation mobility by setting aside certain work for Whites unless special exemptions are granted.

In South Africa today there is the peculiar situation of vast unemployment co-existing with shortages of skilled workers in some spheres. The holding back of people because of race is a recurring problem in attempting to find a proper adjustment between the two.

Supporters of job reservation are quick to point out that it affects

less than three per cent of the labour force and cannot therefore be a major impediment to occupation mobility.

But that misses the point: The legal reservation of work for members of a particular race underpins the de facto industrial colour bar by indirectly encouraging reservation of categories of work by administrative action and traditional practice.

Opponents of job reservation make another point as well. It acts as an obstacle to proper training and availability of skilled labour by inhibiting proper use of the country's full human resources. It further prevents competition and protects the indolent and the ill-trained simply because of their skin colour.

As Prof Van der Merwe puts it, the economic arguments are "overwhelming" in favour of repeal of all statutory work reservation.

Curfew regulations

Hansard 4 vol 391
17/2/77

395. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

How many cases of infringement of curfew regulations were sent for trial during the period (a) 1 July 1975 to 30 June 1976 and (b) 30 June to 31 December 1976.

206

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(a) 29 337.

(b) 12 176.

(2) (B) = Bearing
(N-B) = Non-Bearing

(1) The Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing estimated that the 1970/71 maize crop on farms of Whites was 90,7 million bags (200lbs), 16,3 million bags in excess of the production figures submitted by farmers. From an investigation by the Department of Statistics it appeared that some of the farmers misinterpreted the concept "production season" in the Agricultural census quest

Footnotes:

- (1) Details relating to the production of agricultural and fodder crops refer to the production season 1970/71, those in respect of fruit trees and number of livestock are as at 31st August 1971, while those in respect of farm products sold refer to the twelve months ended 28th February 1971 or 30th June 1971.
- (2) The data cover occupied holdings in rural, urban and peri-urban areas subject to the following:
In rural areas data refers to occupied holdings irrespective of whether the produce was intended for sale or not.
In urban areas data refers only to occupied holdings of which the produce was intended for sale.
- (3) Data for maize, grain sorghum and wheat production, and for the number of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, mules and donkeys refers to the farming activities of holders and non-holders.
- (4) "Other cereals" include oats, barley, rye, millet and manna, rice and buckwheat.
Legumes include lupins, cowpeas, soya beans, other edible dry beans dry peas and lentils.
"Other subtropical fruits" include pawpaws, guavas, litchis, mangos and avocado pears.
"Other deciduous fruits" include peaches, apricots, apples, pears, cherries, plums and prunes.
Poultry includes fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese and muscovy ducks.

Notes:

Source: Department of Statistics. Report on Agricultural and Pastoral Production 1970/71. AGRICULTURAL CENSUS NO: 44, REPORT NO. 06-01-08

'Pass laws big cause of hatred'

Pretoria Bureau

Many black people saw the pass laws as being sufficient cause for revolution, Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, told the Cillie Commission in the Old Synagogue at Pretoria today.

Mrs Duncan, who was accompanied by her attorney said: "Whatever the immediate causes of the June riots in Soweto, much of the underlying cause is the great anger and frustration and the growing hatred of white people by blacks caused by the pass laws."

A significant percentage of the urban black population had been arrested at some time in their lives for a pass law offence, and there were thousands more who feared such arrests, she said.

The pass laws had caused blacks to lose all respect for the law and forces of law and order in South Africa.

The Black Sash's Johannesburg advice office had been asked by about 20 000 people in the last 13 years for help with pass law difficulties.

The fingerprinting of all black men and women older than 16 under the Bantu labour regulations was resented as it treated every person as a potential criminal and was discriminatory.

The fact that all blacks older than 16 had to have reference books and produce them on demand was "humiliating, and degrading" and it caused "resentment and inconvenience."

The tsotsi element was often augmented by people who were not able to get reference books from their local Bantu Affairs Commissioner although they lived in his area. Often they were children of domestic workers who had no permit to live in black townships although working legally in the area.

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th

SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	ECONOMIC REGION																
	26				27				29				30				
	No.	Area			No.	Area			No.	Area			No.	Area			
TO	1,9	4	12	24	51	38	70	108	93	43	22	4	1				
2 -	4,9	10	338	1 544	2 961	10 480	17 788	42 261	64 337	58 627	62 868	31 721	20 430				
5 -	9,9	83	496	3 220	7 058	18 131	30 959	94 981	231 292	313 542	348 106	72 754	175 227				
10 -	19,9	241	105	95	121	127	239	327	221	116	12	6					
20 -	49,9	496	105	95	121	127	239	327	221	116	12	6					
50 -	99,9	3 220	7 058	18 131	30 959	94 981	231 292	313 542	348 106	72 754	175 227						
100 -	199	7 058	18 131	30 959	94 981	231 292	313 542	348 106	72 754	175 227							
200 -	299	18 131	30 959	94 981	231 292	313 542	348 106	72 754	175 227								
300 -	499	30 959	94 981	231 292	313 542	348 106	72 754	175 227									
500 -	999	94 981	231 292	313 542	348 106	72 754	175 227										
1 000 -	1 999	231 292	313 542	348 106	72 754	175 227											
2 000 -	4 999	348 106	72 754	175 227													
5 000 -	9 999	72 754	175 227														
10 000 -	OVER	175 227															
TOTAL		542	313 450	1 462	1 296 078	934	408 149	862	86 350	653	339 263						

ECONOMIC REGION

Witwatersrand: Influx control/identity documents

*20. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

What was the daily average number of persons arrested on the Witwatersrand during 1976 for offences in respect of influx control and identity documents.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

160.

96	183
82	657
35	798
12	216

206

Handcard 5 @ vol 638 22/2/77

206

Bantu: Illegal presence in Cape Peninsula

(36) Mr. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Police:†

- (1) How many Bantu (a) males and (b) females were (i) prosecuted and (ii) sentenced on account of illegal presence in the proclaimed area in the Cape Peninsula;
- (2) what is the total amount in fines paid by such sentenced persons.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1)		(a)	(b)
	(i)	11 862	3 693
	(ii)	10 515	3 378

- (2) This Department does not keep record of fines paid.

Pass laws 'are a cause for revolt'

206

Nm 22/2/77

PRETORIA — Many non-White people saw the pass laws as being sufficient cause for revolution, Mrs. Sheena Duncan, national president of Black Sash, told the Cillie Commission here yesterday.

"Whatever the immediate causes of the June riots in Soweto much of the underlying cause is the great anger and frustration and the growing hatred of White people by Blacks caused by the pass laws," she said.

A significant percentage of the urban African population had been arrested at some time in their lives for a pass law offence, and there were thousands more who feared such arrests.

The pass laws had caused Africans to lose all respect for the law and forces of law and order.

The Black Sash's Johannesburg advice office had been approached by about 20 000 people in the last 13 years for help with pass law difficul-

ties.

The fingerprinting of all African men and women older than 16 in terms of the Bantu labour regulations was resented as it treated every person as a potential criminal and was discriminatory.

The fact that all Africans older than 16 had to have reference books and produce them on demand was "humiliating and degrading" and it caused "resentment and inconvenience."

The tsotsi element was frequently augmented by people who were not able to get reference books from their local Bantu affairs commissioner, although they lived in the area.

Frequently the cause was that they were the children of domestic workers who had no permit to live in African townships although working legally in the area.

"These people then become adept at evading police and cannot find legal employment."

The bureaucratic inefficiency in Bantu affairs offices involving the wrong spelling of names and confusion between first and surnames caused resentment and was insulting.

Mrs. Duncan listed statistics.

In 1975, 218 982 men and 50 003 women were arrested for offences related to the pass laws. Of these, 55 842 men and 5 160 women had been arrested in Johannesburg, 16 623 men and 2 375 women on the West Rand and 13 991 men and 3 361 women on the East Rand.

EVIDENCE

Black Sash had been successful in their attempts to sort out the difficulties of 22 percent of Africans with pass law difficulties referred to them.

It was estimated that 2 500 new houses a year were needed in Soweto to provide for the natural increase in population, but in 1974 the total number of the new houses built in the township was 1 009 and the 1975 figure 761.

Black Sash had documentary evidence of families who have been on the Soweto housing waiting list since 1969.

Black Sash's Johannesburg office had heard of 15 to 20 people living in one house.

In April 1975 Mrs. Helen Suzman (PRP MP for Houghton) had told Parliament the Soweto housing waiting list stood at 17 225 families. Mr. Sam Moss MPC, who was until recently a member of the West Rand Bantu Administration Board, had said the figure was now in excess of 22 000 families.

To this figure should be added the large number of families who do not qualify to be accepted onto the waiting list in terms of legislation, but who are working legally in the area and must live as lodgers in someone else's house.

She also said WRAB officials often raided homes early in the morning to arrest illegal residents and who were led through Soweto's streets handcuffed together. — (Sapa.)

^{e.t.} Buthelezi: Zulus will resist SA ^{e.t. 12/11/77} break-up ⁽²⁰⁶⁾

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The more than 5 000 000 Zulu people would stand alone if necessary in opposition to fragmentation of South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu said yesterday.

It was a task he had set himself as both a Zulu and a South African, he told an investment conference organized by the Financial Mail.

Noting that the Zulus (more than 5 000 000) outnumbered whites (4 300 000), Chief Buthelezi said: "If necessary, we alone will ensure that black South Africa will never be fragmented into a number of ridiculous mini-states."

The offer of independence to the Bantustans, like the substitution of travel documents for reference books, was a "matter of cosmetics" which did not change the underlying realities, he said.

Impoverished

"Mr Vorster is like an impoverished storekeeper. The goods in his windows don't sell and he keeps re-arranging them in one display after another, each as futile as the last."

Separate development was a "sophisticated method" of turning South African blacks into foreigners by making them citizens of quasi-states occupying only 13 percent of South Africa.

"No black man or woman can ever morally accept that he or she is a foreigner in Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town, or in any other portion of South Africa," Chief Buthelezi said.

He described the recent agreement to replace reference books with travel documents as a ruse to legitimize the foreign status which was being foisted "on each and every black man and woman".

Among the details to be included on travel documents — which will be issued by homeland governments — will be the "nationality" of the holder.

"Little Caesar"

Chief Buthelezi went on to label the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, as a "Little Caesar".

Acknowledging the political acumen of the Prime Minister, while expressing opposition to his policies, Chief Buthelezi said he could not understand why Mr Vorster had appointed Mr Kruger to the key portfolio of Justice.

"Mr Kruger is a 'Little Caesar' who, because he has been clothed by the government with draconian powers, thinks he can intimidate black people from struggling for their human rights."

But blacks would not abandon their quest for equality, as anyone who contemplated their willingness to protest against the status quo over the past 16 months should realize.

Unwillingness

In spite of the bannings and detentions of last month, "most blacks are just as determined to struggle for one majority-ruled South Africa. The government has pushed all of us to the very brink of disaster".

Whites, however, refused to see the dangers building up around them.

"There is an unwillingness to grasp the black man's hand in friendship and common patriotism. That hand must either be filled with another hand of friendship or it will be grasping for the instruments of coercion."

On the danger of violence, Chief Buthelezi concluded, "I have attempted to be analytical without making recommendations. These are the political issues we face in our rapidly changing South Africa."

(Report by P. Laurence, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

Separate houses not essential,

See Argus 28/2/77

says chamber

ALTHOUGH employers intending to take on a Coloured worker from outside the Greater Cape Town area must first obtain a certificate from the local authority that 'proper housing' is available, this does not necessarily mean a separate house, members of the Chamber

of Industries have been told.

The current issue of the chamber's bulletin explains: 'The Department of Community Development has indicated that a separate dwelling is not necessarily required.

'Lodging or staying with relatives or friends under satisfactory conditions will be regarded as suitable.'

The bulletin says the chamber has been assured that the new regulation, introduced to prevent the influx of squatters, would

be applied reasonably and with circumspection and that it was designed to prevent the "blatant" bringing into the area of Coloured labour for which no adequate housing provision had been made.

The chamber has been told that the Greater Cape

Town area has been defined, for the purpose of the new regulation, as the areas under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Councils of the Cape, Stellenbosch and Paarl or the municipalities of Cape Town, Bellville, Parow, Stellenbosch, Milnerton, Goodwood, Kuils River, Kraaifontein, Brackenfell, Paarl, Somerset West and Strand.

A certificate is needed only for Coloured workers brought into part of this area from outside it.

There is no need for a certificate for a worker living in one part of the area who takes a job in another part of it.

There is also no need for a certificate for a worker who will commute from outside this total area.

'The Department has informed the chamber that the regulation applies only to persons who are brought to reside in the area,' the newsletter states.

124
202
Argus 28/2/77

Hammond Q vol 552 3/3/77

266

Workers employed illegally

542 Mr. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Justice:

How many employers in (a) Johannesburg, (b) other Reef areas, (c) Pretoria, (d) Durban, (e) Port Elizabeth, (f) East London, (g) Bloemfontein and (h) other areas were during 1976 convicted of employing workers illegally.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The required information is not readily available.

Hansard 6 Q vol 570 4/3/77

Reference books/influx control

369 Mr. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Police:†

- (1) How many Bantu (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban areas in 1976;
- (2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in 1976.

206

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1)	(a)	(b)
Pretoria	40 528	5 919
Johannesburg	53 169	5 278
Soweto	1 884	62
Durban	6 147	565
Pietermaritzburg ..	136	33
East London	989	320
Port Elizabeth	1 833	394
The Cape Peninsula	12 074	4 025
Bloemfontein	1 385	297
West Rand	14 069	3 467
East Rand	40 737	4 359
(2)	216 112	33 918

250 000 ²⁰⁶ No finding held over ^{RDM} at riot pass laws ^{5/1/77} inquest

Staff Reporter

THE ASSEMBLY. — A total of 250 030 Africans — 216 112 men and 33 918 women — were arrested in South Africa for reference book and influx control offences last year, Mr Jimmy Kruger, the Minister of police, revealed in the Assembly yesterday.

The biggest number of arrests were in Johannesburg, 53 169 men and 5 919 women; followed by Pretoria, 40 528 men and 5 919 women; the East Rand, 40 737 men and 4 359 women; the West Rand, 14 069 men and 3 467 women; the Cape Peninsula, 12 074 men and 4 025 women; and Durban, 6 147 men and 565 women. — Sapa.

A JOHANNESBURG magistrate yesterday said he was unable to record a finding on the cause of death of a four-year-old boy killed by a bullet during the Soweto riots.

Mr A. T. Meiring was told at an inquest that Samuel Mogapi had been shot in the head on August 26.

Lieutenant L. E. van Coler told the court that it was often necessary for the police to use guns to restore the peace during the riots. But it had been impossible to ascertain if a member of the police force had been responsible for Samuel's death.

Influx control distress

CAPE TOWN — The possession of a travel document by a Transkeian national "did not necessarily gain its holder any lawful foothold on South African soil," a report by the Athlone Advice Office said yesterday.

In a report released by Mrs. Barbara D. Versfeld, organiser, the Athlone Advice Office said that the distress caused by influx control on the people had not decreased.

"People are worried by the clear evidence that these new documents contain temporary permits whereas they legitimately expected recognition of their permanent right," the report said. — (Sapa.)

204

Influx control distress hasn't decreased — report

Cape Times Staff Reporter 2/3/77

POSSESSION of a travel document by a Transkeian national "did not necessarily gain its holder any lawful foothold on South African soil", a report by the Athlone Advice Office said yesterday.

In a report for November, December and January 1977, released by Mrs Barbara D Versfeld, the Athlone Advice Office said the distress caused by influx control on the people had not decreased.

"The Advice Office has interviewed several people worried by the clear evidence that these new documents contain temporary permits whereas they legitimately expected recognition of their permanent rights," the report said.

The growing number of employees who were inquiring about their right to benefits was evidence of their increasing awareness of the value of their work, the report said.

Move for

Cape Times 9/3/77

steeper

pass fines

attacked

Political Staff

THE SENATE. — New legislation which will double the maximum fine for pass law offences was slammed by both opposition parties in the Senate yesterday.

Fines for being illegally in an area have been set at R100 or three months, or both, or imprisonment without the option of a fine.

The maximum fine for illegally employing somebody has been increased from R50 to R100.

Senator Eric Winchester, of the Progressive Reform Party, launched the attack, and asked if the Government had gone "completely mad, off its rocker" by introducing the legislation at this delicate

stage and in the wake of the recent unrest.

There were two clauses which would be difficult to justify at any time, but now they were unforgivable and unthinkable, he said.

The pass laws were the most hated among Blacks but instead of diminishing their effect, as suggested recently by the Viljoen Commission of Inquiry, the new legislation would aggravate the situation.

"This Bill is going to harm South Africa and add fuel to

the fire which is already smouldering," he said.

It was repugnant and irresponsible of the Government.

Mr W A Cruywagen, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, defended the Bill, and said that people legally in an area had to be protected from being swamped by others from different areas and from losing their job opportunities.

Was the Government simply expected to allow squatting to grow and to provide housing for people who streamed into an area even though there were not enough jobs for them?

If existing penalties had had no effect, it had to be seen if tougher measures would have more success.

Replying to Senator Brian Bamford, Mr Cruywagen said that while it might be true that no area had fewer Blacks now than it did five years ago, there would have been far more had there been no influx control at all.

Senator Bill Horak, United Party chief Whip, said that he could address the Senate for a long time on the iniquities of the pass laws.

He warned the Government not to "pour oil on the flames", and agreed with an amendment moved by Senator Winchester refusing to pass the Bill.

Senator Bamford said that the law was unenforceable because the people did not see any moral reason to comply with it.

206

Pass fines may be doubled *9/27/74*

CAPE TOWN — New legislation which will double the maximum fine for pass law offences was slammed by both opposition parties in The Senate yesterday.

is already smouldering," he said.

It was repugnant and irresponsible of the Government.

Fines for being illegally in an area have been set at R100 or three months' imprisonment, or both, or imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Mr W. A. Cruywagen, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, defended the Bill, and said that people legally in an area had to be protected from being swamped by others from different areas and from losing their job opportunities.

The maximum fine for illegally employing somebody has been increased from R50 to R100.

Was the Government simply expected to allow squatting to grow and to provide housing for people who streamed into an area even though there was not enough jobs for them?

Sen Eric Winchester, of the Progressive Reform Party, asked if the Government had gone "completely mad, off its rocker" by introducing the legislation at this delicate stage and in the wake of the recent unrest.

If existing penalties had had no effect, it had to be seen if tougher measures would have more success.

There were two clauses which would be difficult to justify at any time, but now they were unforgivable and unthinkable, he said.

Mr Cruywagen said while it might be true that no area had fewer blacks now than it did five years ago, what would the position be now if there had been no control over influx at all?

The pass laws were the most hated among blacks, but instead of diminishing their effect — as suggested recently by the Viljoen Commission of Inquiry — the new legislation would aggravate the situation.

Sen Bill Horak, United Party Chief Whip, said the system of influx control was bad and in many ways inhuman. The increased penalties were indefensible and would not help the situation. — PC.

"This Bill is going to harm South Africa and add fuel to the fire which

Pass laws 'most hated' in SA

Political Staff

THE SENATE — The pass laws were already the most hated laws in the country and it was unbelievable that heavier penalties should be contemplated, Senator Eric Winchester (PRP) said yesterday.

Other opposition senators had earlier warned the Government that heavier penalties for pass offences proposed in the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill could lead to many more trials.

VILJOEN REPORT

Pass law offenders would not be able to afford the fines — the proposed increase is to R100 maximum — and this would fill the courts and prisons with law breakers.

Senator Winchester said an average 1685 people were arrested in the country for pass law offences daily.

The report of the Viljoen Commission had recommended that the pass laws be decriminalised or depenalised, Senator Winchester said.

"I don't understand how, in the present circumstances, the Government can ignore the experts," he said.

Senator Bill Horak (UP) said the influx-control laws were "inhuman" and "economically destructive." The increased penalties were not defensible "on any grounds."

He said the new increases amounted to "pouring oil on the flames."

NO OBLIGATION

Senator Brian Bamford said the pass laws were not enforceable because people did not believe there was a moral obligation to obey them.

He said in the Western



SENATOR WINCHESTER

Cape inspectors of the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards determined whether domestic servants were African or coloured by turning on their radios to hear whether they were tuned to Afrikaans or African stations.

"Intelligent housewives" were telling their domestic workers to leave their radios on Afrikaans stations, he said. The increased penalties could be castigated as "the crime of punishment."

PROTECTION

Senator Gideon v d Berg (Nat) said the new law was aimed at unscrupulous people who encouraged blacks to enter an area illegally. The new law was there to protect indigenous blacks at their places of lawful residence and work.

Without influx-control laws there would be chaos, he said.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr W A Cruywagen, said where laws were broken, the Government had to act.

He criticised the impression he said was often given that influx-control laws left "torn families" all over the country. The black labour force consisted of between 70 and 80 percent whole families, he said.

He criticised the PRP view that people should be free to offer their labour wherever they wanted to.

Judge stands by pass law findings

The head of the Commission of Inquiry into South Africa's penal system, Mr Justice Viljoen, says he will stand by his convictions regarding the depenalisation of the pass laws.

But he refused to comment on proposed legislation which is in apparent conflict with the commission's recommendations because he had not studied the Bill yet.

The judge was approached by *The Star* after news

that the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill proposes to increase pass-law fines to a maximum of R100 and to render employers of black offenders liable to imprisonment without the option of a fine.

The Viljoen Commission "strenuously" urged that, if influx control was deemed unavoidable, serious consideration should at least be given to depenalising the control measures.

The light sentences had

little deterrent value and could not be made harsher because the offence was regarded as morally non-reprehensible and harsher punishment would cause an uproar in view of the political climate, the commission reported among other things.

Professor P J van der Merwe, labour economist of Pretoria University, said he favoured stricter application of influx control during the current

state of urban unemployment.

"But the brunt of enforcement should be directed against employers who exploit illegal black workers, while the workers should be treated with compassion and discretion," he said.

"Stiffer penalties for black workers would aggravate racial tension unnecessarily at this stage and add to our already high prison population."

A solution in charcoal?

Naboomspruit may yet provide the solution to South Africa's balance-of-payments problem.

Mr Ben Gerber, a retired garage proprietor in the Northern Transvaal town, has now built three prototypes of his charcoal-burning contrivance which enables cars to run on gas

instead of petrol.

The devices have been built into small, one-wheeled trailers ("for easy reversing") attached to the back of four, six and eight-cylinder cars.

Gas from the charcoal, which is burned in a small firebowl in a sealed drum, passes along flexible hoses

to the engine, which requires no modification other than a special carburettor.

Mr Gerber says he has travelled about 6 000 km in the four-cylinder car, which has an engine capacity of 1 800 cc, and has found he gets about 200 km to the bag.

200

Pass fines 'only way'

Political Staff *Sen* 10/2/77
 THE SENATE — Raising the fines for contravention of the pass laws was the "only way" of dealing with the problem of influx control at present, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Cruywagen, said yesterday.

Answering opposition to the increased penalties — the fine proposed in the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill is a maximum of R100

Mr Cruywagen said other schemes for dealing with influx control in a positive manner were being considered.

He disclosed that a committee of homeland leaders was working on the matter. He did not say who was on the committee.

Senator Bill Horak (UP) said the pass laws were inhuman, specifically in regard to the way many inspectors operated.

Pass law consultants face tougher penalties

JOHANNESBURG — Pass law consultants who accept money in return for assisting blacks risk a fine of R500 or six months imprisonment in terms of the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill now before Parliament.

An amendment to Section 49 of the Bantu Urban Areas Act proposes to raise the fine from R200 to R500 and is one of several measures in the Bill aimed at tightening up the pass laws. The amendment is not aimed at bona fide lawyers or the free advice given by the Black Sash to blacks who have fallen foul to the pass laws.

Another amendment to the Urban Areas Act will raise penalties for contractors who illegally import labourers into the cities from either rural areas in South Africa or neighbouring territories. The new penalties, like those proposed for employers of blacks already illegally in the cities, include a fine of R100 or three months' imprisonment and, on a second offence, the possibility of imprisonment without the option of a fine.

A proposal in the same Bill to raise fines for pass law offenders themselves

from R50 to R100 has drawn sharp criticism from black leaders.

Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, said yesterday: "It is very unfortunate Parliament should come up with a measure like that when we are trying to regain the goodwill lost during the urban unrest."

Fr Smangaliso Mkatshwa, of the Black Peoples' Convention, described the proposal as "yet another manifestation of Government insensitivity" and a "slap in the face to men of goodwill."
— DDC.

Tough for pass offenders

ROM
10/3/77

By PATRICK LAURENCE

PASS law consultants who accept money in return for assisting Africans risk a fine of R500 or six months' imprisonment in terms of the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill now before Parliament.

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ment without the option of a fine.

A proposal in the same Bill to raise maximum fines from R20 to R100 for pass law offenders has drawn sharp criticism from African leaders.

Professor Hudson Ntsawisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, said yesterday: "It is very unfortunate Parliament should come up with a measure like that when we are trying to regain the goodwill lost during the urban unrest."

"Homeland leaders were not consulted. The Bill is a slap in the face for them.

It shows that their opinion counts for nothing."

Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, of the Black Peoples' Convention, yesterday described the proposal as "yet another manifestation of Government insensitivity" and a "slap in the face to men of goodwill."

Mr Fred van Wyk, director of the Institute of Race Relations, said: "The pass laws are undoubtedly among the major reasons for anger and bitterness among urban Africans. The decision to increase fines will aggravate an already serious situation."

BAD marches on

FIN. MAIL
11/3/77 (206)

For former South Africans, now Transkeians, it's turning out to be a case of new passes for old.

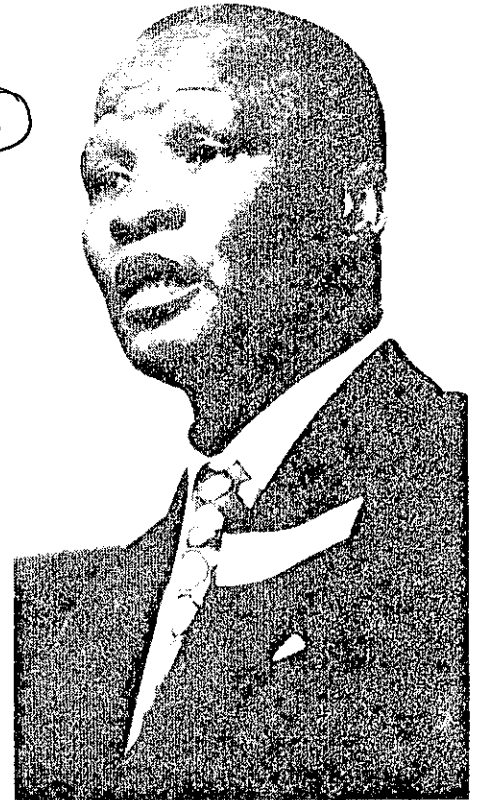
Claims this week by Transkei prime minister Kaiser Matanzima that Transkeians in SA will not be subject to pass arrests are contradicted by administrative directives sent out by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development (BAD) and circulated to employers. Matanzima also claimed, at his party congress in Umtata, that "Transkei subjects will not be under the care of the notorious and anti-Black BAD officials . . . but surrounded by the sophisticated and gentle officers" of the SA Department of Foreign Affairs. This claim is also inconsistent with the BAD directives.

The directives were sent out to clarify "misunderstanding about the legal status and documentation of Transkei citizens outside Transkei." It is quite clear that, far from receiving privileged treatment over SA Blacks (as was suggested in some quarters), Transkeians in the Republic are going to be subject to even

years of independence. Pending receipt of passports, they must obtain temporary (six months) residence permits, and be fingerprinted. The permits are granted "for the purpose of undertaking unskilled manual or domestic labour." When they expire, the holders must leave the province in question "without expenses to the government," and, if they fail to do so, are "liable to be dealt with further according to law."

The directives also make it clear that Transkeians in SA will be subject to the pass laws. Although they will no longer carry SA "reference books" *per se*, their passports will have to be endorsed with whatever qualifications they possess under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act, and provision will be made for the passports to be signed every month by their employers, as before.

As far as Transkeians working in SA under contract are concerned, they may renew their contracts and obtain "call in cards" as before, but may now only enter SA with Transkei passports. They also have to submit to being fingerprinted by



Matanzima . . . claims don't hold water



Clothing workers . . . foreigners in their own country

greater discriminatory disabilities.

One of the problems which Xhosa-speakers in SA have faced in recent weeks is that even those who supposedly have links with the Ciskei rather than the Transkei have been told by BAD officials to take out Transkeian documents. This was not simply bureaucratic bungling. The directives make it plain that if BAD decrees a Xhosa-speaker (and even some Sotho-speakers) to be Transkeians, then Transkeians they will be unless they can themselves prove they are Ciskeians.

Transkei citizens living in SA have to take out Transkei passports within two

BAD on documents BA147E (for men) and 147F (for women). An internal BAD circular also contains the following instruction: "Please note that it is absolutely essential that the word 'TRANSKEI' must be stamped in the top left-hand corner of Forms 147E and 147F in big red letters."

BAD has also issued instructions that Transkeians in possession of SA passports must have them confiscated.

• Come the Budget debate, opposition MP's should ask government why it wastes money on commissions of enquiry when it simply consigns some of their

most important recommendations to the scrapheap. First it was Theron. Now it is the Viljoen commission, which strongly urged that the pass laws be depenalised. Fat chance. The Bantu Laws Amendment Bill currently going through Parliament doubles (from R50 to R100) the fine for pass offences, leaving intact the provision for a three month jail sentence. Not only does the bill run counter to what Judge Viljoen recommended. It makes nonsense of all those wonderful promises made by Punt Janson (and others) to "humanise" the pass laws.

It would also be interesting to hear what Police Minister James Kruger thinks about it. He it was who told the FCI last year that he was unhappy with the burden thrown on the police by the pass laws (*FM* November 12 1976) and that failure to carry a pass should not be a criminal offence.

But nothing, it seems, can stop the remorseless machine of Bantu Administration.

Cape Times
11/3/77

206

Pass Laws should be scrapped: Viljoen

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Justice Viljoen, chairman of the commission of inquiry into the penal system, yesterday reiterated his belief in the need to depenalize the Pass Laws.

The Bantu Laws Amendment Bill proposes to raise maximum penalties for Pass Law offenders from R20 or two months' imprisonment to R100 or three months.

It is currently under discussion in Parliament, hardly a month after the report of the Viljoen Commission was tabled.

The commission described the Pass Laws as a "continuing source of conflict" and recommended that "serious consideration" be given to depenalizing them.

Mr Justice Viljoen said yesterday: "I see no reason to differ now from the recommendations. Insofar as the Bill may deviate or conflict with the recommendations, I am opposed to it."

He declined to comment further till he had studied the Bill fully. It contains several proposals aimed at tightening the Pass Laws.

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Daily Mail
ANPA WORLD PRESS AWARD 1966

FRIDAY,
March 11, 1976
11-3-77

Frightening move on pass laws

THE Government's blind spot for warning signs is frightening. At a time when Blacks are struggling as never before to make ends meet, when the unemployment rate is climbing daily and in the wake of the most serious social unrest the country has known, it announces that it is going to double the fines for pass law offences.

It does so in the face of the Viljoen Commission's recommendation that serious consideration be given to *depenalising* the pass laws. Senator Eric Winchester might well ask, as he did this week: "Has the Government gone off its rocker?"

Fines for pass law offenders will be raised from a maximum of R50 to R100, or three months' imprisonment, in terms of the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill now before Parliament. Fines for employers of Africans who are illegally in urban areas will also be doubled.

Although a spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration says the main target is the employer, this will hardly lessen the impact of the new legislation on the African population.

Instead of tightening up the pass laws, the Government should be aiming at scrapping them — allowing greater freedom of movement in the labour market and turning a blind eye to technical offenders in the interests of good race relations.

How can a government which preaches Christian ethics continue to deny families the right to live together near their place of work, and demand permits for wives seeking to visit their husbands? In back rooms throughout our White suburbs, men are living illegally with their wives, arriving after dark and leaving for work before dawn. Their circumstances are humiliating and dehumanising, not only for them but also for their employers.

The Government can never legislate them away — not by creating scores of "independent" homelands or increasing the pass law penalties tenfold.

There can be only one sensible course — to build more homes for Black families in the urban areas, create more job opportunities and train the country's Black workers for the tasks they are capable of fulfilling.

Dangerous gap

THE WHITE/BLACK education gap remains scandalous — and harmful to South Africa.

Figures given in Parliament this week by the Minister of Statistics, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, cannot fail to touch our consciences.

They show that in 1975 the amount per capita spent on African children was R41, for Coloureds R177, for Asians R230 and for Whites R621.

This means that more than 15 times as much was spent on the education of each White child than on each African child, and the gap has not been narrowing.

It is a situation which South Africa cannot allow to continue because, apart from moral considerations, it is hindering our economic and social progress.

National wealth is directly related to level of education, the most educated nations being the richest and the least educated be-

ing the poorest.

This is because wealth lies as much in natural resources as it does in skills possessed, skills enabling people to be productive and earn for themselves and their country.

Australia, for example, has only half our population but generates two to three times as much wealth as we do — because its population is largely educated and skilled.

Investment in Black education will pay South Africa handsome rewards. It will enable Blacks to earn more, contribute more in the form of taxes and receive back better benefits from the State, make them a more satisfied people, and lead to a more secure society.

It is all so blindingly obvious, and the Government should give urgent priority to the matter.

When the gap is closed, South Africa will be a wealthier, healthier country.

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Transkeian citizens in the Republic

*13 Mr. T. G. HUGHES asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- 1. Increase world trade
 - 2. Decrease the price amount of the tariff
 - 3. Lower the price in increase output by
 - 4. Increase output by
 - 5. Both 1. and 3. above
- (1) Whether his Department has taken over the control and administration of the affairs of Transkeian citizens in the Republic of South Africa;
- (2) whether influx control and pass regulations and laws apply to Transkeians.

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

- 1. Lower the price of
 - 2. Raise the income of
 - 3. Have no effect on st
 - 4. Lower the incomes of
 - 5. Both 1. and 4. above
- In a simple two country the effect of removing :
32. (1) No, but as in the case of all other foreign countries my Department serves as a channel of communication in all matters which may arise in this connection.
- (2) Yes. Under the present arrangements Transkeians are subject to the provi-

31. If the demand for straw had harvest which reduced

sions of section 12 of the ~~States~~ (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, No. 25 of 1945, but the Government is giving attention to this.

- 1. (a) and (b) only.
- 2. (b) only.
- 3. (c) only.
- 4. (d) only.
- 5. None of them.

- (a) Zero
- (b) Greater than zero but less than one.
- (c) One
- (d) Greater than one.

30. "If the railways are making a loss on passenger traffic they should lower their fares". The suggested remedy would only work if the demand for rail travel has a price elasticity of

- 1. A is correct because B is correct.
- 2. Both A and B are correct but there is no causal relation.
- 3. A and B are both incorrect.
- 4. B is correct because A is correct.
- 5. None of the above.

29. (A) The prices of agricultural products tend to fluctuate less than the prices of manufactured goods.

(B) The demand for agricultural goods tends to have a lower price elasticity than the demand for manufactured goods.

- 1. The analysts in the quotation is correct.
- 2. The quotation confuses shifts in curves with movements along the curve.
- 3. The quotation is free of logical error but does not describe the way prices behave in actual competitive markets.
- 4. The quotation would be correct if "excess supply" were substituted for "excess demand".
- 5. None of the above.

Take black hand,

SA told

STAR 15/3/77



MRS DUNCAN

Everything which 'presents constructive alternatives to violence is worth doing' even if it conflicted with 'id-ological laws,' said Mrs. Sheona Duncan, president of the Black Sash, in Johannesburg last night.

In calling on South Africans to 'take the hand outstretched to us,' Mrs. Duncan told those attending the opening of the movement's national conference that battles

were never won by 'people standing on the sidelines wringing their hands' and proclaiming their irrelevance.

'We need to ensure that blacks will consult us about our position and protection in the South Africa of the future.'

'I believe we are quite capable of forging a constitution which will incorporate checks and balances, constitutional devices to create a society in which all people have a maximum of individual

freedom and in which human liberties are inviolate.'

Mrs Duncan spent most of her speech drawing parallels between the white South African's fears of majority rule and criticisms of black-ruled states and South Africa as it is run now.

She likened the Government's calling together of the National Party executive and Cabinet to discuss last year's urban black unrest, instead of summoning Parliament, as being 'more akin to the one-party states of which whites are so critical when they occur in other African countries.'

Whites valued the free enterprise system and feared majority rule would lead to a socialist economic system which would be 'undesirable and threatening to their interests.'

FAILED

But the capitalist system as practised in South Africa 'has failed to provide social security for the vast majority of people.'

Mrs Duncan said for blacks 'the system whites enjoy at the moment is an economic tyranny.'

Blacks scorned the 'Christian' Government which separated them from their families.

'Blacks believe that the discrimination and oppression practised against them because of their race is heresy and doubly a heresy because it is practised in the name of Christianity.'

MARTIAL LAW

White South Africans rejected majority rule because it often led to military rule and martial law — but the pass laws 'are imposed and maintained by constant police action.'

Mrs Duncan said there were 'no arguments whites can present to blacks in this sphere which can persuade them that majority rule is not in their interest.'

(1) 4A

(2) 206

~~206~~
206

16/3/77 AD

Matanzima pass claim denied

CAPE TOWN — Transkeians were still subject to pass laws in South Africa and their affairs were not being handled by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

This was made clear in the House of Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, when he replied to questions by Mr Gray Hughes (UP, Griqualand East).

He was asked whether influx control, pass regulations and laws still applied to Transkeians. The Minister said: "Yes, but the Government is giving attention to this."

Dr Muller also denied Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima's claim that his department had taken over the control and administration of the affairs of Transkeians in South Africa.

"As in the case of all other foreign countries, my department serves as a channel of communication in all matters which may arise in this connection."

Mr Hughes demanded clarification on which department controlled the affairs of Transkeians because Chief Kaiser had given the impression they were not under the control of the Department of Bantu Administration.

Mr Hughes, whose constituency used to include Transkei before its independence, warned that if the incorrect impression had been created by Chief Kaiser's statement, unpleasant incidents and friction could result.

And the Progressive Reform Party's Mr Harry Schwarz, MP, said agreement on the position of Transkeians in South Africa was essential "because the present situation must lead to conflict and tension."

Dr Muller also told Mr Schwarz no agreement had been reached with Transkei about passports for Transkeians to travel to countries which did not accept Transkei passports.

Mr Schwarz said in an interview the absence of international recognition for Transkei had created problems for the ordinary black South African of Transkei origin.

"He has no right to a South African passport and a Transkei passport is not recognised. He just cannot travel."

"Citizens of Transkei are not even ordinary foreigners in South Africa. They are subject to disabilities not applying to other foreigners," Mr Schwarz said. — PC.

299 ~~333~~

206

Africans afraid to claim benefits

Cape Times 16/3/77

THE SENATE. — Africans in the urban areas were afraid to claim unemployment benefits to which they were entitled under the law for fear of being endorsed out, Senator Monty Crook (UP) said in the Senate yesterday.

Speaking during the second reading debate of the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill, he said that provision should be made for Africans to receive their benefits from the Department of Labour the way the other races receive theirs.

"Black people in South Africa are more adversely affected by unemployment. They should be allowed to receive their benefit payments from the Department of Labour rather than from the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards."

Senator Crook appealed to the Minister of Labour, Mr S P Botha, to remove this restriction.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Labour, Mr S P Botha,

said that as far as he knew, no Africans had been endorsed out when applying for unemployment benefits.

"The problem that we are faced with, however, is that it is extremely difficult to get hold of Bantu to instruct them on how to claim unemployment benefits."

The Department of Labour had appealed to employers to instruct their labour force in the methods of claiming and had even gone so far as to have a special booklet printed, which had been issued to employers.

Mr Botha agreed that the figures for unemployed Black people were somewhat inaccurate but he hoped, with the assistance of the Department of Statistics, to rectify this situation soon.

"It appears from available figures that some 102 000 Blacks are unemployed at the moment. The total for Whites, Coloureds and Indians totals 25 000." — Sapa

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the better the job) are called basic skills. They are the skills

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CULTURE, Black, White, English, Behaviour, relationships,

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Afrikaans, Catholic, N.G.K., beliefs, attitudes to others

They Muslim, Jewish etc Box 8. who are different

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Pass offenders' struggle to pay

Cape Times 17/3/77

206

From Mrs ANNA PEARCE
(Wing House, 3, Robin
Road, Milnerton):

I AM very concerned to read that the fines for pass law offenders may soon be as high as R100, or three months in jail.

Fifteen years ago, at the time of the Paarl riot, I was in contact with a number of "stateless Africans" — Africans who seem to have nowhere at all where they are able to live. From time to time they were arrested and sometimes mere acquaintances would offer to lend them money to pay their fines — money that they had little chance of getting back. Why? I asked. And why did pass offenders not rather go to prison than leave their children hungry in order to pay a fine?

Today the answers to these questions are the same as then. Pass offenders will do almost anything to prevent either themselves or their friends from going to prison.

They are afraid of prison. They are afraid of the long nights when, separated from those they know, they may be alone in a cell with long-term prisoners. These may be criminals who have learnt how to bully, and they can bully unmercifully. If a warder happens to ask next morning why the new prisoner is lying

motionless, he may be told the man is sick. He was sick when he came in. He may be dead. Who knows? Who cares?

It may be remembered that those who marched into Paarl in the fateful early hours of November 22, 1962, told the court of inquiry later that they were only wanting to get their brothers out of prison. Half the marchers went to the police station while the other half went to the jail to seek their release. What followed led inevitably from tragic lack of understanding.

Are our stateless Africans and other pass offenders in the squatters' camps slowly being forced into a position when they may well ask a question that I have already been asked in all seriousness: "Why don't they shoot us? It would be better that way."

Turning the tide

FIN. MAIL 18/3/77

206

Rising Black unemployment is creating problems for Pretoria's political planners. Are they preparing a 'new deal' for urban Africans?

Many people scoffed at the late Blaar Coetzee when he promised to reverse the flow of Africans to the cities by 1978. But if government does not succeed, it certainly will not be for want of trying.

Firstly, there is the tightening up in the implementation of the Environment (formerly Physical) Planning Act, with stepped up prosecutions of employers who have taken on more African workers in metropolitan areas than they are allowed (*FM* December 17 1976).

Secondly, there appears now to be a concerted attempt by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development (BAD) to tighten up the pass laws. As the *FM* reported last week, a new Bantu Laws Amendment Bill will provide heavier penalties for pass offenders. Not only that: prosecutions under the pass laws also appear to have been stepped up.

Thirdly, the pass system is being

applied to Transkeians in the common area (*FM* last week), and some are finding they have suddenly become "temporary residents" in places where they were born or have lived all their lives.

Fourthly, there is the campaign against squatters in the Cape Peninsula, an attempt, it seems, to reduce the number of Africans in that area and send them to the Bantustans, irrespective, apparently, of how long they may have been living in the Peninsula. Coupled with the campaign against squatters is what seems an attempt to impose influx control on Coloureds by tightening up the conditions under which employers may sign them on.

In January, in a single week, 689 Africans were arrested in the western Cape for alleged pass offences. Now Black Sash president Shcena Duncan has produced figures to show that there has been

a sharp increase in pass prosecutions at the Fordsburg Bantu Commissioner's Court in Johannesburg.

Addressing the Sash's national conference in Johannesburg this week, Duncan quoted figures from Hansard to show that the average daily number of cases heard at the court last year was 129, as against 95 in 1975. There was a 50% increase in prosecutions at the court -- from just over 20 000 in 1975 to just over 30 000 last year.

What is particularly interesting about these figures is the fact that of those prosecuted in 1975, 98% were convicted, whereas of those prosecuted in 1976, only 39% were convicted. The fact that there were fewer convictions last year is obviously to be welcomed. But the question which arises is: why were nearly 20 000 people, found later to be innocent, arrested in the first place, with disruption to their own lives and to their employers?

Duncan suggests an answer: the pass laws "can be used for the political control of the whole Black population and give the police force the ability to arrest people for pass law offences when there is no other charge which can possibly be brought against them".

A few years ago the then Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Punt Janson, promised that he would "humanise" the pass laws. At the time, the *FM* expressed scepticism as to whether this could be done, even with the best will in the world. Police statistics, however, have in the last two or three years shown an encouraging decline in the number of Africans prosecuted for the various offences under the pass and influx control laws.

If the pattern which has now emerged at the Fordsburg court is anything to go by, it looks as if the earlier trend is likely to be reversed.

When BophuthaTswana follows the Transkei into independence later this year, it is a safe bet that Tswana-speaking Africans in the common area will, like the Xhosas in those areas, also be stripped of their South African citizenship and made citizens only of their nominal "homeland".

Like the Transkeians, they too are likely to find that as far as residence in "White" South Africa is concerned, independence has resulted in their pass or



Sash's Duncan . . . fears of a new crackdown

reference books being exchanged for passports. But, as the *FM* pointed out last week, they will still be subject to pass and influx control laws, with their qualifications to be in "prescribed" areas now being endorsed in their passports instead of in their reference books.

As Pretoria pursues its grand design of balkanising the country, with other Bantustans also becoming independent, all Africans who live and work in what

will then be a nominally "all-white" Republic -- except of course for Coloureds and Indians -- will also be foreigners. And, if the fate of the Transkeians is anything to go by, many of those others will also find that they have lost even the minimal security of Section 10 qualifications under the Urban Areas Act and been given instead permits of "temporary residence" to be in the land of their birth.

This boils down to even greater insecurity for them, more work for the courts, more work for the police, and more inconvenience for employers. It is likely to set at nought the attempts which some employers are making to stabilise their work-forces and invest in industrial training for Africans.

More red tape, more arrests, more prosecutions, and tougher penalties for those convicted: is this the start of government's "new deal" for urban Africans? An even greater determination than hitherto to reduce the numbers of Africans in the metropolitan areas to the minimum required to labour in the white man's homes, offices, shops, factories, and mines?

Is this the "answer" to rising black unemployment? -- Simply export the unemployed to some or other Bantustan, and then stop the press from telling anyone about it?

It's a worrying thought.

Delmas, Heidelberg, Nigel, Standerton.

continued/

Rom 14/3/77

Pass raid delays sabotage trial

Staff Reporter

AN Atteridgeville school teacher appearing in the Pretoria sabotage trial was arrested and detained for about an hour for a pass offence while on his way to the court yesterday.

Mr Joubert Hlabyago, 28, 16 Atteridgeville students and a taxi driver are charged with sabotage.

Because of the arrest, yesterday's hearing started about 30 minutes late.

Later Mr Hlabyago said that when he got off a train at Pretoria in the morning he saw police-

men asking four of his co-accused for their reference books. He intervened because the four students were still under age and did not carry reference books.

The police asked for his book and although it was in order, he was put in a police van.

He was driven around the city while the police continued their pass raid. He was later taken to the central police station and an investigating officer from the court came to collect him.

206

206

'Think again' on pass laws

26/4/77, m

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The sooner the Governments of Transkei and South Africa clarified the situation about pass laws the better, said Mrs. Helen Suzman, MP, yesterday.

She was commenting on the reply given by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M.C. Botha, in the House of Assembly yesterday that "it had been agreed at the request of the Transkeian Government that duplicate reference books be issued as an interim measure."

Mrs. Suzman had asked him if reference books or renewal of reference books had been refused to any Africans and if so, she wanted to know what other documents had been issued.

Mr. Botha said that although no reference books or duplicate reference books had been issued to Transkeian citizens since Transkei's independence, the two Governments had recently agreed on the issue of temporary reference books.

The minister said "temporary immigration permits" were also being issued.

Mrs. Suzman said later: "It is quite apparent that the minister has no idea of the dismay of Africans born in the Republic or who permanently reside in urban areas."

"Young Africans applying for reference books for the first time are being given temporary immigration permits."

"How a person born in this country can be classified as an immigrant beats me."

"The whole situation is highly unsatisfactory."

~~scribble~~
206

Black police in pass book extortion racket

RDM
3/13/77

Staff Reporter

A GROUP of Blacks posing as reservist policemen are demanding money from Black railway commuters who are not carrying their reference books.

Mrs Elsie Twala, who works as a maid in Kibler Park, Johannesburg, said yesterday her husband, who does not have an official reference book has paid R40 in the past few weeks to a group of men who have threatened to take him away in a police van.

Mrs Twala said her hus-

band was stopped by the men on Friday.

She was with him and threatened to have them arrested. They abused her but then left.

"Usually they ask for R10 but will take anything," said Mrs Twala. "On previous occasions, when my husband did not have the money, they told him, 'you had better make a plan'."

Another Black commuter, who refused to give his name, said the group had been active for a long time.

Mr J. C. van Rooyen,

spokesman for the Railway Police, said the police have no knowledge of the incident but will look out for the gang.

Mr Van Rooyen said the victims were often reluctant to get in touch with the police. "They do not need to identify themselves, but we must have information if we are to trap these gangs."

A police officer said: "This sort of thing is often the work of ex-policemen or ex-railway officials. It happens quite a lot."

'Ignorance' on influx control

Pretoria Bureau

The allegation that influx control contributed towards the riots was founded on ignorance, Mr S S Potgieter told the Cillie Commission in Pretoria today.

Mr Potgieter, Deputy Secretary of the Department of Labour and the Bantu Reference Bureau, said influx control was aimed at protecting the interests of blacks legally entitled to be in white areas.

Uncontrolled influx would cause wages to drop and result in unemployment and crime — tendencies already evident among the unemployed.

Lack of courtesy towards blacks by junior officials was properly investigated if brought to the attention of his department.

Article 10 of the Bantu Areas Act was interpreted by blacks in two ways, he said. For those to whom it gave rights the provisions were cherished. To those with no right to be in a prescribed area it was seen as a stumbling block.

He conceded there were cases of people who claimed they were born in prescribed areas but of whom the administration boards had no records.

Although such cases were treated sympathetically, people were refused access to certain areas . . . if the merits of the case did not permit it.

Mr Potgieter said the authorities were under constant pressure to grant blanket permission to black women, enabling them to join their husbands in white areas.

This would be contrary to policy because it would depopulate the homelands, he said.

Cillie evidence

Pretoria Bureau

The chairman of the commission of inquiry into disturbances, Mr Justice Cillie, today urged those wishing to give evidence to contact the Secretary of the Commission, Mr E van Graan, before April 21, the date set for the end of the hearings.

206

Influx laws aid blacks — official

PRETORIA — Allegations that influx control contributed towards last year's riots were founded on ignorance of the purpose of such control, Mr S. S. Potgieter, Deputy Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development, told the Cillie Commission here yesterday.

Mr Potgieter said influx control aimed at protecting the interests of blacks legally entitled to be in white areas.

Uncontrolled influx would cause wages to drop and result in unemployment and crime — tendencies already evident among the unemployed.

Lack of courtesy towards blacks by junior officials was properly investigated if brought to the attention of his department.

He conceded there were cases of people who claimed they were born in prescribed areas but of

whom the administration boards had no records.

Although such cases were treated sympathetically, people were refused access to certain areas "if the merits of the case did not permit it."

Mr Potgieter said the authorities were under constant pressure to grant black women blanket permission to join their husbands in white areas.

This would be contrary to policy because it would depopulate the homelands, he said.

The removal of the migratory labour system would place impossible demands on the provision of housing, schools and hospital facilities in the white areas.

At a press conference yesterday, Mr Justice Cillie said individuals or bodies who still wished to give evidence should submit their memorandums before April 21. — SAPA.

206

Cape Times 8/4/77

Restaurant raid: Charges dropped

Staff Reporter

THE CHARGES against two African employees of the Benham Restaurant, Newlands, who were arrested by officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board on Tuesday were withdrawn on technical points, Mr J Loedolff, Assistant Commissioner of Bantu Affairs at Langa, said yesterday.

"But there is a distinct possibility that they will be re-arrested and charged again soon," Mr Loedolff said.

Mr Theo Mda, an assistant chef, and Miss Gladys Figlain, a scullery maid, were arrested by three armed officials of the BAAB for not having work permits.

"The technical points arose because Miss Figlain had been charged incorrectly under

Section 12 (2) of the Urban Areas Act.

"We found out that she was a Ciskeian national and should have been charged under Section 10 (4) of the same Act," Mr Loedolff said.

Mr Mda was given a 14-day period of grace by the public prosecutor at the Langa Commissioner's Courts, Mr J J Fourie, to obtain a work permit.

Mr Mda, a Transkeian national, can get a work permit only if his employer writes to the BAAB stating that he was the only qualified applicant for the job.

Mr Loedolff said Section 12 (2) of the Urban Areas Act applied only to African nationals of foreign countries which included the Transkei while Section 10 (4) of the Act applied to Africans in the Republic.

About 60 people were prosecuted a day for offences relating to work permits and reference books at the Langa Commissioner's Courts.

He did not believe there had been an increase in blitzes on permit offences in the Cape Peninsula.

Mrs Barbara Versfeld, secretary of the Athlone Advice Office, said yesterday that there had been a definite increase in the checks on permit offences.

One of many

"In fact the incident which happened at the Benham Restaurant on Tuesday was just one of the many that happen often. I know of many similar cases which are reported to us frequently."

Chief George Matanzima, the Transkei Minister of Justice, said from Umtata that he could not comment on the plight of Transkeian nationals who were having problems in South Africa.

"The matter is still being discussed by our two governments and I would rather say nothing for the time being".

206

S.M.H. TRB
10/4/77

AXE OVER THE TOWNSHIPS

THE RIGHT of many Urban Africans to live in white areas is in the balance pending a vital appeal expected to be heard in Bloemfontein next month.

Millions of Africans could be affected who were up to now considered entitled to live on a semi-permanent basis in White urban areas under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act (Number 25 of 1945 as amended).

Now, if the Appeal Court upholds a judgment given by Mr Justice J. Banks in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, in 1976, the section 10 rights will be almost completely reinterpreted.

Authorities throughout the country would be legally entitled to endorse many urban Africans out of white areas on 72 hours notice.

While it is most unlikely such a drastic step would be taken in the present political climate, the security of all urban Africans would be swept from under their feet.

Plaintiff in the case is Mr Gideon Mtima, who lives in the Cape Town township of Guguletu.

Mr Mtima originally applied for the Supreme Court, for a declaration of his rights to remain in the Cape Peninsula.

He asked for an order declaring he was qualified and entitled to remain in terms of Section 10.

He also asked for orders declaring that his wife was qualified to

Judge's ruling means many lose security

By TONY SPENCER-SMITH

live with him and that the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board should endorse his and his wife's reference books accordingly.

He and his wife had been ordered to leave the area by the authorities.

Section 10 lays down that no African — other than legal migrant labourers and others who have the express permission of the authorities — may remain in white urban areas for more than 72 hours unless:

- Section 10 1(A)—he has, since birth, resided continuously in such an area.

- Section 10 1(B)—he has worked continuously in such an area for not less than 10 years or has lawfully resided in the area for not less than fifteen years.

- Section 10 1(C)—The African is the wife, unmarried daughter or son under the tax-paying age of a man who has qualified under the two previous sections. Such people must "ordinarily reside" with the qualified man in the area.

Mr Noël Robb, director of the Athlone Advice Office which helps Africans with problems said Mr Mtima

lost the case on the grounds that he would only be qualified to live in the peninsula under Section 10 1(B) if he had worked there continuously for 10 years for one employer before 1952.

In other words, his 10 years of continuous employment were no use and as he was not entitled to stay in the peninsula, neither was his wife under Section 10 1(C).

Mrs Robb said: "Very few of today's urban Africans fulfilled their requirements before 1952.

"This is to us a completely new interpretation of the act which will mean that most urban Africans in fact do not qualify to remain in their urban areas.

"We had no idea the act might apply in this way.

"If the court upholds the Supreme Court decision, the whole position could change and numbers of Africans could be forced back to the homelands and into migrant labour."

The key words in the Mtima Mr Justice Banks' judgment are: "I am satisfied that the clear meaning of the word

used in Section 10 1 (B) is that the qualifications must exist at the time of the coming into force of the Act.

"It would be most unsatisfactory if the question of whether a person had acquired a right to remain in a prescribed area depended upon the time when his right to remain in the area was challenged.

"For these reasons plaintiff's averment that he has worked continuously in the prescribed area for a period of 10 years, since on or about December 4 1963, and has continued to reside in such area, does not entitle him to remain in the area in terms of Section 10 1 (B) of the Act."

The number of people throughout the country who could be affected by the appeal is enormous.

There could be more than 707 000 in the West Rand Bantu Administration Board's area alone, working from official statistics.

There could be more than 160 000 in the central Transvaal, over 50 000 in the Eastern Transvaal, some 70 000 in the Cape Peninsula, more than 150 000 in the area of the Port Natal Bantu Administration Board and more than 60 000 in the Southern Free State.

Hansard 14 col 1042 2/5/77

206

Curfew regulations

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

(1) (a) In which cities in the Republic and
(b) in how many towns and villages do curfew regulations apply;

(2) what are the hours during which the regulations apply in each city.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Pretoria.
Germiston.
Johannesburg.
Bloemfontein.
Durban.
Pietermaritzburg.
Port Elizabeth.
East London.
Kimberley.

(b) 377.

(2) 23h00-04h00.
22h00-04h00.
23h00-04h00.
21h00-04h00.
23h00-04h30.
23h00-04h00.
22h00-05h00.
23h00-04h00.
21h00-04h00.

206

11

Harward II
col 802 12/4

SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	ECONOMIC REGION							
	22		23		24		25	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
TO	1	1	0	110	36	36		
2 -	23	76	9	110	189	568		
5 -	12	83	1	578	178	1218		
10 -	7	91	8	835	140	1952		
20 -	12	442	5	2 458	136	4 252		
50 -	17	278	8	1 229	58	4 345		
100 -	8	1 145	4	2 074	73	10 325		
200 -	9	2 013	8	1 941	35	8 358		
300 -	35	14 381	2	865	39	15 361		
500 -	38	27 896	3	1 655	25	17 376		
1 000 -	36	50 682	3	3 780	13	16 698		
2 000 -	21	57 183	2	4 355	2	5 052		
5 000 -	1	6 124	1	8 487	1	6 851		
10 000 +	-	-	1	14 807	1	24 585		
TOTAL	220	161 395	233	46 284	926	116 977		

Employment of contract workers in Western Cape

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

- (1) Whether it has been decided to suspend the issue of permits for the employment of contract workers in the Western Cape; if so, from what date;
- (2) whether this decision will apply to the call-in card system.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.
- (2) Falls away.

206
13/4/77
819

SIZE GROUP (HECTARE)	ECONOMIC REGION									
	41		42		43		44		45	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
2	1	173	-	42	2	17	-	-	-	-
5	58	116	304	5	41	68	5	602	68	602
10	263	116	852	21	274	69	21	985	69	985
20	100	431	6789	70	261	221	70	822	221	822
50	437	584	8211	73	345	132	73	571	132	571
100	381	171	15360	96	436	113	96	247	113	247
200	199	256	12909	79	448	70	79	840	70	840
300	299	868	28943	81	097	66	81	140	66	140
500	499	769	59451	81	057	66	81	688	66	688
1 000	999	793	66620	52	308	57	52	581	57	581
2 000	125	046	89343	47	461	53	47	482	53	482
5000	51	066	51740	15	708	6	15	423	6	423
10 000	6	374	217878	2	632	6	2	262	6	262
TOTAL	2 577	806 648	865	558 442	629	485 087	927	489 643		

Identity documents/influx control

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

Whether Bantu affairs administration boards receive any moneys from fines paid in their areas for offences relating to identity documents and influx control regulations; if so, what amount from this source accrued to each board during 1976.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, except fines for offences relating to identity documents which accrue to the state. The information as asked for regarding influx control regulations are not readily available and can only be obtained at considerable expense. The cost involved is not considered to be warranted.

206

STAR 28/4/77

Workers' assault claim

An East Rand building site erupted in chaos yesterday when officials of the East Rand Administration Board, allegedly armed with sticks, charged workers on the site during a pass raid.

They arrested 24 labourers of the building firm Duncan McGregor and 11 labourers from a firm of subcontractors working on the site in Kempton Park.

It started in the early hours when ERAB officials arrested the site's night watchman for a "minor irregularity" on his pass.

When the builders arrived to start work, Mr Duncan McGregor, a director, traced the night watchman to the ERAB offices. Mr McGregor said an official told him that if he "didn't like it we will just raid your site."

Later five vans arrived

carrying board employees who wore overalls and carried sticks.

The labourers were cornered, beaten, handcuffed and thrown into the vans "in the most inhuman way," he said.

Mr McGregor's firm has been summoned to appear

in court on June 1 for employing unregistered labourers.

Mr F P Marx, chief director of the ERAB, said the board's suspicion was aroused during a routine investigation when the watchman's contract was found to have expired

and another unregistered black man was found on the site.

"They did not use sticks or any other weapon while making the arrests. One of the constables was slightly injured when he was assaulted during the raid," Mr Marx said.

cheap Black labour towards such a

The key question of the Act is in whose hands Wilson has suggested "fuse those ideas into realistic means for Whites, with the wanted economic and political consequences was the need to turn them to a proletarian agriculture (8). within White agriculture

From an analysis in favour of the 1913 Land Act who favoured territorial and semi-feudal relationships on the one hand. Rather the impression of settler agriculture and farming on the one hand, capital-intensive agriculture on the other. The latter interests of capital and more entrepreneurs and the establishment of British imperial hegemony after the Boer War.

Pass books need not be signed every month

Cape Times 21/5/77

contribution

the 1913 Land Act

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Political Staff

BLACK MEN will no longer be required to have their pass books signed every month by their employers or labour bureau officials, with immediate effect.

This was announced yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, who said he had made this decision after receiving a report from his department.

The report was based on a thorough investigation which had been conducted over a long period. Mr Botha did not elaborate but it was clear that it would relieve administrative pressure on the department.

Independent contractors

Mr Botha said it meant that "employers of male Bantu employees registered in their service need no longer sign the reference books monthly or that it will no longer be necessary for officials of labour bureaux to sign the reference books of independent contractors such as professional people and businessmen and of casual labour."

To prevent confusion, however, he pointed out that reference books of black men and women "must still be signed on engagement and termination of their services while the provisions regarding the endorsing of their reference books still apply to independent contractors and casual labourers."

Progressive view

The Progressive Reform Party's Dr van Zyl Slabbert said "it is a small but positive step to be welcomed, but it is still a long way from anything that can be regarded as equal treatment for blacks on the same basis as whites in this respect."

● Meanwhile Sapa reports that the three homeland leaders and Mr Botha, who had discussions on influx control measures in Pretoria, yesterday, will meet again at a later date.

A joint statement by Mr Botha, Chief Lucas Mangope, Chief Minister of BophuthaTswana, Mr Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei and Chief Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa said that the committee needed more time to investigate the proposals and would meet at a later date. — Sapa

/Implicit

Pass book ^{21/5/77} move hailed _{STW}

Soweto civic leaders consider the decision by the Minister of Bantu Administration to scrap the regulation requiring male black workers to have their reference books signed every month as "a step in the right direction."

They also hope the decision will herald abolition of the pass system which they describe as "a thorn in the flesh of the black man".

In terms of influx control regulations, every black male worker had to have his reference book signed by his employer every month. Failure to do so often landed workers in trouble.

Mr John Makhaya, deputy chairman of the Urban Bantu Council, said he was very happy with the decision. He hoped it would eventually lead to

abolition of the pass system.

"Black businessmen must now press the Government and local authorities to relax restrictions which make it impossible for traders to get labour from the rural areas," he said.

GOOD IDEA

Mr Richard Maponya, another councillor said: "This is indeed a good idea. We should now move to a point where blacks must carry identity cards instead of passes."

While welcoming the Minister's decision, Mr Christopher Mageza, businessman and former Gazankulu Minister of Interior, said just stopping workers from having to have their books signed would not be meaningful until the influx control laws were scrapped.

Warning by Black Sash

Labour Reporter

A warning that the Government may use control of labour as a weapon to force "independence" on homelands was sounded today by the national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan.

Speaking about the "unbelievable horror" of the South African labour system in a lecture to University of Witwatersrand students, she said:

"Those homelands which

refuse to ask 'voluntarily' for independence may find themselves in a position where no recruitment (of labour) in their areas is allowed."

They would then be left with enormous numbers of unemployed and hungry people while independent countries were rewarded for their co-operation by preference on the South African labour market.

"This aspect of the potential for political control through the pass laws must not be underestimated," said Mrs Duncan who pointed out that privileges had already been promised to Transkei citizens by way of employment, housing and hospitalisation.

206

PASS LAWS 27/5/77
A minor adjustment

The fact that they no longer have to sign the pass books of African men in their employ may have relieved employers of a monthly chore. But it's not going to set Soweto alight with exultation.

Commenting on the change, which was gazetted last week, Deputy Bantu Affairs Minister Willem Cruywagen said it would significantly reduce the number of pass arrests. However, it is by no

means clear that it will.

"It's always been the employer's responsibility to see to it that the pass book is signed. It's never been an offence for Africans to have their books unsigned," says Black Sash President Sheena Duncan.

The only city Africans who could be significantly affected by the move are professionals and others who are self-employed. Until now, they have had — on pain of arrest — to get their passes signed by Bantu Administration officials. They will no longer have to do so.

Says Duncan: "The severity of the pass laws is maintained intact. Indeed, I would guess that the main reason for the move is an attempt to save the authorities time and money. Up to now, pass books have had to be replaced frequently because the space for employer signatures has run out. This will now be eliminated — but the daily heartbreaks which the system causes certainly won't be."



Cruywagen and Duncan . . . a minor adjustment to the pass laws

(x) There was one case of a couple who were married only in Church with no bridewealth transfer at all. The woman, her mother and mother's mother were all LEC adherents. The woman's six children (two by an earlier husband, four by her current husband) and the current husband all claimed Roman Catholic allegiance.

(xi) The single 'Zionist' in the village, of the Thaba Tsweu congregation, lived in a homestead with his wife and infant son who both claimed LEC allegiance. His lineage is associated with the LEC, and his wife's with the Anglican Church. He had joined a 'Zionist' congregation after having fallen ill. (See West:1975:118ff).

(xii) The single 'Ethiopian' member in the village was a woman who lived alone with her LEC daughter. Both were particularly old.

In only one case did a complete household (excluding the wife/mother) claim to have no Church allegiance. (See (e) below). Of the 430 villagers, only 28 over the age of 16 years claimed adherence to no denomination, and of these, eight were adolescents who were living in homesteads in which there was a denominational allegiance. A further 23 children under 16 years of age were reported to belong to no denomination. Most of their parents, however, did claim allegiance to one or other denomination.

There were four households recorded as having denominational allegiance but where a large proportion of the homestead members claimed none. The interviewee, in each case, claimed that the

only three were of other orders and none had an allegiance to any denomination, including the married son who had no children.

(b) In a household of nine persons the mother, a late son's wife

206 RDM 23/1/77

Pass law talks agreement

<p>AGREEMENT was reached yesterday between the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, and three homeland leaders on proposals aimed at revising the system of influx control.</p> <p>A joint statement issued in Pretoria by Mr Botha,</p>	<p>Chief Lucas Mangope, Chief Minister of BophuthaTswana; Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of Ciskei and Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa said:</p> <p>"Agreement was reached by us on various pro-</p>	<p>posals aimed at revising the system. These proposals will now be submitted to the Prime Minister in accordance with a decision taken in Cape Town in January, 1975, when the homeland leaders first discussed the matter with him."—Sapa.</p>
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MC 'agreed pass laws must go'

ADM 27/7/77
206

Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON. — Three homeland leaders have persuaded Mr M C Botha, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, to support the abolition of the pass laws, Chief Lennox Sebe, the Ciskei's Chief Minister, claimed yesterday.

A plan for the gradual abolition of the pass laws has been submitted to the Prime Minister by a committee of three homeland leaders and Mr Botha.

In an interview one of the committee's members, Chief Sebe, said:

"According to the new scheme we are trying to introduce, the pass laws will be eliminated. This is what we have been negotiating about and this is what has been sent to the Prime Minister."

Pressed for details of the committee's scheme, the Chief Minister declined to comment until the Prime Minister had considered the plan.

But when asked if the three homeland leaders had persuaded Mr Botha to support the abolition of the pass laws, he said: "We have."

On Friday last week, it was announced in Pretoria

that the committee, which was appointed in January 1975 in accordance with a decision taken at a meeting between homeland leaders and the Prime Minister, had reached agreement on various proposals aimed at revising the system.

The committee consisted of the Chief Minister of BophuthaTswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Sebe, Mr Botha and the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Willem Cruywagen.

Asked if he was pleased with the outcome of the negotiations, Chief Sebe said he was "not quite" pleased, but added "at least there has been a breakthrough on some of the proposals to the Prime Minister."

Chief Sebe said the pass laws were a direct manifestation of racial discrimination and as the Government's policy was to do away with racial discrimination, they should be abolished.

"I regard petty discrimination as the signposts, but the real discrimination is the pass laws," Chief Sebe said.

Two angry letters about pass offences. STAR 25/8/73

206

I. Police would not allow maid to get her pass book

I refer to the statement made by Major General Kotze in The Star of August 18: "If a black did not have his pass book on him, steps had to be taken to take him to his place of employment to prove he was allowed to be in the area."

My reaction to this is — balderdash. We have recently had the nasty (yes, nasty) experience of having to deal with the police in this connection.

My maid was sent by me (as I was quite ill in bed recovering from a

major operation) to the chemist, about half a km from our house. She did not have her pass book on her as we were having her registered on that particular day (August 4). Naturally, our ever alert white police force picked her up, and when she protested that I had her pass and could they take her to our house around the corner, she was slapped about the face (she did not have a black eye when she left the house, but a black eye was evident after she was released by the police) and put into a vehicle.

This all occurred at about 5 pm. At 7.30 pm

the police phoned to say she was in jail. When I asked the police if they could not bring her home as I was ill in bed and my husband was at work, I was told she would have to spend the night in jail as there was no transport available.

Nevertheless, my husband eventually arrived home, had to wake a 2½-year-old child and bundle him up as it was very cold, and they had to go to the police station.

The reason for this was that the constable on duty informed me that either I (who could not get out of bed) or someone had to accompany my husband,

as he was not allowed to carry a "Bantu female" in his car alone.

On arriving at the police station, my husband was told that either we had to pay a R10 fine or he (the constable) could issue a summons for the maid to appear in court the next day. The summons was issued, as we refused to pay the fine.

We wrote a letter to the magistrate and she (my maid) went to court. She was told (on handing in the letter, registration papers and her pass book to the magistrate) to go, as she should never have been there in the first place.

All very well, but what about the trouble, time and inconvenience caused all round by the police? Had they listened to her in the first place, all the trouble would not have happened.

Maybe Major General Kotze's statement applies to Johannesburg and not to the West Rand. If so, the police should acquaint their various branches of the instructions which are supposed to apply.

(Mrs) M Medway
Krugersdorp.

It's all Fatal for

"WE'VE been running on the spot for so long; it's time we got moving" — a Nationalist MP.

This was the week the Government finally left the starting-blocks. It began moving in the direction of a major new deal for the urban blacks.

Scarcely noticed in the debate on the whites, coloureds and Indians-only constitution, it has begun work on a structure of perhaps far greater significance for South Africa.

The new dispensation includes:

- The revision, streamlining or abolition of legislation affecting the black man in the white areas.

- The streamlining of influx control and the almost certain abolition of the pass book.

- A determination to create black city councils with super municipal powers.

- A high-level search for ways and means of involving the homeland governments more directly in the urban

Govt moves toward deal for blacks

townships and phasing out white control.

- The creation of forums for black-white consultation.

- The removal of the word Bantu from the bureaucratic and legal vocabulary.

At the Transvaal National Party Congress in Pretoria this week the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, delicately raised the veil on some of the Government's key intentions.

The announcement was obviously timed to take the sting out of the exclusion of blacks from the new constitutional proposals.

But so diffidently was it done, so hedged about with reassurances dear to the Nationalist heart, that the major disclosure of the congress passed almost unremarked in the ruckus over the sports policy and Mr Cas Greyling's one-man stand.

The Government,



said Mr Botha, had decided to look into "the possible desirable revision and adjustment of all existing practices, measures and policy application in respect of the black man in the white area. This would take place within the framework and flexibility of National Party policy and principles."

Later, in an interview, he was more explicit. A Cabinet committee, he said, would examine all legislation affecting the life of the non-homeland black.

This would include the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act, the web of legislation known as the pass laws, the Urban Areas Consolidation Act, the new Community Coun-



White as a bride. The marriage ended in divorce.

Suicide ends quest for fortune and

DAY after day, week after week, beautiful as a model. But she was an "in-between" success chance.

Seven days ago she visited her hairdresser and had her hair done. Then she returned to her lonely Hillbrow flat, took an overdose and lay down on her bed to die.

"She wanted to die a beauty queen," a close friend of hers told me this week.

The police discovered the once-beautiful girl's

body lying bloated in bed.

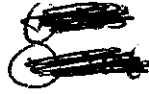
She died as she had lived — neatly organised. Scribbled on a card, she asked for goods to be hired and any proceeds sold to pay off her debts.

By RAY JOSEPH

Goodbye gifts for friends

THE FINAL DREAM IS

CAPE TIMES 30/9/77



206

Ex-BAAB man found guilty

A FORMER Bantu Affairs Administration Board Inspector, Basil Joseph Bruce, was found guilty in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court yesterday of 105 counts of inducing and assisting blacks to stay in a prescribed area without permission.

He pleaded not guilty to 105 main charges of fraud and not guilty to the 105 alternative charges.

The magistrate, Mr G A Dell, accepted his plea of not guilty to the charge of fraud but found him guilty on 105 alternative counts.

He was fined R50 on each of the counts, or six weeks in prison, suspended for five years on condition that he repay the loss suffered by BAAB, the amount of R3 150, at R100 a month.

In passing sentence Mr Dell considered the fact that Bruce was married with two children, was a first-time offender and had no job.

No evidence was led.

The prosecutor was Miss J M le Roux. Mr F A Stander appeared for Bruce.

Govt gets tough on 'illegal' jobs

RAM 1/10/77

206

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Pretoria Bureau

EMPLOYERS who take on black work-seekers illegally were warned yesterday that they would from now on be summarily prosecuted. Admission of guilt fines would be refused.

Announcing this in a joint statement, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, and the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said the accused in such cases would, without exception, be compelled to appear in court.

The implications of the shock announcement will almost certainly be far-reaching. The lives of hundreds of thousands of blacks illegally employed in almost every town and village in South Africa.

The Ministers said it appeared that a steadily growing number of employers were ignoring the legal requirements for labour and influx control. Stern measures were there-

fore necessary.

Repeated appeals to employers to comply with these measures had not brought about their cooperation.

"Should employers be allowed to carry on with this illegal practice, it would certainly be to the detriment of large numbers of black workers who already qualify to reside in white areas.

"The labour supply would exceed the demand to such an extent that it would result in lower wages, more unemployment, acute housing problems and other undesirable social problems."

The Ministers added: "We once more want to make an earnest appeal on employers to take care that the prescribed procedures concerning the recruitment, employment and registration of black workers are faithfully complied with.

"It will be in their own interest in order to avoid prosecution."

1 486 ^{5.10.77}
employers
charged

206

Staff Reporter

THERE has been a substantial increase in the prosecutions of people employing "illegal blacks" in spite of increased penalties for the offence, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, chairman of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, said yesterday.

He said that 1486 employers had appeared in court last year compared with 607 in 1971 and 16537 and 25565 African people appeared in court during 1971 and 1976 charged with illegally working in Cape Town.

Brigadier van der Westhuizen said that "penalties for employing illegal blacks had been nearly doubled during the last parliamentary session". Employers no longer have the option of paying an admission of guilt fine.

First offenders face fines of R100 for both the employer and employee. For a second offence within two years in the same area, the employer faces a fine of at least R100 (or three months imprisonment).

Before employing an African worker the employer must obtain a certificate from the Department of Labour stating that coloured labour is not available, then he must contact the labour bureau of BAAB.

$V =$ Velocity of circulation of existing money stock i.e. number of times that each unit of money on average changes hands (or turns over) in the course of say a year. This would mean the same thing as the length of time between receiving money and spending it. eg. If there was a R1 note and in a year it changed hands in the course of trade 100 times, $M = 1$, $V = 100$ and MV would be total amount of money

$M =$ Stock of quantity of money in circulation at any point of time. This is determined by the monetary authorities, the activities of commercial banks, state and public. We can assume that it is changed autonomously by m.a. from time to time.

It's straight to court for the job register cheats

Tribune Reporter 16/10/77

EMPLOYERS of unregistered black workers will have to appear in court instead of paying admission of guilt fines from now on.

This will affect everyone employing black domestic servants and gardeners as well as commercial employees.

Legal and administrative machinery is being set up after warnings by ministers M. C. Botha and Jimmy Kruger.

Johannesburg's chief public prosecutor, Mr L. J. Roberts, said that future summonses would not include the admission of guilt clause as in the past.

From next week anyone summonsed would have to appear in court.

A spokesman for the Institute of Race Relations said there were "hundreds of thousands" of illegally

employed blacks in the country.

A spokesman for the Bantu Affairs Commission said that up to now employers of unregistered blacks were getting off too lightly.

Blacks who fell foul of the law had to appear in court while their employers could pay admission of guilt fines.

"This is unfair. The employer is as guilty as the man he employs. Why should he get off lightly?"

The new hard line on influx control was announced by the two ministers jointly at the end of last month.

They said more employers were employing blacks illegally and ignoring the legal requirements of labour and influx control.

A spokesman for the Group Areas branch of the police said that no new instructions had been issued to the police to take firmer action against workers or their employers.

The courts also don't appear to be preparing for an influx of accused employers.

A senior magistrate at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court said this week that he had made no special arrangements for the hearings.

The first hearings in Johannesburg under the new system are expected to be held later this month.

acquitted
result not known.

Tiberius had the
case dismissed.

before

convicted.

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*A.D. 17
*A.D. 19
*A.D. 21
*A.D. 22
*A.D. 34 Mamerus
Scaurus
Tac. Ann
(p. 209)

144
*A.D. 3
Trustee, n., motšepuoa, ea tšepo-
tsoeng ntho.
Trustful, adj., e tšephang-tšepa-
halang.
Trustfulness, n., n.
Trusty, adj., e tšephang-
bane.
Truth, n., 'nete, lekete,
koma.
Truthful, adj., e buang.
Truthfulness, n., n.
Try, v., to attempt, ho tšela
ho lekola; ho phelela
ahlola.
Tub, n., faki.
Tub, n., pompo, sebulula.
Tubercle, n., a pimple, leti
Tuck, v., to gather up, ho
khoetsa.
Tuesday, n., Labobeli.
Tuft, n., a cluster, a bunch

Troth—Turmoil
Troth, n., faith, tumelo; fidelity,
ho tšepa.
Trouble, v., to disturb, ho khatha-
tsa; to molest, ho hlopha, tsoenya;
to make uneasy, ho fetekanya;
to grieve, ho soabisa; n., distress,
letsoenyeha, tlókotsi, mahlomola;
uneasiness, hlopho, lekaqabetsi.
Troublesome, adj., e tsoenyang,
khathatsang.
Trough, n., sejelo.
Trousers, n., plur., borikhoe.
Trow, v., ho lekanya, hópola.
Trowel, n., torofolo.
Truant, n., sekhoba, motho ea bō-
tsoa.
Truce, n., khotso ea nako e seng
ekae.
Truck, v., to barter, ho hošba, ba-
patsa.
Truck, n., a store truck, koloinyana
ea ho nka liphahlo mavenkeleng;
a railway truck, kariki ea koloi ea
mollo e nkang liphahlo
Truculent, adj., e tšabhang ka
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True, adj., ea 'n
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Truism, n., nete
tšoa.
Truly, adv., ka
'maruri, ruri.
Trump, v., to deci
Trump, and trum
koporo, phala
to sound a trumpet
to proclaim, ho tu
Trumpery, n., the
Truncheon, n., mp-
tšoane.
Trunk, n., a box, le
tu ea sciate; the n
thing, mele oa r
litho); of the eleph
Truss, n., a bundle
qeqeko oa liphahi
Trust, n., and v., ac
ho tšepa, kholoa
the care of—ho tšepa, thar whit
has been given in charge, seo motho
a se neiloeng hore a se buleke, seo
motho a se tšepoeng; to hope,
ho tšepa, ho khoeloa; I trust he
will work well, ke tšepa hore o tla
sebetisa hantle.

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sebetisa hantle.

time; a sad, lekote le nang le
joang; horse-racing, liphepe tsa
lipere.
Turkey, n., kalakune; a wild turkey,
mokhootho.
Turmoil, n., lerata, mofeng-tere;
v., ho khathatsa, tsoenya.

CAPE TOWN — The Government intends phasing out pass books for Blacks and replacing them with identity cards similar to those of Whites, Secretary for Information Dr. E. Rhoodie said yesterday.

“The new systems will come into operation as soon as it has been approved by the Cabinet,” he said. He could not say when this would be.

Dr. Rhoodie was commenting on remarks by the South African information councillor in Washington, Mr. Karel Noffke, who said in a letter to the Christian Science Monitor that “fruitful” discussions had been held between the homeland leaders and the Government aimed at relaxing influx control.

He confirmed that Mr. Noffke’s comments were completely correct and referred to a statement after a meeting between Minister of Bantu Administration Mr. M. C. Botha and certain homeland leaders on June 30 saying discussions of the existing system of influx control had been held with a view to modernising the system.

Dr. Rhoodie said Mr. Botha had already indicated that reference books for Blacks might be replaced and suggested that the Government’s intentions could be linked to the Cabinet committee investigation into the urban Blacks.

No other details of the format the identity cards would take were given by Dr. Rhoodie, nor whether they would have to be endorsed if the holder wished to work and live in different magisterial districts.

Last night, however, Mr. Botha said Dr. Rhoodie was speculating on his statement issued after he met the homeland leaders.

“I cannot divulge anything more because it has still to be endorsed by all the homeland leaders,” Mr. Botha said.

Together

Meanwhile our Port Elizabeth correspondent reports that Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs Mr. W. A. Cruywagen has called for a transformation of the Labour Bureau into a service centre where the employer, with his demands, and the workseeker, with his expectations, could get together.

Opening the congress of the Institute of Administrators of Non-European Affairs in Port Elizabeth last night he said there was a need to streamline the administrative procedures and to bring employers and work-seekers together in a more positive way.

“We are fast approaching a stage where we should steer away from aspects of control which have been our major preoccupation in the past.”

He said Black work-seekers found the procedure of going through labour offices confusing.

He said the Labour Bureau should be transformed into a service centre where employers could make known their exact demands, spell out the conditions of service and remuneration, and where the employee could list his capabilities, previous training and job preferences.

Natal Mercury 26/10/77

Pass books on way
 206
 out says Rhoodie

Pass books to go

D.D. 26/10/77

206



DR RHOODIE . . . must still be approved.

CAPE TOWN — The Government intends scrapping pass books for blacks.

Disclosing this yesterday, the Secretary for Information, Dr Rhodie, said they would be replaced with identity cards similar to those of whites.

"The new system will come into operation as soon as it has been approved by the Cabinet," he said.

"As I am not a member of the Cabinet, I too must await its approval. I cannot offer any prediction here."

Dr Rhodie was commenting on remarks by the South African Information Counsellor in Washington, Mr Carl Noffke, who said in a letter to the Christian Science Monitor that "fruitful" discussions had been held between the homeland leaders and the Government aimed at relaxing influx control in the Republic.

Dr Rhodie confirmed that Mr Noffke's comments were correct and referred to a statement after a meeting between the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C.

Botha, and certain homeland leaders on June 30 saying that discussions on the existing system of influx control had been held with a view to modernising the system.

He added that Mr Botha had already indicated last month that reference books for blacks might be replaced and suggested that the Government's intentions in this regard could be linked to the Cabinet committee investigation into the urban blacks.

No details of the exact format the ID cards will take were given by Dr Rhodie. He also did not

say whether they would require to be endorsed if the holder of such a document wished to work and live where he liked in different magisterial districts.

However, the clear imputation that must be given to Dr Rhodie's announcement is that holders of such ID cards would be free to go where they liked.

On the other hand, it may well be that the Government only intends abolishing pass books in respect of those citizens of newly "independent" homelands following complaints from, among

others, the Transkeian Ambassador on the treatment of Transkeians in the Republic, who he says are subjected to the same discriminatory restrictions on travel as black South Africans.

Neither Mr Botha nor the Deputy Minister of his department, Mr A. P. Treurnicht, was available to comment yesterday.

Any easing of the pass laws in the Republic in line with similar reforms in South West Africa recently will signal a major modification of official policy. — DDC.

(News by D. Willers, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

EFFECTS OF NEW CARDS 'UNKNOWN'

African Affairs Correspondent

WHAT effect the introduction of identity cards for Africans will have on influx control was still unknown, said Mr. Gerald Baker, the manager of the central district, Port Natal Bantu Administration Board, yesterday.

Commenting on the Government announcement earlier this week that the cards were to be introduced and that influx control was to be "modernised," he said:

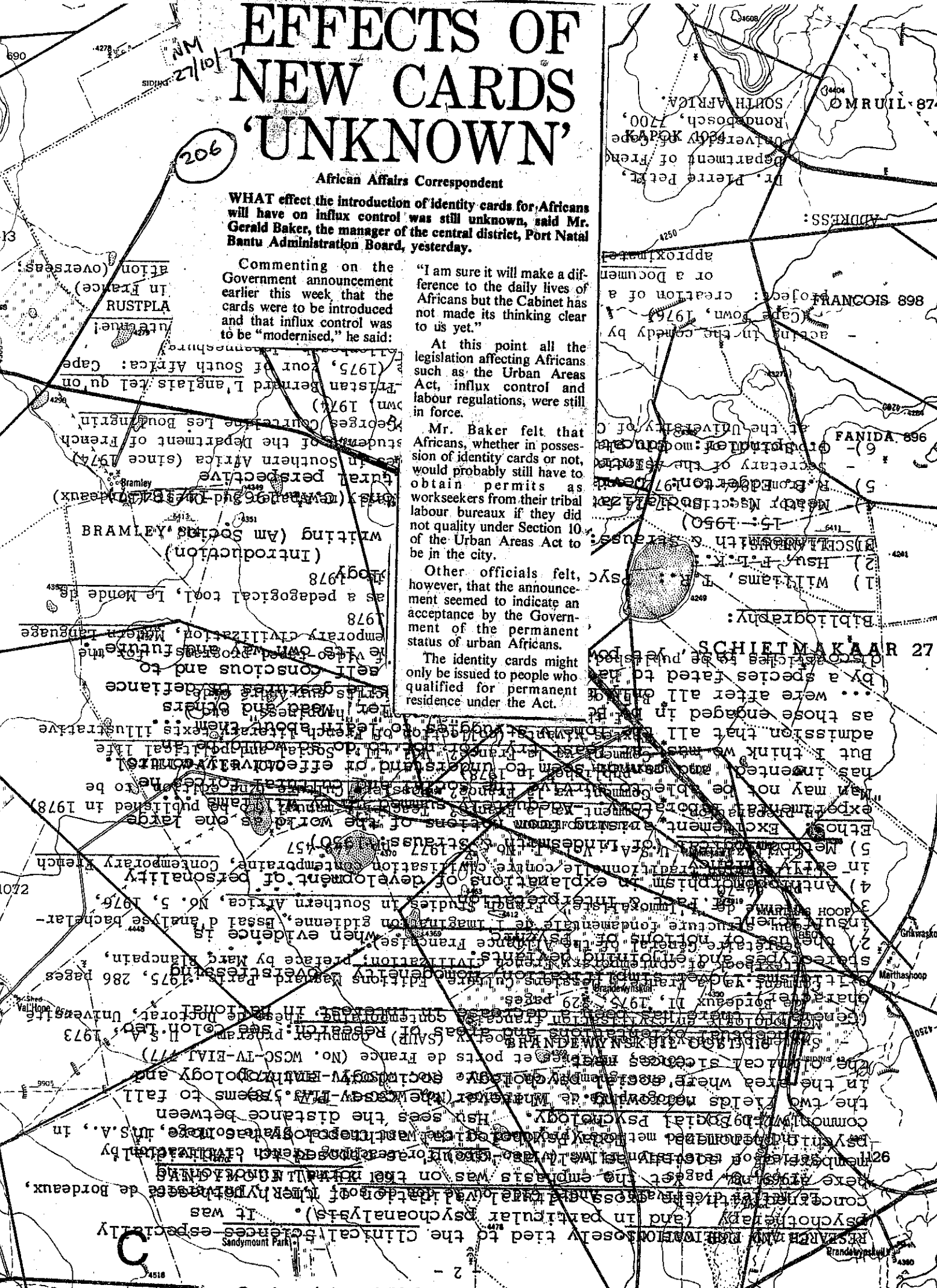
"I am sure it will make a difference to the daily lives of Africans but the Cabinet has not made its thinking clear to us yet."

At this point all the legislation affecting Africans such as the Urban Areas Act, influx control and labour regulations, were still in force.

Mr. Baker felt that Africans, whether in possession of identity cards or not, would probably still have to obtain permits as workseekers from their tribal labour bureaux if they did not qualify under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act to be in the city.

Other officials felt, however, that the announcement seemed to indicate an acceptance by the Government of the permanent status of urban Africans.

The identity cards might only be issued to people who qualified for permanent residence under the Act.



Contour Interval 50 ft.

Research and information solely tied to the clinical sciences—especially psychiatric (and in particular psychoanalysts). It was concerned with the gross and detailed pathology of their patients of Bordeaux, here also in a paper the emphasis was on the normality of their patients.

Members of the board were also concerned with the normality of their patients. In this regard, the board members were also concerned with the normality of their patients.

As with the board members, the board members were also concerned with the normality of their patients. In this regard, the board members were also concerned with the normality of their patients.

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The clinical sciences were also concerned with the normality of their patients. In this regard, the board members were also concerned with the normality of their patients.

Of the board members, the board members were also concerned with the normality of their patients. In this regard, the board members were also concerned with the normality of their patients.

4) Anthropology in explanation of development of personality in Africa. The board members were also concerned with the normality of their patients. In this regard, the board members were also concerned with the normality of their patients.

5) Methodology of African studies. The board members were also concerned with the normality of their patients. In this regard, the board members were also concerned with the normality of their patients.

6) Ethnology. The board members were also concerned with the normality of their patients. In this regard, the board members were also concerned with the normality of their patients.

7) Anthropology. The board members were also concerned with the normality of their patients. In this regard, the board members were also concerned with the normality of their patients.

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Pass books to be scrapped next year

Nov 3/11/77

206

John Patten, Political Correspondent

A new deal substantially revising South Africa's controversial influx control laws has been agreed to by most homeland leaders in talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, today.

Amending legislation will come before Parliament next session providing for the changes, but enabling legislation will also have to be passed by homeland governments wishing to make use of the relaxations envisaged.

The effect of this deal is to focus the spotlight on the Kwazulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who refused to attend today's summit talks with Mr Vorster.

He and his Cabinet will now have to decide whether to implement changes he refused to be a party to at the negotiation stage.

WHAT IT MEANS

Key aspects of the new deal include:

- Reference books will be replaced by travel documents.

- Requisition for labour will be speeded up.

- Monthly contributions could replace labour bureaux fees.

- Service contracts may be entered into more easily.

- Holders of travel documents will be able to move about more freely within the boundaries of a particular Bantu Administration board area.

- Holders of travel documents who become unemployed in the area of one administration board will find it easier to get work in another administration board area.

- Holders of travel documents will not need to produce reference books for identification or employment purposes.

OPTIMISM

Homeland leaders were cautiously optimistic that the new deal — which was accepted in toto as it had been proposed by a joint committee — would alleviate many of the hardships existing at present, but they made it clear the system would be on trial.

They said Mr Vorster and his Bantu Administration Ministers had indicated the door was open for further negotiation if difficulties should arise or further changes were needed.

The Lebowa leader, Dr Cedric Phatudi, who was a member of the joint committee, said after the meeting that workers would be able to bring their wives and families to live with them in the urban areas if there was a certainty that he had a house in which to accommodate them.

IRRITATIONS

A black worker could buy the house or his employers could provide a house for him to be able to bring his family.

Asked whether the police would still ask blacks

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IRRITATIONS

A black worker could buy the house or his employers could provide a house for him to be able to bring his family.

Asked whether the police would still ask blacks in urban areas for documents, Dr Phatudi said the whole idea of the new scheme was the removal of irritations — if that is an irritation, then I accept it will not take

Pass books to be scrapped next year

Star 3/11/77

206

John Patten, Political Correspondent

A new deal substantially revising South Africa's controversial influx control laws has been agreed to by most homeland leaders in talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, today.

Amending legislation will come before Parliament next session providing for the changes, but enabling legislation will also have to be passed by homeland governments wishing to make use of the relaxations envisaged.

The effect of this deal is to focus the spotlight on the Kwazulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who refused to attend today's summit talks with Mr Vorster.

He and his Cabinet will now have to decide whether to implement changes he refused to be a party to at the negotiation stage.

WHAT IT MEANS

Key aspects of the new deal include:

- Reference books will be replaced by travel documents.
- Requisition for labour will be speeded up.
- Monthly contributions could replace labour bureaux fees.
- Service contracts may be entered into more easily.
- Holders of travel documents will be able to move about more freely within the boundaries of a particular Bantu Administration board area.
- Holders of travel documents who become unemployed in the area of one administration board will find it easier to get work in another administration board area.
- Holders of travel documents will not need to produce reference books for identification or employment purposes.

OPTIMISM

Homeland leaders were cautiously optimistic that the new deal — which was accepted in toto as it had been proposed by a joint committee — would alleviate many of the hardships existing at present, but they made it clear the system would be on trial.

They said Mr Vorster and his Bantu Administration Ministers had indicated the door was open for further negotiation if difficulties should arise or further changes were needed.

The Lebowa leader, Dr Cedric Phatudi, who was a member of the joint committee, said after the meeting that workers would be able to bring their wives and families to live with them in the urban areas if there was a certainty that he had a house in which to accommodate them.

IRRITATIONS

A black worker could buy the house or his employers could provide a house for him to be able to bring his family.

Asked whether the police would still ask blacks in urban areas for documents, Dr Phatudi said the whole idea of the new scheme was the removal of irritations — "if that is an irritation, then I accept it will not take place," he said.

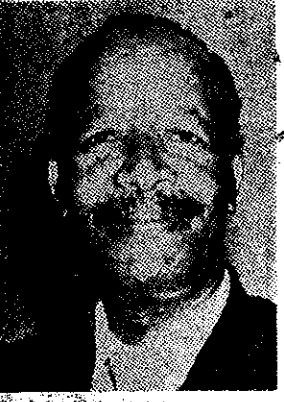
The changes were a move in the right direction, but the basic limitation remained in the field of the availability of jobs. "People can only come in or migrate when there are jobs available," he said.

Blacks' pass books to be abolished

206
3/11/77

206

Aequus
3/11/77



Dr Cedric Phatudi

PRETORIA. — The controversial reference books carried by blacks are to be abolished and replaced by identity or travel documents issued by the homelands, it was announced today.

This new deal substantially revising South Africa's controversial influx control laws has been agreed to by most homeland leaders in talks with the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster.

Amending legislation will come before parliament next session providing for the changes, but enabling legislation will also have to be passed by homeland governments.

The effect of this deal is to focus the spotlight on the KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi who refused to attend today's summit talks with Mr Vorster. He and his Cabinet will now have to decide whether to implement changes he refused to be a party to at the negotiation stage.

Key aspects

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- Reference books will be replaced by travel documents;
- Requisition for labour will be speeded up;
- Monthly contributions could replace labour bureau fees;
- Service contracts may be entered into more easily;
- Holders of travel documents will be able to move about more freely within the boundaries of a particular Bantu Administration Board area;
- Holders of travel documents who become unemployed in the area of one Administration Board will find it easier to get work in another Administration Board area and

● Holders of travel documents will not need to produce reference books for identification or employment purposes.

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Families

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Such a black worker could buy the house or his employers could provide a house for him to be able to bring his family.

Asked whether the police would still ask blacks in urban areas for documents, Dr Phatudi said the whole idea of the new scheme was the removal of irritations. 'If that is an irritation, then I accept it will not take place,' he said.

The changes were a move in the right direction, but the basic limitation remained in the field of the availability of jobs. 'People can only come in or migrate when there are jobs available,' he said.

Asked whether the question of recent urban unrest and the schools' boycott had been discussed, Dr Phatudi said these subjects had been raised in the sense that the Government gave certain information on what was happening in the townships but there had been no discussions at this stage

(Continued on Page 2, col 10)

resident Idi Amin, whose reported serious aid by diplomats in Kampala to be a heax to divert criticism over the public executed out in Uganda yesterday. In London Amin's former Health Minister, Mr Henry said: "This story has been devised so that the world feeling revulsion against Amin, he is created that he is about to go natural said there was no hospital on any island in ria where President Amin was said to have been moved for security reasons. 5 shot in Kampala spectacle — Page 3.

who are so and intellig usually of someone hat
Another woman said thing' about — "it may everyone if so tall."
But most said that dress, the hands, the and their sometimes then the s bodies. So
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in which about 100 people were arrested and many others summoned to appear in court.
Professor Ntshane told me from his Cape Town home this morning that the telegram followed an unsuccessful attempt yesterday to contact the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, by telephone.

Professor leave Cape row for Un will report Minister of mount Chie zima.
Chief A week urged same to do his power' ment of sq

Mr Fourie — to whom the telegram was address-

Blacks pass books to go

AROUND
3/11/77

(Continued from Page 1)

and no solutions were proposed.

The official statement issued after the meeting said that, because the travel documents would have to be issued by the homeland governments, it would be necessary for the homeland legislative assemblies to pass enabling legislation with as little delay as possible.

It follows that only citizens of homelands which have adopted the necessary legislation will benefit by the new system, the statement said. From this it is being concluded that the present influx control system will remain in force for homeland citizens whose government does not pass such enabling legislation.

Homeland citizens working outside the homelands would be able to apply for travel documents without jeopardising their present rights and privileges.

Transkei

Transkei's consul in Cape Town, Chief M. A. B. Duma Lisile, commenting on the news, said: 'If this is true it is a breakthrough. Our people have, for a long time, been trying to get rid of these pass laws.'

Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on urban black housing in Cape Town, said: 'There seems to be some confusion here, but nevertheless on the surface the news is welcome and overdue.'

'There is no indication about those black workers living in single quarters and unless the Government starts up a massive housing programme then a major problem area will be neglected.'

'It is, however, a significant step and it is to be hoped that it will be implemented without delay.'

(News by J. Patten, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria).

206

Pass books to be replaced

C.F. 4/11/77

206

PRETORIA. — Reference books carried by Africans are to be abolished and replaced by identity or travel documents issued by the homelands, it was announced here yesterday.

Abolition of the "pass books" was among recommendations for revising the influx control system accepted by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, at a meeting with homeland leaders here.

Black workers with housing in residential areas are to be allowed to have their families with them, the Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, told reporters after the meeting.

Dr Phatudi was one of the three-man committee of homeland leaders invited in 1975 to investigate a revised influx control system. He said yesterday his committee's recommendations had been accepted in full by Mr Vorster and the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha.

He described the new measures as "a step in the right direction" and said further amendments might be necessary later.

The new documents will be issued by homeland governments after legislation has been passed both by Parliament and by the homeland legislative assemblies. It will apply only to homelands whose governments pass the legislation.

A joint statement said the

Continued on page 2

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Continued from page 1

Pass books

206

Change in pass laws brings mixed reaction

THE announcement that reference books for Africans are to be abolished and replaced by identity or travel documents issued by the homeland Governments drew a mixed reaction from politicians and academics today.

Opposition politicians were generally suspicious of the new move which has the backing of most of the homeland leaders, while the reaction of academics ranged from enthusiasm to guarded approval.

All were agreed that the announcement left many questions unanswered, particularly as it affected the position of

urban Africans, and said that final judgment of the significance of the move would have to be reserved until it was implemented.

Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said it was difficult to know at this stage whether the plan represented a substantial change in the functioning of the pass law system or whether it was merely a

change in the procedure relating to the issuing of documents which black people had to carry.

One change

'Only when the proposed amendments to laws and regulations are published will the public know whether this is a real step forward or merely a sideways shuffle,' Mr Eglin said.

At first glance it appeared that the pass laws would remain substantially the same, with this difference: that the onus of issuing the pass document would be transferred from the Bantu Administration Department to the various homeland governments.

Mr Lionel Murray, MP for Green Point and a New Republic Party spokesman on black affairs, said he saw the move as a further step in the Government's separate development policy.

Less right

If urban Africans refused to assume the citizenship of the homeland of their origin they would have even less right to be in South Africa than they had at present.

'The price to be paid by Africans for this concession will be the surrender of their South African citizenship,' Mr Murray said.

Influx control to be maintained

IN the present economic situation, with thousands of blacks out of work and a long waiting list for housing, unrestricted numbers of Africans cannot be allowed to come and live in the Western Cape with their families, a spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration and Development said today.

He said that although influx control would be relaxed in some ways, controls would have to be there in that before anyone could bring his family here there must be suitable approved accommodation — not of the Crossroads type.

But he thought it would gradually become easier for African workers and their families to come from the homelands when the economic situation improved and there was more work and housing.

'Changes are coming,' he said, 'and as the situation improves influx control will gradually be relaxed.'

2 000 COUPLES

'But if unrestricted numbers of Africans arrived in the Peninsula now with their families where would they be accommodated?'

'We already have quite a big Bantu population. At this very moment 2 000 married couples who are legally here are on the waiting list for housing.'

'Our coloured people and local Bantu are increasingly becoming unemployed. If we allow others to come in uncontrolled numbers and bring their families we shall be in a mess we shall never get out of.'

'This is a very big problem, especially in a built-up area like the Cape Peninsula. We are not like Johannesburg, which can spread in all directions.'

Professor H. W. van der Merwe, director of the Centres for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town, said he welcomed any step which meant a relaxation of restrictions affecting the movements of blacks, but if such a step meant that blacks were deprived of other rights then it could not be seen as a move in the right direction.

Professor Julius Jeppe, head of the department of development administration at the University of Stellenbosch, said that, viewed superficially, the announcement was an important change which would have a significant effect on the whole system of influx control.

Positive action

'I see this as a positive action by the Government which will open up a new era of inter-state co-operation in the field of African documentation,' he said.

'As restrictions on the movements of Africans within South Africa is a major international focus point this move must be seen as a significant change which could have far-reaching consequences,' he said.

The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, said today: 'One cannot help having an underlying suspicion that the whole thing is linked to the Government's urgent desire to increase the number of homeland citizens.'

Blacks' plight

While welcoming 'anything that is going to ease the hardships of the influx control system,' Mrs Suzman said she would like to see how the plan worked out in practice to be able to gauge whether the plight of urban blacks would in fact be greatly improved by the change.

The Argus Pretoria Correspondent reports that extensive administrative machinery will have to be set up during the next year for the homelands to implement the new system.

But a spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration said today that if the homelands agreed much of the processing of the new documents could be done with the apparatus used by the department to process reference books.

(Reports by J. D. Battersby and F. C. Esterhuysen, both of 122 St George's Street, Cape Town, and J. M. Patten, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.)

206

206

4/11/77
Aguas

Continued

CT. 4/11/77

✕ Influx control ✕

will not 206 change much

JOHANNESBURG. — Travel documents will replace reference books but the influx control laws will remain largely unaltered, in terms of the agreement reached yesterday between homeland leaders and the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

The agreement was based on unanimous endorsement of a document entitled: "Secret — A new era in Bantu administration in the Republic of South Africa".

The document carries the signatures of the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M

C Botha, and the chief ministers of Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Lebowa.

Travel documents will be issued by homeland governments or "black states" to all blacks over the age of 16 wishing to enter white-designated South Africa.

The travel documents may be issued by the South African-controlled Reference Bureau, which co-ordinates all particulars relating the present reference books, or pass books.

The document states: "Such travel documents . . . will contain personal particulars and particulars of nationality, a photo and a serial number based on a register in the black state, and also fingerprints."

Holders of travel documents may enter "white" areas as workers, provided they have been requisitioned as labourers or have been "called in" by a previous employer.

Before being able to start work, however, the travel document holder must register as a worker with the Bantu Administration Board in control of townships in the particular "white area".

tion was first rate and so was the acting.

How unwise to bring back "Willem", that farcical Afrikaans private eye series. It was first screened more than a year ago, sufficient time to show just how bad, corny and unfunny it is.

The feature on Air Transport Co was excellent.

The Oscar Peterson Trio with Count Basie as guest performer was a thriller and must have been a treat for jazz lovers.

Brian Barrow

No 'pass' but control stays

RDM 4/11/77

206

By PATRICK LAURENCE

TRAVEL documents for homeland blacks will replace reference books but the influx control laws will remain largely the same in terms of an agreement reached yesterday between homeland leaders and the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

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areas have been... will be...
Accepted as in accordance with our agreement of 22 July 1977

M.C. Botha 1/8/77
M.C. BOTHA
L.L. Sebe 10/8/77
L.L. SEBE
L.M. Mangochi 25/8/77
L.M. MANGOCHI
Dr. C.N.M. Phatudi 8/11/77
DR. C.N.M. PHATUDI

The "secret" document carrying the signatures of the Minister of Bantu Administration and the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, BophuthaTswana and Lebowa.

being "called in" by a previous employer.

But before being able to start work, the travel document holder must register as a worker with the Bantu Administration Board in control of townships in the particular "white" area.

The agreement reached yesterday then adds a qualification — clause 1.7.

It is that requisitions or call-ins will have no validity unless they are sanctioned by the Bantu Administration Board concerned — and that blacks in possession of travel documents without that sanction will be in the "white" area illegally. The clause stresses that the requirement will be "rigorously enforced."

Blacks already in "white" areas may apply for travel documents instead of reference books and will thereby become eligible for the

"preferences" applicable to travel document holders.

According to clause 2.2 of the "secret" document, the preferences include:

- Preference for work.
- Preference for housing above all foreign blacks (citizens of independent homelands are not regarded as foreigners).
- Non-production of reference books for the purposes of employment or identification (it is not stated whether travel documents will have to be produced instead).

The talks were attended by all homeland governments, except KwaZulu — whose Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, refused to be a party to "cosmeticising" the pass laws as long as they applied to blacks only.

(Report by Patrick Laurence, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

RE-VAMPED CONTROLS

Only Zulu leader rejects blueprint

Mercury Correspondent

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The agreement is based on unanimous endorsement of a document entitled *Secret — A New Era in Bantu Administration in the Republic of South Africa*.

The document carries the signatures of the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha, and the Chief Ministers of the Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Lebowa.

Travel documents will be issued by homeland governments or "Black States" to all Blacks over the age of 16 wishing to enter White-designated South Africa.

The travel documents may be issued by a South African-controlled reference bureau, which co-ordinates all particulars relating to present reference or pass books.

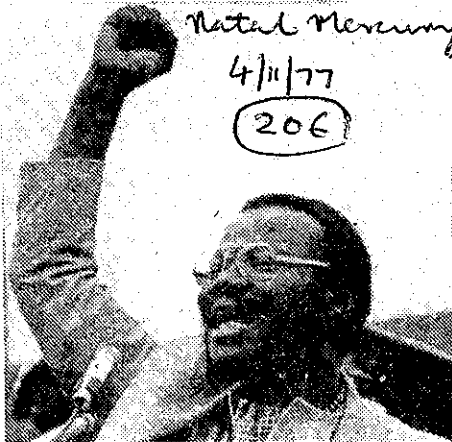
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But before being able to start work the travel document's holder must register as a worker with the Bantu Administration Board in control of townships in the particular "White area."

The agreement reached yesterday adds a rider.

It is that requisitions or "call-ins" will



CHIEF Buthelezi . . . "It's blackmail."

have no validity unless they are sanctioned by the Bantu Administration Board concerned — and that Blacks in possession of travel documents without that sanction will be in the "White area" illegally.

Stressing that the requirement will be "rigorously enforced," the rider adds that Blacks in "White areas" illegally will be "dealt with accordingly."

Blacks already in "White areas" may apply for travel documents instead of reference books and will thereby become eligible for the "preferences applicable" to travel document holders.

According to the "secret" document, the preferences include:

- Preference for work;
- Preference for housing above all foreign Blacks (citizens of independent homelands are not regarded as foreigners); and
- Non-production of reference books for the purposes of employment or identification (it is not stated whether travel documents will have to be produced instead).

Clause 1,6 of the document states that certain categories of Black men may be granted permission to bring their families with them into urban areas provided that "suitable accommodation is available."

The categories include Civil Servants, school inspectors and assistant inspectors, school principals and vice-principals and men who qualify to be in urban areas and who own houses there or live in houses provided by their employers.

■ TURN TO PAGE 2

Language taught
Lecturer in charge
No. of students
Department or Faculty
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Cassette machine No.
Headphone No.
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Daily log sheets to be completed after each session and submitted to TEACHING METHODS UNIT, Room 305, Molecular Biology Building, UCT. Thank you.

Go-ahead

D.D. 4/11/77

(206)

to scrap pass books

JOHANNESBURG — Pass books are to be scrapped. They are to be replaced by travel documents by which influx control will still be enforced.

This was announced after a two-hour meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and three homeland leaders where they ratified a decision taken on June 30 to scrap the pass books.

Influx control has, however, been eased in some cases. Certain categories of black employees may be granted permission to bring their families with them into the urban areas provided suitable accommodation is available.

These include civil servants, school inspectors,

assistant inspectors, school principals and vice-principals and men who qualify to be in urban areas and who own houses there or live in houses provided by their employers.

The agreement is based on unanimous endorsement of a document entitled: "Secret — a new era in Bantu Administration in the Republic of South Africa."

The document carries the signatures of the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, and the Chief Ministers of the Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and

Lebowa.

Travel documents will be issued by homeland governments or "black states" to all blacks over the age of 16 entering white areas.

The travel documents may be issued by a South African-controlled reference bureau, which co-ordinates all particulars relating to the present pass books.

The document says travel documents will contain personal particulars and particulars of nationality, a photo and a serial number based on a register in the black state and also fingerprints.

Holders of travel documents may enter white areas as workers provided they have been requisitioned as labourers or are being "called in" by a previous employer.

But before being able to start work, the travel document holder must register as a worker with the Bantu Administration Board in the particular white area.

The agreement adds a rider. Requisitions or call-ins will have no validity unless they are sanctioned by the Bantu Administration Board concerned and blacks in possession of travel documents without that sanction will be in the white area illegally.

Emphasising that the requirement will be rigorously enforced, the rider adds that blacks in white areas illegally will be dealt with accordingly.

Blacks already in white areas may apply for travel documents instead of reference books and will thereby become eligible for the preferences applicable to travel document holders.

According to the document the preferences include:

Preference for work;

Preference for housing above all foreign blacks (citizens of independent homelands are not regarded as foreigners).

Non-production of reference books for the purposes of employment or identification. (It is not stated whether travel documents will have to be produced instead).

These preferences, however, seem to exclude South Africa's four million Zulus because Chief Gatsha Buthelezi did not attend yesterday's meeting as he felt it "was a waste of time."

The new documents will be issued by homeland governments after legislation has been passed by both Parliament and the homeland legislative assemblies. It will only apply to homeland government's who pass the legislation.

Phatudi: new system will bring relief

D.D. 4/11/77

PRETORIA — The revised influx-control system accepted yesterday was a great effort to bring blacks relief from irritations they had suffered in the past, the Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said.

"It is a step in the right direction," he said. "There is still more to come — it will be tried and it will be possible to amend or correct the situation."

"It has now been recommended that the reference books must be scrapped and replaced by an identification card or a travel document."

"Reference books will be abolished. That is one of the irritations . . . I think the whole idea was to remove irritations."

Dr Phatudi said influx control would not be abolished entirely, as a vast influx of workers

could not be allowed where there was a shortage of jobs or housing.

It was extremely important that attention had also been given to the housing problem.

"When a man comes into the urban areas there must be certainty that there is a house for him. He doesn't need to live away from his family. His wife and children can join him."

Dr Phatudi said he was not sure about the right of a policeman in future to walk up to a black man and demand identification.

"If that is done, it will be one of the irritations and it will have to be removed."

He said the new system would also facilitate freedom of employment.

In Cape Town, Mr N. J. Olivier, the Progressive

Federal Party's spokesman on urban black affairs, said his initial reaction to the announcement was one of scepticism.

"If the announcement from Pretoria really means the Government's influx control system, which is a cornerstone of the separate development policy, is to be abolished, then it must be welcomed without reservation."

"But I simply cannot see the Government allowing urban Africans the freedom of movement the announcement suggests."

Mr Baldwin Madau, leader of the opposition Venda People's Party, said: "There's no cause to be happy. Instead, this is the worst thing the homeland leaders have done against urban blacks. Chiefs are power hungry and with this new arrangement they will soon be throwing their weight about. If people fight with their chiefs they may not be allowed to get the documents."

"If the Government was sincerely trying to scrap the reference book, it could have done it without even consulting homeland leaders. I really mourn for the urban blacks," he said.

— DDC.

Blacks slam homeland leaders over pass deal

RDM 5/11/77 206

Staff Reporter

BLACK urban leaders yesterday condemned homeland leaders for agreeing to the new pass regulations without consulting urban blacks.

According to the agreement reached on Thursday between the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and six homeland leaders, reference books will be replaced by travel documents issued by the different homelands to their citizens.

Urban black spokesmen said yesterday the homeland leaders had no right to speak on their behalf.

Mr Baldwin Mudau, a veteran Soweto leader,

said: "The homeland leaders have committed a political blunder that will seal them off from future connections with urban people.

Mr Solomon Moema, deputy president of the Johannesburg African Chamber of Commerce, said the homeland leaders were helping the Government to drag each and every black by "force" to the homelands.

Mr Steve Nkatlo, former chairman of Dobsonville UBC, said: "The homeland leaders have sold out the urban people without consulting them."

Sapa reports that several homeland leaders have

reacted favourably to the new system of influx control.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said the system was a great breakthrough, which meant black workers could now move from one area to another and could negotiate on their own for work without the intervention of the labour bureaux.

The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, described the measures as better than nothing.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said the measures were a step in the right direction.

According to Mr Lionel Murray MP, the New Republic Party spokesman on black affairs, the new system meant that if urban blacks refused to assume the citizenship of the homeland of their origin, they would have even less right to be in South Africa than they had at present.

(Report by Steve Kgame of 171 Main St, Johannesburg, and J D Battersby and F S Esterhuysen, both of 122 St George's Street, Cape Town.)

D.D. 5/1/77

Sebe welcomes ^{WLP} influx changes ^{Job}

PRETORIA — Several homeland leaders have reacted favourably to the new system of influx control approved by the Government and homeland leaders at a meeting here on Thursday.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, welcomed the new system. He said it was a great breakthrough that black workers could now move from one area to another, and could now negotiate on their own for work, without the intervention of the labour bureaux.

Chief Sebe was also pleased that the pass book was to be phased out.

The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Prof H. W. Ntshavisi, also welcomed

the measures, describing them as better than nothing. He said if it were found that aspects of the new system still led to irritation, there would be further negotiations with the Government in an effort to remove such aspects.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said the measures were a step in the right direction. He said they meant that in future blacks working in urban areas would be able to have their families with them.

Influx control could not be dropped altogether because large numbers of workers could not be allowed into areas where there were already job and housing shortages. — S.A.P.A.

RDM 7/11/77

The stance on urban blacks

(206)

By PATRICK LAURENCE

SETTLEMENT of urban blacks in the homelands is the ultimate aim of the Cabinet Committee Investigating the position of blacks in "white" areas.

The aim is contained in a 10-point committee guideline circulated to chief Bantu Affairs commissioners by the Secretary for Bantu Administration.

The guideline stresses that the take-off point of the committee's investigation is that black interests and rights in "white" areas are secondary to those of whites, coloureds and Indians.

For that reason, it adds, the relevant laws must be applied to limit the number of blacks living outside the homelands.

Stressing that black interests are primary in the homelands, the guideline then sets the ultimate aim of settling blacks in the homelands.

"Liaison with the homelands to strengthen their interests and ties and to bring about eventual settlement in the homelands must be promoted and deepened — with the aim of winning the cooperation of the black people," says the guideline.

Announcement of the establishment of the Cabinet Committee followed on influx control discussions be-

tween the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M C Botha, and three homeland leaders.

The agreement between Mr Botha and the leaders — Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Lucas Mangope and Dr Cedric Phatudi — was endorsed last week by all homeland leaders except Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu.

Among key provisions was the substitution of reference books by travel documents issued by homeland governments or by the South African-controlled reference bureaus on their behalf.

The 10-point guideline says blacks in "white" areas must be handled humanely with respect to housing, general services and community amenities.

But, it continues, they must find their political fulfilment in their respective peoples ("volke") and homelands.

"In urban Bantu townships local government rights must be conceded as far as possible, with the aim of giving them management of the local interests of the community."

Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioners are invited to comment freely on policy relating to blacks in "white" areas, even if the comment involves far-reaching or drastic thoughts on the question.

Influx control is little

changed

From Mrs BARBARA VERS-FELD, organizer, Athlone Advice Office (5 Princess Street, Mowbray):

"SO, we are to be travellers in our own land!" This was the sad, disillusioned comment of an African Capetonian, a man to whom the new scheme of changing from reference books to travel documents will apply. The change-over in fact began early this year for so-called "Transkeian" residents in the Cape Peninsula.

Africans have become accustomed to changes which sound like improvements but which turn out to be the reverse. Remember the "Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents Act", passed by Parliament back in 1952? It ushered in the era of reference books and steady tightening of influx control, still apparent. The changes observed at the Athlone Advice Office down the years have certainly not been improvements. It would be truly wonderful to be wrong in our forebodings now.

Since the beginning of this year, Africans in Cape Town have been experiencing with considerable dismay the switch from reference books (unloved although these are) to travel documents. An African child born in the Peninsula to parents both lawfully and permanently domiciled here is automatically a "Transkeian" if one parent or even grandparent originally came from Transkei. Upon reaching the age of 16 years and applying for registration as the law requires, he or she is now told that the document they will receive will be a Transkei



travel document. This includes an identity card, as did the old "dompas", and will also contain the necessary stamp authorizing the holder to be in the area, if proof has been produced that this is warranted. But the rubber stamps in travel documents seem to allow only six months at a time, even to people whose homes have been here all their lives and whose rights of permanent residence, the authorities assure us and them, will not be altered nor undermined. Workers entering the area from Transkei on annual contracts will presumably get 12 months as before, and the old rubber stamps will serve their old purpose in the new green-and-gold books. Employers need not sign men's books every month now, a small improvement.

Two weeks

Travel documents will allow holders two weeks instead of 72 hours outside Transkei, which will help for brief visits, but in every important sense the difference in actual fact is nil. Those wishing to work in Cape Town will still be unable to do so unless they come on a year's contract signed in the "homeland". If the new books are "out of order", holders are arrested as readily as they were with or without a "dompas". Fines are much higher now, and that is the chief difference. Talk about inflation!

Over a matter of a couple years, fines for being in the area without a permit have risen from R20 or 30 days to R50 or 90 days, less R5 or 10 days if the offender can produce a travel document, but without the permit stamped in it. An "endorsement out" stamp is liable to be entered in a travel document exactly as often as in reference books. What has already started with Transkei travel documents is presumably envisaged for all Africans in the Republic; each will be assigned to a "homeland" area and permitted or forbidden to remain in some portion of the Republic which has seemed to be "home".

As for the statement by the Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, (Cape Times, November 4) that workers from the "homelands" may bring their families with them if there is available housing, this is quite meaningless. Men born in Cape Town are unable to bring wives born elsewhere to live with them here because "there is a shortage of housing". Men born in Cape Town married to women born in Cape Town have to lodge because "there is a shortage of housing". An immediate vast building programme would have to be undertaken in order to honour this promise.

What is needed for a peaceful solution to the problems of South Africa is a real change in the administration of influx control, not just a change in name.

There'll still be control 206 —Cruywagen

By **PATRICK
LAURENCE**
Political Staff

HOLDERS of travel documents issued by the homelands will be liable to produce them on demand to identify themselves, Mr W A Cruywagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs said yesterday.

Mr Cruywagen was elaborating on the agreement to modernise influx control reached last week between the South African authorities and all but one of the homeland governments.

A central feature of the agreement to eliminate "irregularities, problems and delays" was the substitution of travel documents for reference books for homeland blacks over the age of 16.

Asked whether holders of travel documents would still be subject to key influx control laws such as the Bantu (Urban Areas) Act, Mr Cruywagen said: "There will still be control. That was agreed by the homeland leaders themselves."

In terms of an Appeal Court decision in 1975, blacks are required to

produce reference books on demand.

In reply to a query on whether holders of travel documents would be liable to produce them on demand, Mr Cruywagen said: "Yes. They can be used as a form of identity."

Clause 1.7 of the agreement reached last week stipulates that travel document holders entering prescribed "white" areas as workers may do so only with the sanction of the local Bantu Administration Board.

Without the required sanction, the clause adds, travel document holders "will be in the white area illegally and will be dealt with accordingly".

Referring to another clause in the agreement that only persistent offenders would be imprisoned, Mr Cruywagen said: "Aid centres will continue to play a big role in helping people."

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, said yesterday: "Since Transkei independence last year, Transkei passport holders have faced exactly the same

problems as reference book holders."

These included orders to leave prescribed areas, refusal of applications to register as workers and denial of permits to live with their husbands.

Mrs Duncan added: "The document is different. The disabilities are the same."

Professor John Dugard, dean of the law faculty at the University of the Witwatersrand, took a similarly sceptical line about the new agreement.

"At present it would appear that a travel document is to replace a pass or reference book but this does not mean that the enforcement of the system which has caused so much friction and ill-feeling will be abolished or amended. It will still be possible to retain the system."

Referring to the 1975 Appeal Court decision, Professor Dugard said: "At the moment every African over the age of 16 is obliged to produce a reference book on demand. Failure to do so is a criminal offence. This provision could apply with equal force to travel documents."

(Report by Patrick Laurence, 121 Main Street)

Questions after passes abolished

Chief Reporter

THE Concerned Citizens Action Committee, commenting on the announcement that the reference-book system is to be abolished, said it was anxious to know to what extent this would enable African workers in urban areas to lead a secure family life.

The announcement that reference books were to be replaced by identity or travel documents issued by the homelands was among a number of matters discussed by the action committee at a meeting under the chairmanship of Professor Louis Ahrens.

Dr Francis Wilson, a member of the committee, said yesterday it was "very good news" that a serious attempt was being made to abolish the pass laws. But in an assessment of the value of the system that would replace them, answers were needed to a number of pertinent questions.

"There are already thousands of Africans with rights under section 10 of the Urban Areas Act to be with their families, but for whom there are no houses available. So for proposed changes to mean anything for migrant workers we need to know:

- Whether land will be made available in the urban areas for new black housing, and

- Whether those wishing to

live in town with their families will be permitted to build their own homes with the help of site-and-service schemes."

Dr Wilson said other questions that needed to be answered were:

- Whether the proposed identity or travel documents would be issued to all Africans wishing to seek work in urban areas, or only to those who already had a work contract;

- Whether the identity card would be endorsed with the name of the employer;

- Whether it would have to be carried at all times;

- Whether police would be empowered to demand it at any time, and to arrest those who could not produce it.

It should also be made known whether Africans already living permanently in urban areas, in some cases for the third generation or more, would be required to obtain identity documents from homeland governments. If this was so, did it imply that these people would forfeit their South African citizenship?

In a statement after its meeting the Concerned Citizens Action Committee said it would be useful if the Peninsula Bantu Affairs Administration Board released statistical information about the employment in the Western Cape of black labourers engaged on contract by the SAR, the Post Office and Escom in the years 1962 to 1977.

Documents must be produced on demand 206

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Holders of travel documents issued by the homelands may be liable to produce them on demand to identify themselves, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W A Cruywagen, said yesterday.

Mr Cruywagen was elaborating on the agreement reached last week between the South African authorities and all but one of the homeland governments to modernize influx control.

The central feature of the agreement to eliminate "irritations, problems and delays" was the substitution of travel documents for reference books for homeland blacks over the age of 16.

Asked whether holders of travel documents would still be subject to key influx control laws like the Bantu (Urban Areas) Act, Mr Cruywagen said: "There will still be control. That was agreed by the homeland leaders themselves."

Asked if holders of travel documents must produce them on demand, Mr Cruywagen said: "Yes. They can be used as a form of identity."

Clause 1 : 7 of the agreement reached last week says that travel document holders entering "white" areas as workers may only do so with the permission of the local Bantu Administration Board.

Without the required permission, the clause adds, travel document holders "will be in the white area illegally and will be dealt with accordingly".

Mrs Sheena Duncan, National President of the Black Sash, said: "Since Transkei independence last year, Transkei passport holders have faced exactly the same problems as reference books holders."

These included orders to leave prescribed areas, refusals of applications to register as workers and denial of permits to live with their husbands, she said.

"The document is different. The disabilities are the same."

Professor John Dugard, dean of the law faculty at the University of the Witwatersrand, said:

"At the present moment it would appear that a travel document is to replace a pass or reference book, but it does not mean that the enforcement of the system which has caused so much friction and ill feeling will be abolished or amended. It will still be possible to retain the system."

Star 11/11/77

Pass treachery

- Buthelezi ⁽²⁰⁶⁾

The swapping of reference books for the "new" travel documents to be issued to urban black citizens of the homelands was "political treachery" Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu said in an interview today.

Homeland leaders made representations to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, "for the abolition of this hideous system (reference books.)"

"He must have seen the validity of our argument and he must have seen that it is a very dirty job that he and his officials have to do."

So he passed on to the homeland governments the responsibility of issuing these documents

and being responsible for their existence. He changed their form from a reference book to a travel document, Chief Buthelezi said.

"I would have nothing to do with this political treachery."

Replying to recent criticism of him by the Minister of Justice Mr Kruger, Chief Buthelezi asked why, if the Minister thought he "should not be taken seriously," were the security police questioning members of the banned black community programmes about the possible existence of some relation between them and Inkatha?

"Why did he and his Commissioner of Police spend three hours talking to me on September 19?" Chief Buthelezi asked.

At this meeting Mr Kruger expressed concern that Inkatha was not confining its membership to Zulus.

"I find it quite extraordinary that a man who threatened Inkatha with bloodshed should now state that we should not be taken seriously."

DD 9/12/77
Pass books not valid 206

EAST LONDON —
Reference books carried by blacks will not be accepted as travel documents to enter Transkei from January next year.

"We made this clear some time ago, but there are still lots of people who have made no attempt to obtain the travel document, which is now readily available," Mr Stap said.

The chief control officer at the Kei Bridge entry post, Mr A. J. Stap, said yesterday that blacks wishing to enter Transkei in 1978 must be in possession of a valid travel document obtainable from any office of the Bantu Affairs Department.

"But because we do not want to cause any hardships with blacks travelling to Transkei over the holiday period, we have decided not to enforce the order until January," he added. —
DDR.

et. 11/11/77
Buthelezi
rejects 206
new pass
system

DURBAN. — Pretoria was trying to force homeland governments to pass laws that would make blacks foreigners "in the metropolitan areas of our land", said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday in attacking the pass system announced by the government last month.

Speaking to several thousand people at an Inkatha rally at Umlazi yesterday, the Chief Minister of Kwazulu recalled that the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster had refused to scrap the pass system. When black leaders appealed to Mr Vorster in 1975 to abolish influx control, he told them a one-man commission was working to improve the system.

The Prime Minister asked the homeland leaders to elect a committee of three to work with that official.

"I point-blank refused to have anything to do with the election of that committee because the Prime Minister had stated that he did not want to mislead us into thinking that he would ever scrap the system which entails so much hardship for every black man and woman in South Africa," said Chief Buthelezi.

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EQUAL TREATMENT SAYS MULDER

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The New Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Dr. Connie Mulder, said last night he felt Blacks should not have to show their reference books "to every policeman who stops them in the street."

Dr. Mulder said it was his view that Blacks should be subject to the same treatment as Whites in regard to the carrying of identity documents.

Dr. Mulder was speaking against the background of his disclosure in the no confidence debate yesterday that he had a five-year plan to improve the lot of Blacks living in South Africa.

"I have not had the opportunity of discussing this in detail with my new department," Dr. Mulder added.

PASS LAWS LET-UP HINT

Natal Mercury 12/2/78 206

"But you can certainly say it is my feeling that it will not be necessary for Blacks to produce their documents to every policeman who stops them in the street."

Dr. Mulder said, however, that some provision should exist in law to deal with Blacks who had neither travel documents from the

homelands, nor their reference books.

But this was a matter which would require further close examination.

Dr. Mulder said he planned to visit Soweto soon.

"I may visit Soweto before the Community Council elections," he said.

"But if I do, it certainly

won't be an official visit. I don't want my visit to become a political issue in the election, which it could do if I was seen with some people and not others," Dr. Mulder explained.

He emphasised, however, that the moment the elections were over he would visit the area and hold formal discussions with the Community Council leaders. "I will also be doing the same with homeland leaders as soon as possible," the minister added.

Dr. Mulder said he had not yet decided on a new name for his department, but it would almost certainly contain the word "development" and there would be no racial connotations.

Dr. Mulder said he was not in a position to elaborate on the detail of his five-year plan to improve living conditions in Black townships outside the homelands. He announced the plan in the Assembly yesterday.

Describing it as still being in the conceptual stage, the minister said he nevertheless had very clear objectives which he was determined to achieve in the period envisaged.

questions in the House

Cape Times 9/2/78

Decision taken on influx control

Political Staff

THE South African Government has taken a decision about the application of the influx-control measures to Transkeian citizens, but no details have been released yet about what relaxations, if any, are in the offing.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Dr Connie Mulder, replying to a question in the House of Assembly, yesterday told Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) that a decision had been reached about the application of the provisions of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act to Transkei citizens in South Africa.

Asked what decision had been reached, Dr Mulder said:

"certain clauses of the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill refer to this matter".

The bill, which was debated in the committee stage in the Assembly yesterday, gives the minister the power to extend the provisions of certain clauses to citizens of states which were formerly part of the Republic.

But it also gives the minister the discretion to "exempt any Bantu or any group or category of Bantu from any of or all the provisions of this act and may likewise withdraw any such exemption".

So far, no indication has been given of what exemptions are being considered by the government in terms of this provision.

X

A promise on pass books

Political Staff
THE ASSEMBLY — Blacks would no longer have to produce identity books on demand and the present system of police patrols would cease when the new dispensation worked out with the homeland leaders came into effect.

Dr C P Mulder, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, said this in the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking during the committee stage debate on the contentious Bantu Laws Amendment Bill, Dr Mulder said legislation would be introduced this session empowering homelands which had not yet been granted independence to issue identity documents.

Dr Mulder said when existing reference books had been replaced with identity and travel documents there would remain

no discrimination in the identification system for blacks.

A completely new situation would exist which would be in line with international procedure.

In reply to Mr Ray Swart (PFP Musgrave) Dr Mulder said the change-over would be effected with the utmost care.

"We don't want confrontation, we want dialogue," Dr Mulder said.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on

black affairs, welcomed the Minister's assurance that the measure would be implemented with care and sensitivity.

The fact was that identity documents for blacks would still seriously limit their mobility in South Africa and regulate their right to seek employment in certain areas.

There was no limitation on the mobility of whites in white South Africa.

Government speakers denied Mrs Suzman's claim. Mr P T C du Plessis, the National Party's chief spokesman on black affairs, was involved in an angry exchange with her.

Mr Du Plessis said whites had to apply for permission from the authorities concerned before they could go into a black urban area.

The clause was approved without amendment, the opposition recording its objection.

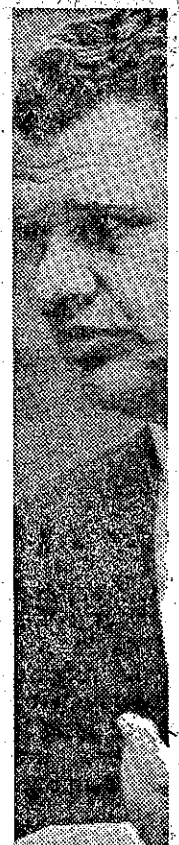
Pass book system nears

the end, says Minister

Identity blueprint is explained

206

ARGUS 10/2/78



Dr C P Mulder

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

BLACKS would no longer have to produce their identity books on demand and the present system of police patrols would cease when the new dispensation worked out with the homeland leaders came into effect.

This was announced by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Dr C P Mulder, in the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking during the committee stage debate on the contentious Bantu Laws Amendment Bill, Dr Mulder said legislation would be introduced this session to give the necessary powers to the homeland areas which had not yet been granted independence to issue identity documents to the members of their homelands.

'In line'

Dr Mulder said that when the process of replacing the existing reference books with identity and travel documents had been completed there would remain no element of discrimination in the system of identification for blacks.

He said when the process had been completed, a completely new situation would exist which would be totally in line with international procedure.

The clause of the Bill under debate provides for the issuing of identity and travel documents to blacks in place of the existing reference or pass books.

Sensitivity

In reply to an appeal by Mr Ray Swart (PFP Musgrave), Dr Mulder gave the assurance that the change-over would be effected with the utmost care.

'We don't want confrontation, we want dialogue,' Dr Mulder declared.

QUOTES

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

THE Honourable Minister (of Bantu Administration and Development) has been a tower of reasonableness and light, but when you examine his argument this is a fiction. — Dr A L Boraine (PFP Pinelands).

'WE do not want to be paternalistic and we do not want to discriminate.' — the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Dr C P Mulder.

'LET's hope the Minister (of Bantu Administration and Development) will be in the



Mrs Helen Suzman

forefront of the removal of all discrimination.' — Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton).

'THE honourable member for Houghton's

claim that whites can live anywhere they choose in South Africa is quite untrue. I can't live in Soweto for instance.' — Mr P T C du Plessis (NP Lydenburg).

* * *

'THE fact is that there are born and bred South Africans who have always lived in South Africa and are always likely to do so who will lose their South African citizenship as a result of the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Amendment Bill.' — Mr D J N Malcomess (NRP East London North).

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on black affairs, welcomed the Minister's assurance that the measure would be implemented with care and sensitivity.

Mrs Suzman said she also welcomed the Minister's claim that blacks would no longer have to produce their identity documents on demand and face heavy penalties if they were not in possession of them.

Mobility

She could not allow to go unchallenged, however, the Minister's claim that all elements of discrimination would be removed when the new dispensation on identity documents came into effect.

Mrs Suzman said the fact was that identity documents for blacks would still seriously limit the mobility of blacks in South Africa and regulate their right to seek employment in certain areas.

She said there was no limitation on the mobility of whites in white South Africa and it was sheer

discrimination that blacks should have these limitations imposed on them.

Government speakers vehemently denied Mrs Suzman's claim and Mr P T C du Plessis, the National Party's chief spokesman on black affairs, was involved in an angry exchange with Mrs Suzman over the issue.

Soweto

Mr du Plessis said Mrs Suzman's claim was completely untrue because a white South African could not, for instance, go and live in Soweto. Whites had to apply for permission from the authorities concerned before they could go into a black urban area.

Mrs Suzman also contested a claim by Dr Mulder that it was in line with international practice that citizenship had a higher value than place of birth.

Mrs Suzman said it was the practice in most of the major Western nations that birth afforded the right to citizenship.

Nats

Nats

attacked

over

Slums

Bill

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

OPPOSITION speakers accused the Government in the Assembly yesterday of legislating for new bureaucratic controls over local authorities in South Africa.

The accusation was made when the official Opposition opposed the second reading of the Slums Amendment Bill which provides for local authorities to make available erven intended for the building of homes.

Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) said that by implication the Government was telling local authorities they had failed in their duty to provide housing and now the Government was doing it.

RIGHT

There had been no indication that local authorities had deliberately refused to make erven available.

The Minister of Community Development, Mr S J M Steyn, who introduced the Bill, said the provision of housing was in the national interest and South Africa had a right to expect local authorities to help.

If local authorities did not co-operate the task of planning became impossible.

The Government wanted to co-operate with them to solve the problem.

Embassy post

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

THE Department of Foreign Affairs announced last night that Mr Christian Martin van Niekerk has been appointed a minister at the South African Embassy in Finland.

No rights for the unborn

FM 3/3/78

There is not much that unborn children can do to enforce their rights. If Prad Minister Connie Mulder has his way and Parliament passes his Bantu Laws Amendment Bill, they won't have that many rights to enforce.

The bill provides that children born in the urban areas to parents of citizens of independent bantustans will no longer be able to qualify for urban residence under Section 10(1) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash says she has already had to deal with the case of a baby born to Tswana parents after BophuthaTswana became independent. The family is being removed from Alexandra township, and is having difficulty establishing the child's rights to remain permanently in Johannesburg. Had the child been born before independence, it would have had a legally enforceable right to remain by virtue of birth there. But now the child has no *right* to remain with its parents: it can only do so by grace and favour of Prad.

Comments Ellen Hellman, past president of the SA Institute of Race Relations: "This is part of the whole scheme to deny Africans any right of permanence in the urban areas."

Prad's Johan Eyssen claims that children of bantustan citizens won't be affected for at least 16 years, ie until they reach working age."

There is, however, a world of difference between the assurances of officials and rights which can be enforced in the courts. And even if children born now are allowed to remain in the urban areas by courtesy of Prad, what fate awaits them when they reach the pass-bearing age of 16?

Will they be entitled to get family accommodation in the townships when they marry, or will they be "endorsed out" to the bantustans and only be able to work in the common area as migrants?

Former BAD Minister Michiel Botha assured citizens of the Transkei resident in SA at independence that "they would not, except with regard to citizenship, forfeit any existing rights." Significantly, however, he made no reference to their children born subsequently.

Says Duncan: "We are witnessing the flowering of Nationalist policy. If, as Mr

Vorster hopes, all the homelands except KwaZulu are independent within five years, Section 10 rights will be phased out altogether."

Permanent residence in the cities is fast becoming a whites-only privilege as "grand apartheid" evolves. Generally speaking, this policy means that Africans are welcome in the common area only for so long as their labour is required. Otherwise, they are expected to seek their destiny in the Bantustans.

It is true that Section 10 (1) of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, in terms of which blacks can qualify for urban residence rights, remains on the Statute Book. But inroads from other directions are making Section 10 (1) rights more and more difficult to obtain.

Most difficult of all to achieve is the "privilege" (as government prefers to call it) of living with one's wife and children. The wife and children of a qualified man can remain in an urban area for more than 72 hours at a stretch only if they entered the area lawfully in the first place and "ordinarily" reside with him.

But the courts have ruled that to be ordinarily resident requires that a man's family be listed on an official housing permit. And here lies Catch 22 of the Section 10 tangle. A man can't get a house unless his wife is lawfully in the area. But she can only legally enter the area if he has legally-sanctioned accommodation for her.

Many families in the Western Cape are forced to live in squatter camps because the right to live with one's family in township houses is all but impossible to obtain.

Deputy BAD/PRAD Minister Piet Koornhof promised in 1972 that men would be allowed to bring their wives to live with them in urban areas on certain conditions. But no family houses have been built in the three African townships in Cape Town since 1971. And in February 1977 there were nearly 22 000 families on the waiting-lists for houses in Soweto.

Of course, if a woman qualifies for urban residence in her own right, she can live with her husband. But since 1958 government policy has been to place an embargo on incoming women. A woman can only be legally registered in work in an urban area if she was born there or has been there since before the introduction of pass laws for women in the Fifties.

As a result, there were, for example,

nearly three times as many men as women in the Cape Peninsula in October 1976. The women who illegally follow their husbands crowd into squatter camps — until the front-end loaders arrive.

Being born in an area used to be the surest way of qualifying for Section 10 rights. But an amendment to the act introduced this year disqualifies all children born after independence to Bantustan citizens (*FM* last week). So within one generation, Section 10 (1) rights by birth will disappear altogether.

Not only the rights of unborn children are going. A further condition of urban residence requires ten years' continuous service with one and the same employer.

But the snag here is that a one-year limit on migrant workers' contracts was introduced in 1968. Workers must be discharged every year, to return to their Bantustan labour bureaux before they can sign fresh contracts. And even ten one-year contracts — albeit with the same employer — don't amount to continuous employment for pass law purposes.

longed illness might mean the end of one's chances of qualifying.

"And in any case", says Sheena Duncan, president of the Black Sash, "such occasional successes are almost irrelevant. Section 10 rights are withering away for all future generations."



The Sash's Sheena Duncan . . .
Section 10 on the way out

The Black Sash has had some success in obtaining rights for migrant worker who have been with the same employer for ten years, on the grounds that the agreement between employer and employee has been continuous. But if worker remains in his Bantustan for more than a month, the agreement is considered to have been broken. So a pr

bought about 50 000 carp from us, including 100 breeders.

EDA: How do you see the future of this station?

This station
mind if we
have 85 hectares.
We
can't sell
at the en

Arrests in respect of reference books/influx control

*5. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Police:

What was the daily average number of Black persons arrested in the Cape Peninsula during 1977 for offences in respect of reference books and influx control.

†The MINISTER OF POLICE:

24.

h station I wouldn't
into production. We
28 hectares to 5 hectares
the farmer; however we
re extra kurper (Tilapia)
5c a kilogram.

EDA: We heard
They built

was a failure because they... the water to the ponds.
When you're farming fish you shouldn't have to pump water unless
there's such a good market that you can afford to.

project?
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Tilapia

At one stage we used to sell kurper as a table fish. We couldn't keep up with the demand. On occasions we sold 2 tons in a month. There is a very good market for kurper but unfortunately they take so long to grow that the Highveld farmers can't farm them because they die in the winter. At this stage kurper is preferred to carp as a table fish. We are smoking carp here on a small scale and this is another possibility we must consider.

The farmers here realise that with kurper they won't struggle to find a market. So why do they choose carp? Because if carp are fed fish pellets they can grow from fingerlings to 400 or 500 grams in three months. Moreover, it's a heavy, compact fish and excellent for farm rations.

White-by-night curfew

Curfews are usually reserved for emergencies. In that case, SA has been under a state of emergency for more than 30

years.

Keeping off the streets at night is a legal requirement for Africans, as white-by-night remains the rule in nine major cities and 377 towns and villages in the country. For example, Kimberley's and Bloemfontein's streets are supposed to be cleared as early as 9 pm, while East London's Africans cannot be out in the city between 10 at night and five in the morning without special permission.

One might think that such an archaic law would not be enforced. But nearly 37 000 Africans were prosecuted for curfew infringements between June 1976 and June 1977. The year before, more than 58 000 cases were reported. And police continue to enforce the regulations, as the station commander in Jeppe, Johannesburg, tells the *FM*.

Moreover, a recent appeal by the Pietermaritzburg City Council to have its curfew regulations dropped was rejected by Plural Relations and Development (Prad) Minister Connie Mulder.

"This control measure still serves a purpose towards good order," Mulder maintained in Parliament. He did, however, promise to reconsider the question of curfews. And Prad officials tell the *FM* that investigations into the purpose served by curfews are under way.

"Many blacks are afraid to attend multi-racial shows at night because of

curfew regulations," says Mamie Corrigal, one of the Black Sash team who led the unsuccessful campaign to abolish the curfew in Pietermaritzburg. "They find curfews insulting and discriminatory."

HANSARD 9 5 April 1978.

Question 456 Col. 557 & 558.

206

Offences relating to influx control/identity documents in Langa

456. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1) How many persons were (a) tried for

5 APRIL 1978

558

and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents in the Langa Bantu Commissioner's Court in 1977;

(2) what was the average daily number of such cases heard by this court during that year.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 12 006.

(b) 10 074.

(2) 46.

53

6. References.

52

5. Addresses.

49

EDA Aquaculture project.

Grahamstown.

47

4. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS FOR THE FUTURE - Proposal for the establishment of a Training Centre for Fisheries Science at Rhodes University, Grahamstown.

44

3. NOTES ON VARIOUS TYPES OF FISH - Indigenous fish: Barbel; Tilapia; Moggel; Mullet. Exotic fish: Trout; Carp; Silver carp and grass carp.

42

Indigenous and exotic fish species; Madwaleni Hospital.

TRANSKEI

38

Inland Fisheries by Anton Bok; Grahamstown.

EASTERN CAPE

PAGE

Hansard 9 - 7 - 5 April 1978
Question Nos. 547 & 548.

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TALK WITH MR BAI

Arrests for offences relating to reference books/influx control

QUESTIONS AT MASERU

This is a transcript of the fish farming

400. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Police:

...David in which he explains

206

(1) How many Black (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban areas in 1977;

(2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in 1977.

Government and
The Fisheries Section
It is responsible for the construction of

Ministry of Agriculture,
, starting from the
management.

Today the fish farming
is attached to the Fisheries Section.
The government is using it for
purposes, and a plan is
is planned. We want to see if the

two sectors. One sector
belongs to the villagers.
is used for experimental
farming, where a big project
is being done on a smaller scale

The other sector

...village either applies to

the Fisheries Section for assistance or the Fisheries Section finds a good site and suggests the village establishes a fish pond in this area. Design and construction is carried out partly by us and partly by an engineer. The engineer draws up the plan; but we indicate to him the size of pond, slope of pond, water supply, etc. Construction can either be done by hand or it can be done by machinery owned by the government's Soil Conservation Section.

Difference between a pond and a dam

There is a big difference between a dam and a fish pond. It's not just a difference in size. A fish pond has a suitable shape for netting and an outlet for draining. You can control the level of water. You can control the fish population. In a dam which has been built for soil conservation purposes or irrigation you can't do all this. You can't easily drain the water if you see that the fish aren't growing or they're sick. Dams often have stones or reeds at the bottom so fish may be difficult to net.

However, we do use many dams in Lesotho for fish production. Sometimes the fish are caught with lines, sometimes with nets. We're not fertilising the dams or feeding the fish in them, but we do stock dams with fish.

Hansard 14 12 May 1978.
 Question 625 Res. 764.

**Fordsburg Bantu Affairs Commissioner's
 Court: Offences relating to influx control
 identity documents**

625. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

- (1) How many persons were (a) arrested and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the Fordsburg Bantu Affairs Commissioner's Court during 1977.
- (2) (a) how many commissioners and assistant commissioners were appointed to this court during 1977 and (b) what was the average daily number of cases heard by this court during the year.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 33 999
 (b) 22 802.
- (2) (a) Commissioners: 7
 Assistant Commissioners: 17
 (b) 136.

~~do again~~
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TALK WITH MR BA

Arrests for offences relating to reference books/influx control

RIES AT MASERU

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It is responsib
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, starting from the
management.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

(1)	(a)	(b)
Pretoria.....	43 066	3 338
Johannesburg	39 921	3 111
Soweto	1 191	7 777
East Rand	40 617	7 777
West Rand	11 554	1 111
Durban	3 610	7 777
Pietermaritzburg	330	7 777
East London	1 520	7 777
Port Elizabeth	1 147	7 777
Bloemfontein	2 238	7 777
Cape Peninsula	5 422	7 777
(2)	191 338	7 777

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The government
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However, we do use many dams in Lesotho for fish production. Sometimes the fish are caught with lines, sometimes with nets. We're not fertilising the dams or feeding the fish in them, but we do stock dams with fish.

Hansard 14 12 May 1978.
Question 625 Col. 764.

**Fordsburg Bantu Affairs Commissioner's
Court: Offences relating to influx control/
identity documents**

625. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Plural Relations and Development:

- (1) How many persons were (a) tried and
(b) convicted of offences relating to
influx control and identity documents
at the Fordsburg Bantu Affairs Com-
missioner's Court during 1977;
- (2) (a) how many commissioners and
assistant commissioners were attached
to this court during 1977 and (b) what
was the average daily number of such
cases heard by this court during that
year.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELA-
TIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 33 999.
(b) 22 802.
- (2) (a) Commissioners: 8
Assistant Commissioners: 2.
(b) 136.

Does influx control work?

206

Everybody knows that the pass laws are morally indefensible. But do the economic arguments in their favour hold water?

Fin Mail 19/5/78

Government's decision to obliterate the Crossroads squatter community has put influx control into the spotlight again.

The human costs of the pass and influx laws have been well documented. But it is still widely argued, especially among businessmen and government supporters, that influx control is economically and socially beneficial. It is also asserted that it redounds to the advantage of Africans in the urban areas.

The central contention is that repeal of the pass laws would result in a large inflow of Africans to the cities. This in turn would cause slums to develop and wage rates to fall.

These arguments have no doubt already been presented to the Riekert Commission, which is examining the spider's web of laws governing the geographical mobility of labour in the Republic. But they need to be closely scrutinised.

Is it *correct* to assume that the removal of influx control would lead to a significantly larger flow to the cities than already occurs? Or, putting the same question another way, do the pass laws actually succeed in keeping large numbers of blacks out of the cities?

One person who has expressed doubts

as to whether they do is Vic Leibbrandt, a former Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Northern Transvaal: "No amount of influx control legislation has succeeded in keeping Africans from seek-

ing work in the cities throughout the Republic." Leibbrandt has thus made a point that about a third of the population of most of the major urban township people who have slipped illegally through the influx control net (*FM* February 1977).

The Cape Town squatter camps course a case in point. And it is well recognised that Soweto also has a "illegal" population.

Last year, according to official figures given recently in Parliament, 22 blacks were arrested for pass offences while more than 17 000 were removed from the eight main urban areas, bantustans on grounds of "idleness."

But how many of the people deported from the towns actually end up in the bantustans? With land scarce, jobs few and far between, the chances are that many of them return to the cities (illegally) as soon as they can, hoping of picking up a few rands here there as gardeners, casual worker on a building site, or in some other job in the informal sector.

Indeed, in Cape Town it is widely believed that squatter families' homes are demolished do not even get the bantustans at all, but simply



Leistner . . . the price is black discontent

new homes elsewhere around the city — some of them on the slopes of mountains, where, they hope, the front-end loaders will not be able to get at them.

It is thus at least arguable that influx control fails to a significant degree to achieve its claimed objectives. The hardship and racial animosity which it generates are all for nothing.

The Cape squatter camps highlight another crucially important point: many of the men living in the corrugated iron shanties are in fact legally employed and resident in Cape Town; the "illegal" people are the wives and children who have moved in with them. It is indeed becoming more and more apparent that the main purpose of influx control is not to keep male workers out of the cities; it is to keep out their families.

This is aptly illustrated by the fate of the families who were living in Johannesburg's Alexandra Township until very recently. When the homes there were demolished, the men were mostly moved into the disused mine compound at City Deep. The golden city, after all, needed their labour. It was their "illegal" families who were expected to disappear to the bantustans.

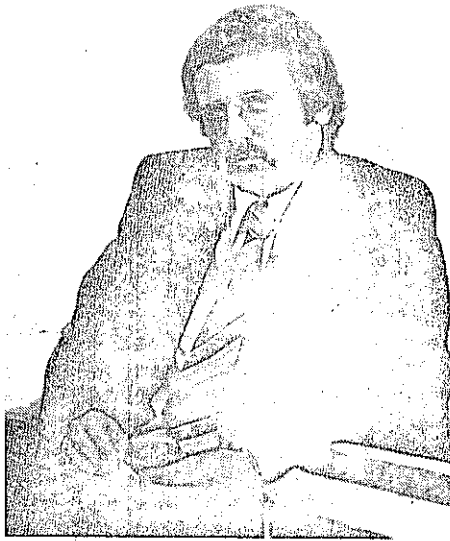
The implication of the Cape Town and Alexandra experiences is that influx control has become principally an instrument for the extension of the migrant labour system. And the effect of this is that as the migrant labour system is extended so as to turn a larger and larger proportion of the country's workforce into migrants, more and more black families will be broken up.

If, as suggested above, influx control does not actually succeed in keeping the number of black workseekers in the cities lower than it might otherwise have been, then the argument that it helps to keep wages up is also open to question — at least as far as male workers are concerned.

For the argument to succeed, it would have to be shown that influx control

operates to create an artificial shortage of labour, so pushing wages higher than they might otherwise be.

There is certainly no shortage of labour in the cities at the moment, as the economy bumps along the bottom of economic recession. But is there in practice a shortage even during periods of economic growth? Or is it rather the case that employers who need workers can either just pick them up off the streets (illegally, and at the cost of a nominal



Breytenbach . . . bad to limit freedom

fine), or simply telephone a requisition through to the relevant labour bureau — which will then supply migrants (minus families) from the reservoirs in the bantustans?

If either or both of these alternatives does in fact operate, then influx control generally has a much smaller effect on urban male wage rates than is supposed.

But even if it does help to keep wage rates up, what is its effect on job creation? University of Cape Town economics lecturer Francis Wilson

believes that the elimination of influx control would generate a great deal of employment. Firstly, allowing blacks to move around freely would retard the trend towards mechanisation which results from labour shortages caused by influx control in some farming areas. Secondly, women presently "trapped" on farms, in homelands and in small dorps" would be able to move to the bigger towns and earn living in the informal sector — making and selling handicrafts where there is a market, for example.

It is of course argued that the economy saves a great deal in housing and infrastructure outlays in the urban areas because black families do not have to be provided for. But any saving here has to be measured against the very real social costs. As Africa Institute director Eric Leistner puts it: "The price is being paid in terms of discontent among the black population."

His colleague Willie Breytenbach makes the point that although there is a growing tendency in Third World countries to adopt programmes to "keep people on the land," SA is the only country where the emphasis is rather on keeping them out of the cities. "This," he says, "has the negative connotation of limiting freedom, which is bad for SA's image overseas."

Ultimately, it is doubtful whether it will in fact save on the costs of housing, schools, and infrastructure in the urban areas. Says Wilson: "When we move to a family basis in the urban areas, we will have accumulated a massive housing and infrastructural problem."

He is right, of course. The country already has a shortage of about 200 000 homes for Africans. At current costs, this backlog will require R900 million to eliminate. Unless there are some fundamental changes in policy, and SA shifts away from migrant labour, it will eventually be beyond our resources to eliminate backlogs like this at all.

Hansard #15. 19 May 1978.
 Question 11. Cols. 199-800.

206

PosSESSION of identity documents in terms of Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act

*11. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Police:

1 MAY 1978

800

Whether police standing orders contain any provision that persons required to be in possession of identity documents in terms of the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act be given a period of grace within which to produce such documents; if so, what steps are taken (a) to draw the attention of policemen to this provision and (b) to ensure compliance with it.

The MINISTER OF POLICE:

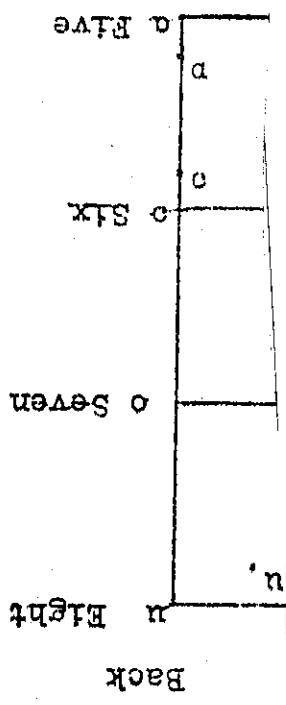
(a) and (b) No, but Departmental directives provide that where a Bantu is in a position to produce an identity document on demand and where an application which can readily be verified is advanced, arrest should not be resorted to.

By way of lectures the attention of members of the Force is drawn regularly to departmental directives concerning the production of identity documents and the discretion to be exercised in connection with arrests.

Officers and other senior members must satisfy themselves that members are acquainted with these directives.

Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ: Mr. Speaker, in view of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, in view of the fact that there are still a number of complaints from people who are arrested and who are subjected to harassment without any period of grace whatsoever, would the hon. the Minister consider trying to bring about certain other measures to ensure that members of the Force are aware of that attitude?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I have already replied that it is the duty of the commanders to ensure that members of the Force are in fact aware of that.



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with the tongue positions
 approximate tongue positions

A diagram of average S.

READERS' VIEWS

Write to: The Editor, P.O. Box 1014, Joh

Maid is 'not allowed to work'

May I reply to the lady from Randburg who is unable to register her maid in the Randburg area. ("Homeland Evah," letters May 11).

I too have had the same difficulty and I live on the East Rand. The maid I was hoping to employ also comes from Groblersdal. I don't want to mention her name to save her from unpleasantness.

My problem started over 12 months ago when I was fined for employing her, and she was imprisoned overnight, then sent

back home, because her pass wasn't in order. We were then told if I wrote a letter saying I was willing to employ her, everything would be made right and she would be able to return.

Now it seems this is not so. She must return to the homelands where there is little or no work. What will happen to her two children and her mother whom she is helping to support?

When I approached the pass office about re-employing my maid, I was

told it was impossible. Too many local women were unemployed, and would I like to employ one of the women waiting at the office?

Like Mrs Sillip I have been very dissatisfied with local labour, and would much prefer to employ someone from the country districts. These people show respect and work well. In the local labour force I find this sadly lacking.

Ex-employer

East Rand.



"... she must return to the homelands."

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Handard 16 25 May 1978.
 Question 642 cols. 823

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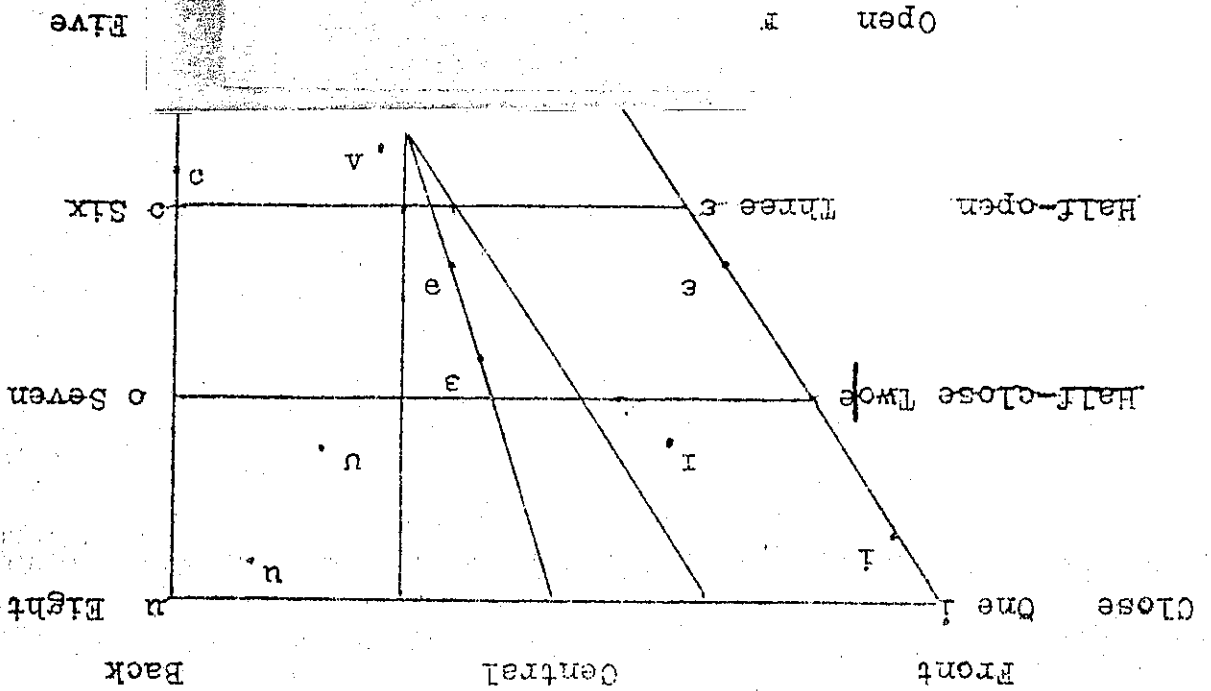
Foreign Blacks convicted in Fordsburg Bantu Affairs Commissioner's Court of being in Republic illegally

642. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

- (1) How many foreign Blacks were convicted in the Fordsburg Bantu Affairs Commissioner's Court during 1977 of being in the Republic illegally;
- (2) (a) how many of them were (i) cautioned and discharged, (ii) fined, (iii) imprisoned because they were not able to pay fines and (iv) deported and (b) what was the amount paid in fines.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) 2 879.
- (2) (a) (i) 211.
 (ii) 2 668.
 (iii) 1 894.
 (iv) 1 964.
 (b) R19 241.



a diagrammatic representation of the approximate tongue positions of average Standard English vowels compared with the tongue positions of the cardinal vowels

PHONETICS

Black buying power rising symposium told

ARGUS 2/16/78
6/28

THE enormous purchasing power and sophisticated purchasing patterns of blacks were reflected in a seminar on black market trends held in the city yesterday.

Mr John Watson, African marketing manager of Reckitt and Colman, said a common error was only to assess the potential of black purchasing power as it was already present on an enormous scale.

Recent rapid political changes in Southern Africa had relieved blacks of an inferiority complex. They no longer took on white values but looked to their own trend setters.

Urban consumer tastes among different races were so similar, however, that there was no longer a white and a black market, but only one market.

Blacks were consumers of sophisticated products and their share of the market, earnings and other related factors was growing in volume daily. About 56 percent of blacks were under 20.

Mr Watson gave readership figures of white English newspapers to show that the biggest percentage were black.

The 99-year home lease deal for blacks was going to lead to a tremendous

upsurge in expenditure on home improvement products, he predicted, as home pride was valued by blacks.

TO OUTSTRIP WHITES

Professor Julius Jeppe of Stellenbosch University's Department of Development and Administration said it had been estimated that black purchasing power would outstrip that of whites by 2000.

He said their economic role and share would undoubtedly increase as the unavoidable process of removing statutory discrimination proceeded.

Growing self-awareness and self-expression could lead to increased self-centred economic activity among blacks as business opportunities and entrepreneurship increased and were enhanced by the rapidly growing black market.

Mr Leslie Xinwa, editor of the East London black newspaper Indaba, said black readers of white newspapers found themselves torn between white values and their own.

FRUSTRATIONS

All black newspapers in South Africa were white owned and ultimately this interest was reflected in editorial policy.

He said the sophisticated black reader was a regular reader, generally young and formed part of a growing market with vast potential.

They looked to newspapers to help to lift them from their frustra-

tions but letters from blacks to newspapers had declined because of the attentions of the police.

Mr Xinwa noted that since the intensification of civil disturbances, white media had tended not to publish both sides of the story.

Household 17 30 May 1978
Question 656 Col. 835

~~201~~
206

835

TUESDAY

Black children under age of 16 years
prosecuted in Langa Bantu Affairs
Commissioner's Court for being in Cape
Town area illegally

656. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Plural Relations and Development:

- (1) Whether any Black children under the
age of 16 years have during May 1978
been prosecuted in the Langa Bantu
Affairs Commissioner's Court for
being in the Cape Town area illegally;
if so, how many (a) boys and (b) girls;
- (2) whether any of them were convicted;
if so, (a) how many (i) boys and (ii)
girls, (b) what were the sentences
imposed in each case and (c) where
were the sentences being served.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS
AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) 4.

(b) nil.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) 3.

(ii) nil.

(b) 1 cautioned and discharged,
1 120 or 30 days' imprisonment,
1 120 or 20 days' imprisonment.

(c) The fines were paid.

argus 5/6/78

Burnett hits out at 'sweeping theft of rights'

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The Argus Religion Correspondent

IT was impossible as a citizen and a Christian to 'condone or defend the sweeping theft of rights' by which the Government had deprived millions of people of citizenship in the country of their birth, the Most Rev. Bill Burnett, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, has said in his monthly newsletter.

Archbishop Burnett said the Government had made millions of fellow-Christians foreigners in their own land.

'What is almost as serious is the potential for conflict which is inherent in what is being forced upon a conquered people,' the Archbishop added.

'I find it impossible to believe that God is

pleased with this way of treating our fellow-countrymen and fellow-Christians. I can neither condone nor defend it.'

Archbishop Burnett said one of his clergymen had sought a passport and been told to apply to a 'homeland' instead.

Such a passport defined him as a person no longer

entitled to belong to the land of his birth.

'For this to happen to a man is a deeply traumatic experience,' he added.

'The setting up of homelands coupled with a denial of citizenship in South Africa represents for millions of our people a resolution achieved by Act of Parliament based on the acts of conquest of the last century.

DEPRIVATION

'This Act can only be described as a gross deprivation by the stroke of a pen of human rights which are normally regarded as inalienable.'

Archbishop Burnett also commented on the 'regrettable' announcement by the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations, Dr W L Vosloo, that the Crossroads squatter camp was to be demolished.

Each room is rectangular, and often dirty, and the writer found two-tier, and are built end to themselves are 6' boards supported by struts. The men on the board without a mattress

The floors are made of brick and not attempted to cover the bare concrete. The floors leaked in some places and there

Each room has two windows 2' x 4' gives no real indication of the electric light per room, and the

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RETAILING FM 9/6/78
Influx control steps in

Latest victim of the pass and influx control laws is Blackchain, the all-black owned and controlled supermarket chain which plans to open businesses all over the country's black areas.

Its problems started last week when an application for a lease of premises out-

dejection and it seems to be reflected in all the men. Men without passes sleep out in the open squares of the barracks even on the coldest and wettest winter nights. They are afraid to sleep inside in case they

the premises."

As matters stand it looks as if Blackchain (registered by the Registrar of Companies on May 2) has its path strewn with problems, official and otherwise. Months ago when its plans were at an advanced stage to build a R3m supermarket complex at Jabulani Civic Centre, a number of white developers appeared on the scene and announced that they were building a "hypercentre" in Klipspruit on Soweto's southern boundary (*Current affairs* February 3). The "hypercentre," with a regional

shopping centre of 50 000 m² of offices and warehouses, caused controversy that saw Soweto traders divided on the issue. Some saw the "hypercentre" as unfair competition from whites while others kept a low profile and were alleged to be working with the developers.

Prad Minister Mulder even told a Nafcoc delegation that went to see him that he was "totally opposed" to the "hypercentre."

Soweto's reputed millionaire businessman and community councillor Ephraim Tshabalala, while calling on the authori-

ties to be fair on black traders by incorporating the "hypercentre" in Soweto, made it clear that his sympathies were not with Blackchain. He charged: "They (Blackchain) are homeland businessmen who have an unfair advantage over their urban counterparts in that they can easily obtain finance from development corporations in their respective homelands."

As the FM went to press Blackchain's directors and the Nafcoc top-brass, including chairman Sam Motsuenyane, were at a conference in Faridhampton.

nas 840 men. In each room there are two windows 4' x 4' and two 1' x 4'.

side Springs' KwaThema township came before the East Rand Administration Board (Erab), which controls the area. The application was turned down because Blackchain's directors did not qualify under sections 10 (1a) and 10 (1b) of the Urban Areas Act to reside or remain in the area for more than 72 hours without special permission.

The implication of the decision is that Blackchain will be unable to operate on a national basis, as it hopes to do — unless each branch supermarket is run by people with pass qualifications in each local area.

Instead the premises (Blackchain would have used them for a supermarket, warehouse and storage) were allocated to three companies of local black businessmen. The National African Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), which initiated Blackchain, had hoped to take over the premises which were formerly white-owned but became vacant after June 16 1976.

At the same time Erab is tight-lipped even though a number of black businessmen in the area and Soweto have pointed out that Plural Relations and Development (Prad) Minister Connie Mulder had made it clear some time ago that companies and partnerships by blacks were allowed. An Erab official tells the FM: "No comment. We have made a decision."

A Nafcoc source accuses the Erab of being petty in refusing Blackchain the Springs premises on grounds of influx control. The source also charges: "They (Erab) know very well that those people it has allocated the premises to will not make it. Then that will in turn be used as an excuse to bring back whites to trade in

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14/6/78 RSM (206)

2000 people held on pass offences

Staff Reporter

MORE than 2000 of the 3000 people arrested in crime swoops during the last month were arrested for pass offences, a police spokesman said yesterday.

These arrests are over and above the 3080 announced in Parliament in May following police blitzes on Hillbrow and the Reef. Of those, 2933 were for pass offences.

Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash, said yesterday it seemed the police operations were "merely pass raids by another name".

General I M Bischoff, Divisional Commissioner of Police on the Witwatersrand, said police were reluctant to hold raids just for pass offences but the crime rate in some areas seemed to be getting out of hand and police had received many complaints.

On June 3 more than 500 people were arrested, on June 8 more than 600, June 9 more than 300 and from June 10 to 13 there were more than 1500 arrests on the Reef.

Most of the house-to-house raids and roadblocks have been in townships on the Witwatersrand.

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16/6/78

16/6/78 AD

Black citizenship policy explained

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Die ou volks Franse versies va gekenmerk deur su ryme, eenvoudige n voorgaande koer roosken roof, der (bv. uit die Antw witter hant, Hi l

stereotipe motiewe en simbole (bv. die liefdespel, "rozen plukken" as die liefdespel, ens.), n springende verhaaltrent die invoering van sprakende persone sonder om die naam van die spreker te vermeld, veelvuldige gebruik van verkleinwoorde en selfs foute teen die grammatika (bv. die oulogiese afwisseling van die derde met die tweede of eerste persoon).

By die latere rederykerslied of kunslied is die taal dikwels onsuiver - ons vind daarin bv. baie Franse basterwoorde. Die segging is dikwels barok, d.w.s. versierd en die sinsbou dikwels geforseerd. In teenstelling tot die ongekompliseerde eenvormige strofebou van die volkslied, is die strofe in die kunslied gevarieerd en dikwels gekunsteld. Afgesien van acrosticons en stokreëls wat hierdie tipe poësie maklik herkenbaar maak, vind ons ook hier stereotipe woorde, reëls en motiewe, maar tog is dit weer anders as by die ou volksliedere (bv. die benaminge van die geliefde: welriekende eglentier, ryn acoleye; si is min herten keyserinne; verder die feit dat die naam van die geliefde nie genoem mog word nie). Veral opmerklik is versierings wat aan die klassieke mitologie ontleen is.

Die Middelnerlandse liriek is vir die grootste gedeelte anonieme volkspoësie, maar dit beteken nie dat die gedig as't ware kollektief deur die volk gedig is nie. Ook in geval van die volksliedere was daar altyd n enkele persoon - al was dit n gewone man uit die massa - wat die lied aanvanklik gemaak het maar deur die mondelinge oorlewering van so n teks is daar heel dikwels met verloop van tyd verander, weggelaat of bygevoeg sodat dit moeilik is om te se hoe die lied daar uitgesien het voordat dit vir die eerste maal opgeteken is. Daarby moet n mens die populariserende rol van die melodie by hierdie poësie nie vergeet nie. In die tyd toe geskrewe of gedrukte poësie n seldsaamheid was, was hierdie

THE ASSEMBLY — All blacks remained South African citizens until a homeland became independent, the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Mulder, said yesterday.

He was replying to Opposition charges that the Second Bantu Laws Amendment Bill, which provides for homeland governments to issue new identity documents, would strip blacks of their South African citizenship.

The debate was marked by heated denials by one of the Government's chief spokesmen, Mr P. T. du Plessis (Nat, Lydenburg), that the measure had been rejected by the homeland leaders.

Mr Ray Swart (PF, Musgrave), and later Mrs Helen Suzman (PF, Houghton), challenged Government assertions that the measure had been approved by all leaders except Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Mr Swart was accused of acting as a spokesman and "voice" for the Zulu leader and of aiming to disturb race relations.

He said the Bill was a far

cry from what homeland leaders had expected. Chief Buthelezi had said that KwaZulu wanted no part of the new system or the independence programme.

Dr Mulder, he said, had argued the Bill had nothing to do with "citizenship" but did he agree with Mr Du Plessis who had questioned Chief Buthelezi's right to refer to South Africa as his "own country?"

Mrs Suzman asked Government members to explain why if, as they said, there was no change in the new system from the old except that the document would be issued by the homelands, they were so keen for it to be introduced.

She said two homeland leaders had told her in telephone calls in the past few days that they were against the Bill.

Dr Mulder said only one homeland leader had reacted negatively towards the measure. Others had not reacted and this was taken to mean they had supported the measure. — PC.

aat n mens ndse letterkunde leeu ers bv. aatskaplike an die begin 16de y aanvang, le egter nie : Hendrik I van Brabant, riek en kultuur- Met die opkoms verandering t in die 16de unsvorme inspireer. 6de en 17de- 1500 ontstaan. an hulle in Buitendien ke kenmerke te edere en sg.

aan Duitse en onder meer ging, assonerende woorde wat in ktiewe (bv. reëls en strofes maget al bidër chone vant,); liefdesbode,

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107 (206) 107 16/6/78 R/AM

Note feelings of Zulus — MP

By **BERNARDI WESSELS**
Pretoria Bureau

THE director-general designate of the newly created Bureau of National and International Communications (NIC), Mr Andries van Wyk Schoeman, 56, was not surprised yesterday at his appointment.

The tough-looking Mr Schoeman, a personnel administration expert in his community development days, impressed as a man who would brook no nonsense when he spoke to Pressmen.

He first heard about his appointment when he read the afternoon newspapers yesterday. "No," he said, "it was not a big surprise. I am continuing what I have been doing for three weeks."

Mr Schoeman was moved to the now almost defunct Department of Information from senior deputy secretary for Community Development, a department he had worked in since 1966.

He claimed he had not previously taken any particular interest in the Department of Information's work. "No more than an ordinary citizen or a senior official," he said.

Mr Schoeman was at first reluctant to answer questions. Earlier information officials had stressed the conference would be a "photo session" only, but he later relented on cer-

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.— All blacks remained South African citizens until a homeland became independent, Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations and Development, said yesterday.

He was replying to Opposition charges in the third reading debate that the Second Bantu Laws Amendment Bill, which provides for homeland governments to issue new identity documents, would strip blacks of their South African citizenship.

The debate was marked by heated denials by one of the Government's chief spokesmen, Mr P T du Plessis, MP for Lydenburg, that the measure had been rejected by the homeland leaders.

Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party MP for Musgrave, and later Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP

Houghton, challenged Government assertions that the measure had been approved by all leaders except Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Mr Swart was accused of acting as a spokesman and "voice" for the Zulu leader and of aiming to disturb race relations.

He said the Bill was a far cry from what the homeland leaders had expected. Chief Gatsha had said that KwaZulu wanted no part of the new system or the independence programme.

He made "no apology" for being conscious of the need to take notice of the wishes and feelings of the Zulu people.

Dr Mulder said the new identity document system would be applied in such a manner that human relationships would be improved.

He said he hoped homeland leaders would

accept it, reports Sapa.

The Bill was approved after a division, the PFP and NRP voting against it.

The measure empowers homeland governments to issue identity and travel documents to their citizens which replace the reference books issued to blacks by the South African Government.

Mr Swart said whatever name was attached to the documents, their effect was the same as that of reference books. Possession of the documents would establish the right of black people to be wherever they were in the country.

"This is totally discriminatory. Whites do not have to have a document that says they are allowed to be in Durban or Cape Town or anywhere else in South Africa."

"It has been established

that the greatest single source of irritation to the black man is the pass laws and influx control — call that document what you will, it still has the same effect."

Replying, Dr Mulder said he took exception to Mr Swart's attitude that the new system was only the pass laws by another name.

"By his using the word 'pass laws' it will mean that the overseas newspapers will come out with the heading: 'South Africa has a new set of pass laws.'"

"What is he trying to achieve? His attitude can only be to South Africa's detriment," Dr Mulder said.

"I give my assurance that this legislation will be applied in such a manner that human relationships will be improved. I will do my best to ensure that," Dr Mulder said.

Teachers reassured

No details on

Surprised at silence

PM pra ROSS

TABLE 16.
SECTION 3: GUGULETU EMPLOYER DORMITORIES - STATISTICAL DATA

1 Double storey building

1) DORMITORIES	2) Length in feet	3. Floor 1) completely covered	4. Windows 1) length in feet	ii) height in feet	iii) number	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1. Number of beds	30	24	45	25	2	16	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Obviously unoccupied beds	16	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
2. Length in feet	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Breadth in feet	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
3. Floor 1) completely covered	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ii) rubber tiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Windows 1) length in feet	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
ii) height in feet	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
iii) number	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
16	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
17	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
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25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
26	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30

PROTEST OVER REGISTRATION OF SERVANT

24/6/78 R.M. 206

Mercury Reporter

A DURBAN journalist Mrs. Ingrid Stewart, fined R30 (or 30 days) for not registering her maid yesterday spoke out against the law compelling employers to register servants.

Mrs. Stewart, who felt she could not pay the fine in terms of her Christian conscience opted for the 30-day jail sentence but was released after an hour in the

cells when an unknown person paid her fine.

"I did not want to go to jail but I felt by paying the fine I would be participating in a law which offended against a basic human right, the right to work," Mrs. Stewart said.

Mrs. Stewart (29) was the winner of the 1975 Stellenbosch Wineries Award for enterprising journalism.

She said she had no idea who had paid the fine; "I only hope they can afford it. I do not want some-one to pay for my principles," she said.

Her husband, Mr. Gavin Stewart, a lecturer in journalism at the Natal College for Advanced Technical Education, said he fully supported his wife's stand.

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3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

5. not water

CAPE TIMES 30/6/78

206

Student sentenced

A STUDENT at the Mowbray Community Arts Project was yesterday sentenced in the Magistrate's Court to two months, suspended for one year, for escaping from police custody after a pass raid.

Livingstone Gocini, 20, an artist on a grant at Mowbray, was found guilty of escape at an earlier hearing. He pleaded, not guilty.

Evidence was that during a raid at the Doll's House in Sea Point early on March 10, Gocini was asked for his reference book.

He produced the wrong reference book and was arrested. Shortly afterwards, the correct reference book was produced, but it did not qualify the bearer to be in the Peninsula. The first book did.

When he was taken to the police station, he escaped, but was later recaptured.

Conditions of the suspension were that he report to the Bantu Affairs offices in Langa on July 15 and if permission to remain permanently in the Peninsula was refused, he should leave within 24 hours.

Mr E van Zyl was on the Bench. Mr N Jones appeared for the State.

People are living there

1/8/78
206

Cape Town may seem to have all the bright lights of the Big City and the advantages of better wages, but, for the average Transkeian and Ciskeian working there, life is hard.

And for migratory labourers, life is particularly tough. Not only do they receive the lowest wages and do the (largely manual) work that others are not prepared to do, but the shortness of their contracts and their legal status adversely affects them.

It is impossible to find out exactly how many black (African) people there are in Cape Town because of the number of 'illegal' residents, but it has been estimated that in 1970 there were 200 000 blacks in the Cape Peninsula, some 17 per cent of the total population.

At the end of 1974, there were 114 651 blacks legally resident in Cape Town. Of these, 48 842 were living in single quarters, mostly on contract.

Between 60 000 to 100 000 people live illegally in the area. At the end of 1975, the former Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson, estimated there were 90 000 illegal blacks in Cape Town.

It is those people living in single quarters and the illegal residents who have the toughest life.

Their conditions have been highlighted in two publications by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit at the University of Cape Town. One is entitled "Housing conditions for migrant

workers in Cape Town 1976" by Dave Selvan, who is at present doing research work in the Eastern Cape, and the other is by Janet Graaff and Johan Maree, a former member of the Rhodes University Students Representative Council and is entitled "Residential and migrant African workers in Cape Town".

Both papers show that in living and working conditions, Ciskeians and Transkeians in Cape Town do not lead a rosy life.

Selvan, in particular, paints an unemotional picture of migrant labour housing in Cape Town, with photographs, and it is indeed not pretty.

He examines all the accommodation for single men in Langa where there are 4 820 single men, and the accommodation outside the townships.

It is impossible to describe all the different forms of housing, but a few examples illustrate conditions. In Langa, for example, there are 425 hostels containing 850 units with 16 beds in each unit. Both permanent and contract men live in them.

"In each unit there are six rooms, two with two beds, four with three beds. There is a central kitchen, a lavatory bathroom and a 'store' room."

This accommodation is preferred to the employer-built dor-

mitories which house about 40 men because the smaller rooms are warmer and because they house a maximum of three men. The kitchens only have cold water and there is often a coal stove which is used for heat rather than cooking. Paraffin cookers are used.

"In each unit there is one lavatory bowl. It has no seat. In addition there is a urinal and over the urinal is a cold water shower.

"The hostel floors are made of cement. However, the men have almost invariably laid down a proper covering either in wood or rubber. Each room has an electric

In the second of a series of articles, the Daily Dispatch political correspondent BARRY STREEK takes a look at housing conditions for migrant labour in the Western Cape.

light, but none of the rooms have any wall plugs.

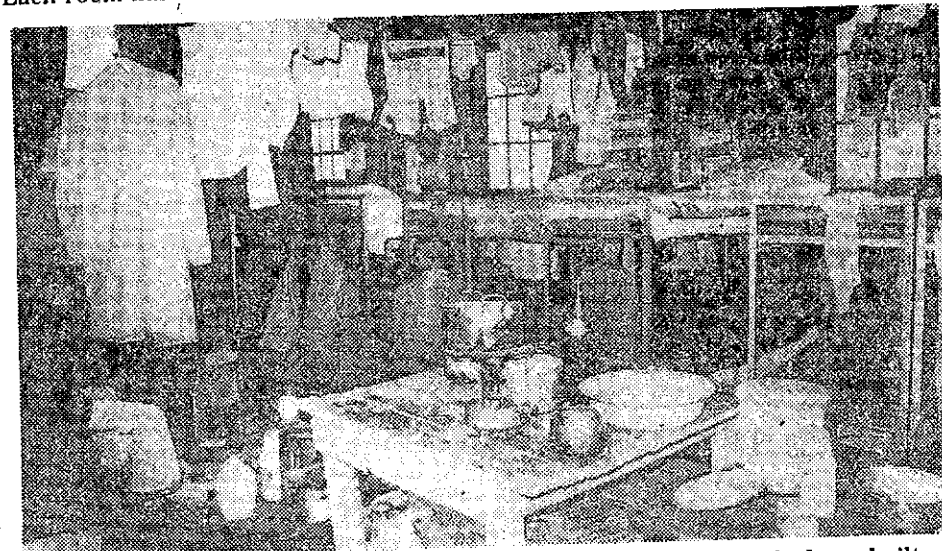
What the men frequently do is to take a lead from the light, either directly to the electrical appliance or make a wall plug themselves.

"None of the rooms are constructed with ceilings. The men sometimes remedy this themselves by putting in a make-shift ceiling. There are neither outside water drains nor gutters for the individual

hostels.

Between the hostels, there is a collage of litter and rubbish, cars, livestock, fruit and vegetable vendors," Mr Selvan found.

These rooms, it must be remembered, are much preferred to the dormitories and it is a sad indictment that Mr Selvan found the men moved out of the employer-built sheds "if they are in any way able to find accommodation elsewhere".



A typical scene inside a dormitory shed at Langa. The dormitory sheds are built by the employers of migrant labour.

The dormitories have all been built since 1966 by employers although they are formally owned by the local administration board. They are "somewhat like huge sheds with doors at both ends."

There is a distinction between permanent and temporary dormitories because the permanent ones are built of brick, but Mr Selvan says the 'temporary' asbestos dormitories seem unlikely to be replaced soon and they are virtually identical. In Langa, there are 127 dormitories with 3 472 bunks.

The beds are all two-tier bunks and are grouped in sets of two so that four men sleep in a group together. There are no dividing walls between the beds, but the men frequently place cardboard divisions between them.

The floors of the 24-foot wide dormitories are made of concrete and are sometimes covered with thin black rubber. Most of the hostels are "very gloomy and dark" and as a result the three bare light bulbs burn all through the day. Some have fluorescent lights.

The only heating is provided by single coal stoves in the centre of the dormitories but these are small and "mostly inadequate to the task of heating the dormitory." The men are also given wire mesh lockers for their belongings.

"When it rains in Langa

there is mud everywhere. The dormitories are at ground level and it is virtually impossible not to tramp mud inside... There are virtually no gutters on the dormitories, let alone rainwater drains."

In the ablution blocks, "there is approximately one lavatory for every 19 men. Not one lavatory bowl has a proper seat and no single toilet is provided with lavatory paper. Toilet doors are often broken or altogether gone... There is approximately one shower for every 20 men."

And so, the dispassionate descriptions of the conditions go on.

Mr Selvan writes: "The atmosphere is very difficult to describe; the place induces a feeling of bitter dejection and it seems to be reflected in all the men.

"Men without passes sleep out in the open squares of the barracks even on the coldest and wettest winter nights. They are afraid to sleep inside in case they are unable to escape the raids which I was informed by officials took place every night."

He found even worse conditions at the 'temporary' employer dormitories in Nyanga, and concludes: "There are the most appallingly primitive conditions to be found in any township.

"It is a matter for profound concern that employers are prepared to

house their workers in these atrocious circumstances. Is it any wonder that eight of 49 of these sheds have been destroyed by fire?"

It is in these circumstances that the vast majority of migrant workers from Ciskei and Transkei live in Cape Town. It must say something about conditions and income at home if they are prepared to live like this.

Maree and Graaff found in their survey of 211 black men in December 1975 and January 1976 that half the sample earned less than R25 a week and 95 per cent earned less than R45 a week.

They conclude: "Grossly inadequate subsistence incomes for migrant workers' families in the homelands, the ineffectiveness of the labour bureaux as sources of information about employment opportunities, and the substantial proportion of workers who, either single or with their wives and children, come to work illegally in Cape Town at the risk of being caught and fined or imprisoned, all serve to indicate that the government must seriously rethink their residential policies for Africans in the area."

In real terms, a Transkeian or Ciskeian seeking work in Cape Town as a migrant worker is likely to get the lowest wages, the most menial job and the worst housing other than those in the squatter camps who at least have their families with them.

It is really tough, but it does mean some money and that counts.

CP 9/18/78

Sweeping black work report for Premier

A REPORT which might revolutionize the mobility and use of labour — particularly black labour — in South Africa will be handed to the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, before the end of the month.

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The chairman and only member of the commission compiling the report, Dr Piet Riekert, the Prime Minister's economic adviser, said in Pretoria yesterday that the report took a cool, clinical, economic look at the barriers which stood in the way of a more productive utilization of black workers.

Dr Riekert's work over the past 10 months has included a detailed survey of legislation affecting blacks outside the homelands, such as the Group Areas Act, the Bantu Labour Act, the Environmental Planning Act, the Bantu Affairs administration boards and the Community Councils Act — all of which inhibit the movement and use of black labour.

Some of the acts had their roots in the 19th century and were totally out of step with the changes in South Africa, he said.

Where he had encountered political barriers to a better use of black labour he had merely identified them — "I made no recommendations, but left the consideration of the removal of these barriers to the politicians."

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206

Black rights to citizenship backed

21/8/84
SAP
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BLOEMFONTEIN — The future of South Africa was threatened by the government's intention to deprive the majority of South African citizens of their citizenship without consultation, the Free State congress of the Progressive Federal Party was told here at the weekend.

Mr Andries Lategan, of Bloemfontein, quoted statements in Parliament by Dr Mulder, the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, that if the policy was taken to its full consequences blacks would not have South African citizenship.

The seemingly mild concession of the 99-year leasehold was a time bomb endangering the future of South Africa when it was seen in the context of Dr Mulder's statement regarding citizenship, Mr Lategan said.

The congress decided to bring to the notice of PFP Members of Parliament the necessity to press for the legislation which Dr Mulder had said would be introduced by the Minister of the Interior, whereby people who spoke the language of an independent homeland, but did not desire citizenship of that territory, could retain their South African citizenship.

Mr Lategan said the government had neglected to fulfil its undertaking given to Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, in this regard.

The congress reaffirmed the party's policy that every South African is entitled to full and equal citizenship rights.

The congress asked the party's constitutional

committee to incorporate this principle in such a way in a federal constitution that the domination of one group by another was excluded.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Eglin, told the congress it was the responsibility of the party to help South Africa overcome the difficult problems facing her internally and externally.

The PFP's task was to encourage change away from policies and attitudes which caused

these problems and to see the change occurred before it was too late.

Fellow white South Africans must be shown their cultural identity was more secure in an open society than in one maintained by apartheid laws.

South Africa had come to the end of an era, said Mr Eglin. Apartheid had reached the end of the road and the government had lost its way.

As the official opposition the PFP had to point

out the new road to the future to fellow South Africans.

A guest speaker at the congress, Mr Alexius Buthelezi, who is the KwaZulu urban representative for the Free State, said it was heartening to know that the Progressive Federal Party was striving for calibre, not colour.

It was clear to him that the PFP and Inkatha had the same principles, he said. — SAPA.

'Clamp down on Blacks' call

NM 23/8/78

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(55)

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

EAST LONDON – The Cape National Party yesterday voted unanimously for a strong Government crackdown on influx control, with heavier penalties for employers of "illegal" Blacks and repatriation of workers to the homelands within 24 hours of being convicted.

Cape leader Mr. P. W. Botha interrupted a debate on the issue to say the party's provincial head committee had made a series of recommendations, which were later backed by the congress and Dr. Connie Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

Later Dr. Mulder reaffirmed that the Western Cape would be retained as a "preference area" for Whites and Coloureds and that the Crossroads squatter camp would be demolished "quietly and humanely," no matter what anybody said.

Blacks legally in the area would be re-housed and the others would be repatriated.

Uncompromising

Mood of the congress was uncompromisingly in favour of stronger influx control. One delegate even suggested that Blacks with Section 10 rights to be in the urban White areas should be reduced and that education and health facilities should be refused unless people could show they were legally in the area.

Another did raise doubts briefly, however, by asking if Blacks were not entitled to question why Coloureds were allowed to work in other parts of the country if the Western Cape was reserved for them.

(iii) Functions of sales, research and development. Use of quality control.

If, as expected, the congress's sweeping recommendations are implemented they could have far-reaching consequences in the labour market.

Apart from increasing the minimum fines for "illegally" employing a Black worker, they ask also that an employer's labour quota be cut if he is caught using illegal labour and that he must bear the cost of repatriating the worker.

Further, the recommendations ask that employing Black labour should be made more expensive – presumably through increased levies – and that recruitment of "contract" labour should not be allowed while there is unemployment among Coloureds and "legal" Blacks in an area.

During the debate delegates emphasised the need for economic development in the homelands and the border areas as a means of attracting Blacks away from urban areas.

The debate – a potentially explosive one because of contrasting resolutions on the question of the Western Cape – was defused by Mr. Botha's entry with the head committee's recommendations which followed lengthy closed-door discussions.

Several Cape MPs entered the debate and were solidly behind tightening up influx control. It was pointed out that there was significant unemployment among Coloureds and "legal" Blacks without bringing in workers from the homelands.

● Blacks in the Western Cape will not be able to participate in the 99-year-leasehold housing scheme being introduced in the other parts of the country.

- (a) Broadly available materials stores of filling an of availa referenc and tend
- (b) Office mechanical aids, e.g. modern dictating and recording machines, copying and reproduction equipment

(b)

FINANCE

(a)

A typical balance sheet and stock control sheet and discussed.

(b)

Company amalgamations, "take-over" and other re-organisation methods discussed from the point of view of their impact upon finance, consumer interests, employee changes and redundancy, etc.

Nats shirk key issues

TWO WEEKS AGO, as leading Afrikaner Nationalists were holding discussions with leading black nationalists, the National Party began its annual congress season in Durban.

Just as Die Transvaler, official mouthpiece of the party in the Transvaal, prepared to break the news of the historic meeting between the leader of the Broederbond and the leader of Soweto's Committee of Ten, rightwing delegates at the Durban congress took a firm stand against mixed facilities and talked of kafferboeties, outas and plurals.

One week later the same party newspaper was giving coverage to the political aspirations of blacks outside the homelands. By this time the Cape congress was under way and delegates were calling for stringent measures to remove "illegal blacks" from the Western Cape, for the building of hostels to house single domestic workers so that servants' quarters could be modified as outdoor flats for independent teenagers, and for the razing of the Crossroads squatter camp.

The meeting of the black and white nationalists, shortly before the NP congresses, was well timed to reflect the vast differences in the thinking and discussion within the party.

While NP thinkers were prepared to discuss and print details of political aspirations of blacks outside

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HELEN ZILLE:
Political Correspondent

the homelands, this subject was not a debating issue at the congresses.

Delegates were satisfied with the assurance of Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations, that urban blacks would never have access to the political dispensation of whites and that the term urban blacks was merely a description of their geographic locality.

A delegate, who defined himself as a verligte, put it this way: "Blacks will never have any political rights outside the homelands, finish and klaar."

Despite repeated assurances from Cabinet Ministers that the congresses remain the party's highest policy-making body, it is clear that many of the priority issues in the NP have not yet reached this arena.

Of those that have, the most important discussion — that dealing with the political future of the coloureds and Indians — was held behind closed doors at the Cape congress.

The public, through the Press, had access to ministerial speeches concentrating on attacks against the United States, the Black Consciousness Movement, Swapo and the Marxists. Most speeches also vaguely hinted that whites would have to make great sacrifices in the future.

The Press also had access to the prize-giving ceremonies where constitu-

ency representatives received cups and shields for collecting the most money or signing on the greatest number of new members.

Most of the resolutions were discussed in open congress. They dealt with defence, price control, rent control, petrol restrictions, "leftist influences" and "decadent music" on television.

But of the party's major discussion topics the public saw only the tip of the iceberg. The central debating issues are those where party planners are contemplating major departures from traditional policy. Much of this planning is done so privately that the new thinking on several matters has not yet seeped out for fear of a rightwing backlash.

But one of the areas that is debated in open congress is that of social and economic discrimination — so-called petty apartheid.

While rightwing delegates spoke in abusive terms, Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, spoke placatingly about the "pettiness" of refusing to share facilities with other races.

The second major discussion area in the NP revolves round the political future of Indians and coloureds.

This debate is being conducted within the framework of the new constitutional proposals. At the

Durban congress delegates were satisfied with the assurance by Mr Hennie Smit, Minister of Coloured Relations, that further details were being worked out by the experts.

At the Cape congress the issue was discussed in depth behind closed doors. Journalists of NP newspapers were admitted on the understanding that details of the discussion would not be published.

The major difference on the constitutional proposals within the party is one of interpretation. Those on the left are pushing for acceptance in principle that coloureds and Indians may qualify for executive president and hold key government portfolios, while rightwingers insist that these posts be reserved for whites only.

The party's debate on the political future of the urban blacks has not yet reached the congresses. In private, the leading thinkers are discussing and planning ways of bringing about changes in traditional policy that will win the approval of a reasonable number of blacks outside the homelands.

So far the congress season has provided a good opportunity for NP supporters to get together, to boost their morale and to listen to their leaders.

It hasn't told the rest of South Africa much about where the National Party is taking them.

National Party congress



Two Bothas at the National Party congress in East London yesterday were the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R. F. Botha, and the Minister of Labour, Mr S. P. Botha.

Support for tougher influx control laws

24/8/78
206

EAST LONDON — Tough measures including heavier fines will be imposed on employers of "illegal" black labour the Cape Congress of the National Party decided.

A controversial "verlig" motion proposed by the Stellenbosch branch calling for an end to restrictions on blacks and the granting of 99-year leasehold rights in the Western Cape fell away when the congress unanimously accepted an opposing motion by the Cape leader, Mr P. Botha.

Mr Botha's resolution combined three other resolutions reaffirming that the Western Cape remain a "preference area".

Scunthorpe, Humberside. Faced with the problem of what to do with the drunken sailor, who had admitted two offences of criminal damage, the court decided to give him a conditional discharge on the understanding he was returned home as soon as possible.

DR DENIS WORRALL

caution about blacks who were legally in the urban areas and whose rights he upheld.

Dr Mulder hinted that more land, other than that laid down by the 1936 Land Act, would be allocated to blacks.

Dr Denis Worrall, MP for Gardens, supported Mr Botha's resolution, saying the issue went to the heart of Government policy which was working to a radical form of partition between "blacks and non-blacks".

"This resolution is saying we must limit the movements of blacks outside the existing homelands and says we must reduce the number of blacks in the area," Dr Worrall said.

A delegate who supported the Stellenbosch resolution said "Coloureds no longer wished to do 'cheap work' such as scrubbing floors and mowing lawns.

Another delegate who called for tighter restric-

tions on blacks in the Western Cape said children of illegal workers should not be allowed to attend schools in the area.

He said no illegal blacks should be treated at hospitals or clinics unless they had a certificate from a district surgeon. Any worker who broke his employment contract should be repatriated to a homeland within 24 hours.

The Deputy Minister for Plural Relations, Dr Vosloo, warned the congress of a "sickly humanistic campaign". He said the Government would accept the challenge to solve the squatter problem no matter what the United Nations had to say. Whatever was done, he said, would be done humanely.

Most of the delegates welcomed the hard line taken by the Ministers. But a few urged the congress to be more realistic and not to ride roughshod over black interests. — DDR-DDC.

Of the 36 332 men living in single quarters in Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu, some 8 983 qualified to remain in Cape Town in terms of section 10(1)a or 10(1)b of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. The rest of the men are on contract before migrant workers on

In addition are residing in accurate measurements by official estimates 60 000 to 100 000. Administration of Cape Town.

Star 28/8/78
Influx control to be stricter says Mulder

Political Correspondent
 EAST LONDON — The congress yesterday pressed for more separation and more development in the application of the Government's policy towards blacks.

Nat congress

do all he could to make life better for blacks legally living in white areas. Yesterday he also said influx control would have to be more strictly applied to avoid more problems in white areas.

In a debate on plural relations it was spelt out that:

He did not deal directly with calls from the congress for more development and consolidation of the homelands.

- Influx control of blacks into white areas should be more strictly applied, especially in the Western Cape,

But he summed up the debate, which centred on the Western Cape being made a "preference area" for coloured and white labour, by saying: "It means that we will have to act more strictly because we are carrying out National Party policy and not any policy aimed at making us more popular outside."

- Homeland development and consolidation should be stepped up so that blacks wanted to stay there.

- Living conditions for blacks legally in white areas should be improved.

Dr Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations, has already said, and repeated yesterday, that he would

African men and women are able to obtain an... but informed estimates... would have ranged from... Minister of Bantu... resided illegally in

Many of them are... estimated population... is about 10 000.*... gally in the Cape... ad one member of... Other... and Hout Bay... as tenants in... kers reside... ed are indicated

It is hard to... squatting... of 18 000 to 20 000... However, by no... Peninsula... the family, us... squatter settle... In addition, o... the townships... illegally on th... The industrial... in Table 2.

TABLE 2 African

Industry	Male	Female	Total	%
Construction	14 590	8	14 598	24,2
Services	4 621	8 401	13 022	21,6
Manufacturing	12 327	148	12 475	20,7
Transport	7 482	7	7 489	12,4
Commerce	7 047	413	7 460	12,4
Agriculture	3 000	31	3 031	5,0
Finance	1 208	20	1 228	2,0
Electricity	645	0	645	1,1
Mining	442	2	444	0,7
Total	51 362	9 030	60 392	100,0

Source: See footnote 8.

6. Cape Times, 26 Sept., 1975, and Financial Mail, 20 February, 1976.
 7. W.H. Thomas (1977), Tables 1 and 5. * Revised figures as at 20/10/77.

1991/12/08
Woman:

I was dragged naked

2. Have you asked
If yes, give details

been refused?

3. What problems

our work?

4. What do you do

problems?

Do you discuss
other farms?

th workers on this or on

Have you ever
changed?

ng together to get something

To occasional an

s only

Will you try to

farm?

Why/Why not?

EAST LONDON — A Duncan Village woman claims she was dragged naked from a bathroom by an Eastern Cape Administration Board policeman while she was having a bath.

Mrs Nontsikelelo Gusha, of 1594 Mngqika Street, Duncan Village, said she was in a communal bathroom.

Her bodice, panties, frock and shoes were left in the bathroom.

Her house coat was the only item retrieved. It was wet as it had fallen from where she had hung her clothes.

Mrs Gusha claimed she was not given a chance to dry herself and dress.

She says she was taken to a van in the nude. There were men and women in the back of the van.



MRS GUSHA

At the administration offices she was told to put on her coat and when she refused because it was wet she was threatened with assault.

She paid R16 admission of guilt for being in the urban area without a permit.

Mr Vusumzi Dom of Duncan Village said he was one of many people who witnessed the incident.

"It was revolting to see a naked woman dragged from a bathroom to a van in full view of spectators," he said.

Mr C. Sidzumo, who stays in the same house with Mrs Gusha, said he was threatened by a white official when he asked why Mrs Gusha was dragged away naked.

The chairman of the Eastern Cape Administration Board, Mr G. J. Coetzer, said he was not aware of the incident.

"I am going to investigate the matter," he said.

Asked if his policemen were empowered to enter

The chairman of the Eastern Cape Administration Board, Mr G. J. Coetzer, said he was not aware of the incident.

"I am going to investigate the matter," he said.

Asked if his policemen were empowered to enter women's toilets and bathrooms when raiding for permits, Mr Coetzer said regulations did not allow them to do so. — DDR.

Once the cause
should then be
institutional
employment.

has effective
some privileges
restraint on
African workers
growth had been
local and national
workers such as
infra-structure

Grossly inadequate
homelands, the
about employment
either singly
Cape Town at
indicate that
for Africans in
Transkei it
land families

offset by raising agricultural productivity, but there are limits to which this could be done.

The only logical solution to the problem is to allow African labourers from the rural areas to settle permanently at their place of work and to allow them to bring their families with them. Such a change in policy will put even more pressure on the housing requirements especially family housing needs. However, this is not an unbridgeable problem as the housing need can be supplied with careful planning and co-ordination. One plan suggests that African workers should be granted family accommodation by stages starting with those Africans who are most qualified in legal terms to reside permanently in Cape Town and ending with those who are least qualified.⁵⁷ A change in attitude to squatter housing on the part of both local and national authorities to see squatter accommodation as part of a solution rather than part of a problem will also help to alleviate the pressure on family housing.⁵⁸

Influx control denies basic rights—Tucsa

PORT ELIZABETH — The Trade Union Council of South Africa conference yesterday called on the Government to abolish influx control.

The motion, submitted by the National Union of Clothing Workers, was passed unanimously by the 187 delegates.

It was said influx control hampered the free flow of labour within the country, causing an artificial labour situation which contravened the basic right of workers to sell their labour for the best price and at the best conditions. It harmed industries which were deprived of selective labour.

The conference also passed two motions dealing with the organisation of black workers into unions and the formation of non-racial trade unions.

Speaking on the organisation of non-racial unions, Mr George C. George of the National Union of Commercial and Allied Workers said sectionalism bred mistrust and suspicion.

"We cannot delay. Eventually we may find that certain groups who had been willing to form non-racial unions have lost interest."

Dr Anna Scheepers of the Garment Workers Union said it was imperative that existing unions start now to help black workers organise themselves into trade unions.

"We must make friends

now to ensure that if black unions receive Government recognition, antagonism does not intrude in the unity of the workers."

The conference also adopted a motion under which Tucsa would explain to employers' organisations that although black trade unions were not recognised, they were perfectly legal.
— DDC.

comes for migrant workers' families in the the labour bureaux as sources of information and the substantial proportion of workers who, and children, come to work illegally in ought and fined or imprisoned, all serve to seriously rethink their residential policies growing populations in the Ciskei and the per capita subsistence income of home-her. This falling trend could be partially

56. See G. Ellis, D. Hendrie, A. Kooy and J. Maree (1977), pp.87-93 for more detailed arguments and suggestions about employment creation.

57. See G. Ellis, D. Hendrie, A. Kooy and J. Maree (1977), pp.83-87 for the finer details of this suggestion.

58. Ibid., pp.62-70, 73-77.

Eighteen trade schools or sections of schools, all in the Homelands, provide trade training for youths. Most courses, e.g. concreting or bricklaying and plastering, require Standard VI. as an entrance qualification. Courses requiring a higher degree of skill such as motor mechanics require Standard VIII. The following table shows the number of passes in trade school courses in the years 1968-1974.

Table 11. Passes in trade school courses in the years 1968-1974

FM 22/9/78
PASS LAWS
Tucsa views

Tucsa's hopes of re-establishing its credibility with African workers (see page 1060) are hardly likely to be helped by Tucsa's evidence to the Riekert Commission on the pass laws.

Tucsa's proposals — which, the FM understands, have some influential support in official circles — were a source of some controversy at its annual conference this week. Indeed, the conference voted on a proposal that the evidence be referred back to Tucsa's National Executive Committee for further consideration.

That proposal was defeated, but there was reportedly a good deal of dissatisfaction with Tucsa's proposals to the commission on the issue.

Tucsa begins its evidence by making the point that the reference book system is hated by Africans and argues further that "Bantu" should carry the same identity documents as whites. It also argues that any prohibition on prospective workers entering the cities should be non-racial, and that the present influx control system should be abolished.

It continues by arguing, however, that an unrestricted flow of people to the cities would have a number of harmful effects, among which would be the depression of

wages in the cities. This could be prevented, says Tucsa, by the application of vagrancy laws.

These would enable the authorities to remove from the cities people who were not in employment or in possession of a work-seekers card, which would be issued at a local employment bureau. In other words, people who did not have work or were not actively seeking work would not be entitled to live in the cities.

That view is unlikely to win Tucsa many African friends. Whatever the merits of its proposal, the view that allowing people into the cities depresses wages is both economically dubious and anathema to most Africans who see that argument as a rationalisation for the pass laws.

The system could also be open to abuse. Whatever legal safeguards are attached to the issuing of work seekers' cards, the decision as to who would be issued with them would be left up to an official — and the abuse of the work-seeker card in the case of African workers up to now has been well documented.

While Tucsa may not intend this, the proposal could allow officials to distinguish between "undesirable" and "desirable" workers. The former could then become "vagrants" and be denied the right to live in the cities.

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Table

Year	Full time students	Supplementary e. part-time candi
1965	827	318
1966	871	418
1967	967	616
1968	1 266	354
1969	1 742	766
1970	1 856	871
1971	2 388	893
1972	2 911	1 416
1973	3 226	1 042
1974	3 441	..
		4 308
		376

Source: Department of Bantu Education, Annual Reports.

ADM 2/10/78

'Give blacks title deeds'

① 2343
② 127
③ 151
④ 206

By MIKE LOUW

BLACKS should be given complete title deeds instead of the 99-year leasehold for housing in urban areas.

This was one of the resolutions adopted at a meeting held by the Sofasonke Party and Federal Party at Eyethu Cinema, Soweto, yesterday. Resolutions adopted at the meeting were:

- The Soweto Council should be given complete autonomy, the same as any other town;
- The 99-year leasehold should be replaced by

a complete title deed to blacks living in urban areas;

- Both blacks and whites should be given the same type of education;
- Influx control and permits for whites to enter Soweto should be abolished;
- The Government should consult blacks before promulgating laws which involved them.

The honorary president of Sofasonke Party, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, who is also a member of the Soweto Council, told the

meeting his expulsion from the party was not recognised.

Mr Tshabalala was expelled from the party by a meeting held at a private house in Soweto a week ago. His expulsion was announced by the "mayor" of Soweto, Mr David Thebehali, who is also a member of the Sofasonke Party.

Another member of the party, Mr Edward Manyosi, criticised Mr Thebehali for having promised Soweto residents he had obtained a loan abroad but had failed to prove it.

206



Star 24/10/78

Xhosas get new passport deadline

The deadline granted to hundreds of thousands of Transkei Xhosas living in South Africa to regularise their citizenship position by taking out Transkei passports has been extended by another two years.

The first deadline was due to expire on Thursday.

Mr F B du Randt, Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand said today the Government has issued a directive warning all Transkeians living in South Africa to take out Transkeian passports or travel documents by October 26 1980.

He was now circularising the directive. He could not say how many Transkeians living in South Africa have so far obtained Transkeian passports "because the issue was not the responsibility of the South African Government."

A spokesman for the Ministry of Interior in Pretoria said "travel documents for Transkeians are issued by the Transkei Government not us. We therefore have no records of how many people are involved."

But the Transkei Department of Interior was also unable to say what progress was being made

The situation is complicated by the break in relations between South Africa and Transkei. There is no Transkei consul in South Africa to issue documents to Transkeians who have to apply direct to Umtata.

The separation of families goes on

THERE is hardly a more basic aspect to human existence than the joy of family: husband, wife and children living together. And not only is it a basic right, but it is also a potent factor in creating a secure and stable society.

It is therefore dismaying to have the news this week that yet another giant single-bed hostel is to be constructed, another one of those soulless horrors. The latest apartheid infliction is to be a 6 144-bed hostel at Katlehong to accommodate single men working mainly in the Germiston area. The first phase of the hostel — four blocks with about 2 000 beds — alone will cost R836 340.

And while this is happening on the Reef, in the Cape the sorry saga of Crossroads continues with the authorities again doing their utmost to destroy the family existence created by the squatters:

As we reported yesterday, the

Peninsula Administration Board is distributing a pamphlet which warns that the camp will be cleared before the end of the year.

That means that the bulldozers will soon be sent in, with all the ugly scenes that have previously hit the headlines and with misery heaped on thousands of people.

While the Nationalists deliberately break up settled family existence — whether at Katlehong, Crossroads or anywhere else — how can they possibly try to tell the world that they are moving away from racial discrimination? For it must be noted that it is blacks, and blacks alone, who are made to suffer these deprivations.

And what peace can there be in South Africa if people are treated in this way? And how can anyone justify such behaviour on the part of a Government that calls itself Christian?